"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder to-day, with moderate northwest breeze; Tuesday fair.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,533. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HUERTA AGREES TO SALUTE FLAG

Insistence by Wilson, Backing Up Mayo's Demands, Forces Promise of Reparation.

TO END TAMPICO INCIDENT

O'Shaughnessy and Mexican Officials Now Discussing Details of Making Full Amends.

WASHINGTON IS RELIEVED

Lack of Messages from Admiral and Diplomat Roused Lively Fears That a Real Clash Had Occurred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Mexican Government has agreed to the demand of the United States that a salute to the Stars and Stripes shall be fired as reparation for the insult to this Government through the action of a Federal Colonel at Tampico in parading a paymaster and squad of marines from the gunboat Dolphin through the streets of that city as prisoners.

According to dispatches received at the State Department to-day, officials of the Mexican Government and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, are now discussing the character of the salute and the extent to which the reparation shall go.

The situation is complicated only by the reluctance of the Mexican Government to accede to certain details of the apology demanded, but it is believed here that the incident will be adjusted in accordance with the terms laid down by Rear Admiral Mayo, commanding the naval forces at Tampico.

However mild the course of the Administration in previous incidents in Mexico involving alleged slights to American citizens this Government may have been, there seems no doubt that in the present instance it is maintaining a stiff backbone that shows no signs of bending, and that it is supporting to the utmost Admiral Mayo's demands. While the terms of the apology and reparation have not been fully determined, it is known that they will include a formal salute to the United States flag at Tampico.

It was said to-night by officials that when President Wilson reached Washington to-morrow, Secretary Bryan would probably be able to assure the Chief Executive that his insistence on compliance with Admiral Mayo's demand had been met to the fullest extent by the action of the Mexican Government. No time limit has been fixed by this Government for compliance with the terms of Admiral Mayo's demand, but it is believed that the incident will be disposed of within a day or two.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy has informed the State Department that owing to the Easter holiday it was difficult to expedite a settlement of the affair, consequently, the Administration is disposed to grant a slight extension of time for the conclusion of the negotiations in Mexico City.

Deny Any "Ultimatum."

Officials were anxious to-night to have it understood that this Government had not delivered any "ultimatum" to the Mexican Government. They asserted that the dispatches received to-day showed that no crisis existed in the relations between the Huerta administration and the Government of the United States and that the negotiations over the Tampico incident were progressing satisfactorily.

For a time last night and to-day, however, some officers of the Government thought that the Tampico affair had brought matters to a head between Mexico and the United States. This was due largely to the failure to get responses to messages sent to Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Admiral Fletcher.

During this period of uncertainty one official advanced the theory that Gen. Huerta had changed his mind about apologizing to the United States for the insult to the flag and had severed telegraphic and cable communications, with the intention of forcing Admiral Mayo to land armed forces on Mexican soil to compel compliance with his demands.

This idea was advanced on the theory that if American forces were landed on Mexican territory Huerta could retire from the Presidency gracefully, on the plea that he was forced to do so by the intervention of the United States.

The fact that such a proposition was really advanced shows the condition of mind of Government officials and how critical they thought the situation was.

Ever since the insult to the flag at Tampico, officials have suspected that the Mexican Government was purposely interfering with the prompt transmission of dispatches to and from Mr. O'Shaughnessy. A message sent to Mr. O'Shaughnessy on Friday, directing him to insist on compliance with Admiral Mayo's demand for apology and reparation, did not reach the American Chargé until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon No official word has reached here of the establishment of a censorship over press dispatches.

Tampico Garrison Reinforced.

The Navy Department received a telegram to-night from Rear Admiral Fletcher, saying that Rear Admiral Mayo had reported that the Federal gunboat Bruno and 800 Mexican troops had arrived at Tampico to augment the Federal force which is resisting the Constitutionalist attack on that city.

The receipt of this message relieved the anxiety of naval officials, who had heard nothing concerning the Tampico situation since early yesterday. Some were inclined to believe that the apparent interruption of communication was due to a possible clash growing out of Admiral Mayo's demand for an apology on account of the insult to the officer and men of the Dolphin.

Reports that the Government had sent an ultimatum to the Federal commander at Tampico, and another ultimatum to the commander of the Constitutionalist forces attacking the town, to direct their fire away from the property of the American and British oil companies at that place were denied by officials to-night.

Admiral Mayo's requests for the trans-

Continued on Page 2.

BILLIE BURKE WEDS.

Now Mrs. F. Ziegfeld—Married in Hoboken After Matinee.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., the theatrical manager, and Billie Burke, the Frohman star playing in "Jerry" at the Lyceum Theatre, were married in Hoboken on Saturday afternoon after Miss Burke's matinée. The couple returned to New York immediately after the ceremony and Miss Burke appeared in her play that evening as usual. The news of the wedding was kept secret but leaked out last night. Mrs. Burke, mother of the bride, confirmed the report of the wedding early this morning at the actress's home in Hastings, N. Y.

The license for the wedding was obtained in Hoboken last Friday. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. Engelberg, pastor of the Lutheran Church of that city. Dr. F. Ziegfeld of Chicago, father of the theatrical man, and Mrs. Ziegfeld and Mrs. Burke were present.

There have been rumors for several months that Ziegfeld and Miss Burke would be married, and the pair have been together much of late, but each denied that they were engaged or even expected to be.

Billie Burke whose real name is Ethel Burke is in her twenty-eighth year, being some 10 years younger than Mr. Ziegfeld. Miss Burke comes of stage folk and first attracted attention to herself while she was singing at the Pavilion in London. The Spring of 1907 witnessed her appearance as Charles Hawtrey's leading woman at the Vaudeville Theatre. Before the season was over she caught the eye of Charles Frohman and negotiations were completed for her appearance here as leading woman for John Drew when the Empire Theatre's season opened in September with "My Wife."

For several seasons past Billie Burke has been a star under the Frohman management, and the present theatrical year has seen her in two New York productions. The first was "The Land of Promise," and only a few weeks ago she returned to town to play the title rôle in "Jerry," the farce of the girl an hour ahead of time.

Mr. Ziegfeld's first wife was Anna Held, whom he married in Paris in the late Spring of 1901. He was her manager in many of her appearances, including "The Little Duchess" and "The Parisian Model." Anna Held divorced him several years ago, but he is at present her manager and she is appearing under his direction in vaudeville.

QUEEN HERE ON MAY 30.

Eleanora Makes Definite Plans for Her Visit.

William Caspar, the personal representative of Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria, received a cable dispatch yesterday from Sofia informing him that the Queen would sail from Hamburg on May 21 on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria for New York and arrive here on May 30. The dispatch was in answer to a wireless message sent by Mr. Caspar from the Imperator to Sofia suggesting that the Queen should defer her departure for a week and travel by the Imperator.

The message explained that matters had progressed too far to permit the Queen to delay her departure, as suggested.

Charles Campbell, Secretary of the United States Legation at Sofia, arrived yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and will accompany Mr. Caspar to Washington to-morrow. A copy of the cable dispatch was sent to the Hartley House Settlement yesterday afternoon by Mr. Caspar and read at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of Bulgarians.

REPENTS SUICIDE ATTEMPT.

Young Englishman Asks for Help, but Cannot Be Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., April 12.—Elmer Blanchard of 800 Elm Street, North Arlington, came to the door of his home at 8 o'clock last night when he heard some one beating on a front window. A young man who was leaning against the wall of the building said:

"Help me to a hospital. I have taken poison."

At the Memorial Hospital in North Arlington the man was found to be suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning. He said that he was William Davies of Bolton, England; that since Christmas he had lived with his sister, Mrs. Christopher Delaney, in Kearny, and that he had taken eight bichloride tablets when despondent because he was unable to find work. Later last night he became unconscious. To-day he rallied and was hopeful that he would recover. In the evening he became unconscious again, and it was said at the hospital that he would die within a few hours.

SAGAMORE HOTEL BURNS.

Lake George Structure and All Its Contents Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, April 12.—The Sagamore Hotel, on Lake George, one of the largest hotels in the Adirondacks, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The hotel, with its contents, was valued at $250,000. It was insured for $150,000. The servants' dormitory and laundry also were destroyed, but the cottages were not damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The property is owned by the Green Island Improvement Company, with which John Boulton Simpson is identified. Others interested in the company are E. Burgess Warren of Philadelphia and the heirs of George Burnham.

The inhabitants of the hamlet of Bolton Landing, near the hotel site, were awakened by the tolling of the church bells, but lack of fire-fighting apparatus made it impossible to check the flames. The hotel probably will be rebuilt.

CLARK'S PICTURE HISSED.

Underwood's Also, While Wilson's Is Applauded—Chicago View of Tolls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Panama tolls dispute greatly interests the people of Chicago where President Wilson's stand is strongly supported.

In a crowded picture theatre portraits of Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood were hissed, and a picture of the President was applauded wildly. The Underwood and Clark pictures were labeled "For Free Tolls." Under that of Mr. Wilson was a line stating his position.

The conclusion drawn was that the spectators' sentiments toward all three were based entirely on their attitude on the tolls question.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle with the Green Stripe

JANE EST, SHOUTING, PUT OUT OF CHURCH

I. W. W. Agitator Interrupts Easter Service at Dr. Parkhurst's with Denunciation.

STRUGGLES WITH USHERS

Choir and Organ Unable to Drown Her Out—Three Men Eject Her and She Is Arrested.

Jane Est, the I. W. W. agitator, who figured in the invasion of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus on March 4 by the I. W. W. cohorts of the convicted agitator Tannenbaum, and who last week tried to make a speech at the trial of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Embury Price of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church was again in evidence yesterday, this time as a disturber of the Easter services in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is the pastor. On the previous two occasions the woman was not arrested, but yesterday the police refused to let her go, and she was locked up in the West Thirty-fifth Street Station charged with disturbing a religious service.

The disturbance started after the choir had concluded the singing of the offertory, "Calm as the Night, Deep as the Sea," and just as the Rev. George R. Montgomery, Dr. Parkhurst's assistant, had risen in the pulpit and raised his arms for the congregation to join in prayer. The church was packed to the doors, when a woman, whose face was obscured by a long flowing black veil, rose in her seat in the gallery just above the chancel. In her hand she held a copy of an afternoon paper for which Dr. Parkhurst writes. Then the woman in a shrill voice denounced Dr. Parkhurst as a man who had repudiated Christ. The organist started to play, the choir began to sing, and while she struggled and screamed the sexton and ushers removed her from the church.

Dr. Parkhurst himself was not in the pulpit, being absent for the first time in years from his church on an Easter Sunday. It was stated that he was ill in his apartments in the Hotel Ansonia. Miss Est had expected he would be in his pulpit, and in the harangue that she started she let it be known that the pastor and not his assistant was the person whom she was denouncing.

Seated Above the Chancel.

The woman entered the church a few minutes after 11 o'clock. The service had just started. She was dressed in black and was heavily veiled. She asked the usher to give her a seat as far in front as possible, and the usher conducted her to a pew in the south gallery directly above the chancel. She was seated next to a man who held his silk hat in his lap so as to make room for her. He undoubtedly would have placed the hat underneath the pew had he known what was going to happen a little later on.

The woman agitator sat quietly through the musical prelude, joined in the call to worship, which was in this instance the first, second, tenth, and eleventh verses of the Twenty-ninth Psalm, and listened attentively to the singing of Shelley's "Easter Anthem." She apparently was waiting for the appearance of Dr. Parkhurst, not knowing that he was ill in his home and would not be able to attend and take part in the service.

As the choir ceased singing the offering and the notes of the great organ were softly dying out, and just as Mr. Montgomery was about to call the congregation to prayer the veiled woman in the south gallery rose and snatched the vail from her face. She was middle-aged and slender. She waved the newspaper and suddenly, in a strident voice, began to talk.

"This church," she shouted, "has a minister who repudiates Christ. In an article in this paper that I hold in my hands he says that Christ has nothing to do with the present condition of the poor and——"

The eyes of every person in the congregation were focused on the strange woman in the gallery. The people were so shocked that they could hardly believe what they saw and heard.

Unable to Silence Her.

Howard E. Parkhurst, the organist and choir director, started to play, and the organ thundered out the music of a well-known hymn. But the music was not loud enough to drown the harangue of the woman, who was shouting denunciations of Dr. Parkhurst at the top of her voice. Then Mr. Parkhurst motioned to the choir to sing, and the full choir responded, but even then the voice of the agitator could be heard, though the words she spoke were unintelligible to those in the congregation.

Two ushers and J. H. Tibbits, the sexton, soon reached the side of the excited woman.

"Sit down! Behave yourself! You should be ashamed of yourself to act in a way like this in a church of God," Mr. Tibbits said to the woman as he gently tried to force her back into her seat.

But the admonition, instead of quieting the woman, caused her to shout louder, and it was seen that if the service was to continue and Mr. Montgomery was to be permitted to preach his Easter sermon the woman would have to be ejected.

The organ still pealed its loudest and the choir was singing lustily as the three men started to the door with Miss Est. She struggled with them from start to finish, and before she was forced from the pew she threw the hat of the man who sat beside her into the aisle. In the excitement it was carried in some way out of the auditorium, and was later found ruffled and battered on the stairs leading from the gallery to the vestibule.

"This is an outrage. How ashamed of yourself you should be," a man said to the struggling woman as she was being forced out of the church.

"I am not ashamed of myself; I will not be ashamed; I know what I am saying," the woman screamed in reply to this rebuke, and she tried again to wave what was left of the newspaper.

A great many persons in the congregation got up from their seats and left the church, scores of them expressing their indignation at the outrage they had witnessed. Few returned, and it was said that probably one-third of all the people who were in the church

Continued on Page 2.

A PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEARE BY A NEW PRINTING PROCESS

The copy is as good as the original selling for $5 in the art shops. There will be a big demand for it on the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. It will be given free with

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

WIND SWEEPS BABY OFF ROOF TO DEATH

Tears Gertrude Gibson's Perambulator Away from Post to Which It Was Tied.

A western gale, whistling over Manhattan Island yesterday, swooped down on a baby carriage on the roof of 466 West 165th Street, between Audubon and Amsterdam Avenues, tore the carriage from a post to which it had been tied, swept it across three roofs, and threw it to an extension shed twenty feet below. A child in the carriage was killed. She was Gertrude Gibson, 8 months old, daughter of Thomas Gibson, taxicab starter of the Hotel Navarre.

Gibson lived in 466 West 165th Street, the furthest west of three two-story-and-basement brownstone front houses, whose adjoining roofs are on one level. Yesterday afternoon his wife, following her custom, took Gertrude to the roof in her carriage for her daily airing. She tucked the little girl in, handed her a bottle of warm milk, tied the carriage to a post in the centre of the roof with a piece of clothesline, and left her son Johnnie, 5 years old, in charge.

The wind blew across the roofs, rattling the windows and making the clotheslines sing. Little Gertrude cooed gleefully as the blasts shook the carriage, making the springs bound. The wind tugged at the rope and shoved the carriage around to the lee side of the post. The little girl clasped the bottle in her chubby hands and drank the warm milk.

Johnnie scampered about the roof, buffeted by the wind, and keeping his eye on the carriage, which moved back and forth as contrary gusts in the general gale beat their blasts upon it. Some of the harsher blasts shook the carriage severely, and Gertrude began to cry. Johnnie gamboled over to his sister's side and saw she had drained the nursing bottle. He thought she was crying, not from fright, but because she wanted more milk. Not noticing that the eddying gale had loosened the rope which tied the carriage to the post, he snatched up the bottle and clutching it tightly, lest it fall and break, frisked off to the scuttle and down to his mother.

While Johnnie was below, waiting for his mother to refill the nursing bottle, the wind gained in fury. Savage gusts threw Gertrude's carriage from side to side, pulling the now loosened rope through its one tight bowknot. All at once a gust from the northwest swept down and tore the carriage free, bowled it along from the roof of 466 to the roof of 464, and over the roof of 464 to the roof of 462. It whirled the carriage on two wheels barely touching the tin across the roof of 462 and down onto the roof the extension shed behind that house.

In falling, the carriage tossed the child out of the nest into which her mother had tucked her half an hour before. The force of the fall knocked plaster from the ceiling on to a table about which the children of Michael Budivaz, a janitor, had gathered to watch their father color Easter eggs.

Budivaz ran out into the gale and saw the crushed carriage and the unconscious baby on the roof. He hurried back into the house, ran through the basement, and dashed across the street to the Washington Heights Hospital. Dr. Bacharach returned with him. The doctor worked for half an hour over Gertrude, but she died. The fall had broken her skull.

Mrs. Gibson ran to the roof when Johnnie reported that the perambulator was gone, and, looking over, saw the battered baby carriage. She screamed when she saw her daughter was gone, and ran from house to house looking for her. When Dr. Bacharach abandoned hope for the child, in the basement of No. 462, where she found him working over her, Mrs. Gibson collapsed.

GRAFTED EYE STILL CLEAR.

Success of Transfer of Pig's Cornea to Child Is Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The success of the operation performed several weeks ago at the Baltimore Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, in which the cornea's of a pig's eye was grafted on the blind eye of David Kane, six months old, is now practically assured. Dr. Floyd Whitham, the young surgeon who performed the operation, refuses to make any statement with reference to it, but it is learned that the optic on which the pig's cornea was grafted is still clear, and, it is said, there is every reason to believe that it will remain clear.

Three days after the operation it was seen that the pig's cornea had grafted itself on the child's eyeball with remarkable rapidity. It is said that as the child grows the grafted cornea, taken from a living animal, will grow with the rest of the eyeball, and that it will be practically impossible to tell in after years that an operation was ever performed on the infant's eye.

CRASH ALARMS BROADWAY.

Fall of 800-Pound Smokestack Scares Kaiserhof Diners.

Diners in the Kaiserhof restaurant, on the ground floor of the Broadway Building, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, persons in front of the Metropolitan Opera House, and those passing near the corner were startled last night when a sheet-iron smokestack ten feet high and weighing 800 pounds fell from the top of the Broadway Building upon the glass canopy over the sidewalk in front of the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Most of those who heard the loud crash when the iron struck the glass did not know the cause of it, and many ran out of the restaurant and around in the street before the fact that there was no more danger to any one was established.

In falling, the smokestack ripped the large electric sign in front of the theatre from its fastenings. After the police had climbed to the roof of the Broadway Building and made an investigation they said that two of the four iron supports of the smokestack had been loosened by the wind.

Mayor and Party at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. George McAneny, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prendergast, and Dudley Field Malone were among the 3,000 Easter visitors to Long Beach yesterday. Mayor Mitchel and his party spent the afternoon on the boardwalk.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL GETS $500,000 GIFT

Bishop Greer Calls for Three Cheers for F. G. Bourne, Who Endows the Choir.

Frederick G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, has presented $500,000 to the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as an endowment for the choir school connected with the Cathedral. Dean William M. Grosvenor made the announcement yesterday at the close of the Easter services in the Cathedral. He told the members of the choir that Mr. Bourne had made the gift on condition that he was elected a member of that body. This the members did with a hearty good will. Bishop David H. Greer, who was present, asked that the door of the choir room should be closed and then called for three cheers and a tiger for Mr. Bourne.

In his letter which informed Dean Grosvenor of his gift, and which the Dean put on the Cathedral altar, Mr. Bourne recalled that as a boy he had been a chorister in Trinity Church, and that for fourteen years he had sung in the choir of the Church of the Incarnation.

The Choir School, to educate the boys of the Cathedral choir, was founded in 1901, by Bishop Potter, who recognized that such a school would be necessary for the Cathedral, in order to maintain a high standard of religious music. For eleven years it was under the head mastership of the Rev. Dr. Ernest Voorhis. I. M. Beard, formerly of St. Paul's School, Concord, succeeded Dr Voorhis, and is the present head master.

The choir, under the leadership of Miles Farrow, who came from Baltimore five years ago, to be the Cathedral organist, consists of forty boys and twenty men, and is noted for its singing. Last year Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett presented to the Cathedral a fine building, in the memory of her father, John H. Sherwood, for the use of the Choir School. This was erected on the Cathedral grounds, facing Morningside Park.

Mr. Bourne has long been prominent in New York. He is a Director in many other corporations, and he is a member of the New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and other clubs.

LINER SPRINGS A LEAK.

The Niagara, Bound Here from Havre, Makes for the Azores.

LONDON, April 12.—The French line steamer Niagara, which sailed from Havre on April 4 for New York, has sprung a leak, and is steaming for the Azores. A wireless message dated April 9 was received to-day from the Niagara conveying this information. At the time the message was sent the steamer was in latitude 46, longitude 34, and, therefore, was considerably to the northwest of the Azores. The leak is in No. 1 hold.

Last February the Niagara broke down in the Atlantic on the way to New York, 135 miles off Ushant. She put back with her 150 passengers to Havre, having lost her starboard propeller and being otherwise badly damaged by the terrific storm.

The Niagara is commanded by Capt. Juhan and carries second and third class passengers. This is her second breakdown.

She was built at St. Nazaire in 1908, and is a twin-screw steamer 484 feet 5 inches long, 56 feet beam, 33 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and 5,361 gross tonnage.

DIES AFTER BASEBALL GAME

Youth Insisted on Playing Though He Was Hit by a Ball.

The first mortal accident from baseball this season was reported in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, when John Nelson, 18 years old, died at his home, 652 Hicks Street, from an injury he suffered Saturday afternoon when he was struck on the head with a ball.

One of the opposing batsmen drove a liner into Nelson's territory in the seventh inning, and the young man missed it, the ball striking him in the forehead. He was knocked unconscious by the blow, but after fifteen minutes his companions revived him. They tried to persuade him to go home, but he insisted on finishing the game.

He complained of severe pains in his head about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was then that he first informed his father of having been struck by the baseball. His father called in Dr. Cornelius J. Newman of 554 Hicks Street, and the physician worked over the youth for two hours without relieving his suffering. Young Nelson died at 9 o'clock, and the physician said that his death was caused by the rupture of a bloodvessel.

HIGH WIND IN BOSTON.

Lynn, Arlington, and Salem Swept —One Woman Injured.

BOSTON, April 12. A fifty-mile wind swept over the city from the northwest to-night, wrecking store signs and plate glass fronts and causing other minor damage.

Mrs Martha Sherburne was hurt by a falling sign in Lynn and was taken home unconscious. Trees in that city were blown down, and several caught fire from contact with broken electric light wires. A thirty-foot gate at the Lynn New England League Grounds was torn from its fastenings and thrown across the street.

Forest fires in Salem and Arlington burned fiercely during the height of the gale, and many acres were blackened before the flames were controlled.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Saxonia, (Cunard Line), Trieste to New York, was 590 miles E. of Sandy Hook at noon; due 13th, late, or early 14th.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., N'ark.—Adv.

ATTEMPT TO DELAY GUNMEN'S EXECUTION BY SMASHING DEATH CHAIR DYNAMO, BUT DOOMED MEN DIE THIS MORNING

Last Statements Made by Three of the Gunmen

Three of the convicted gunmen from their cells in the death house yesterday issued "last statements," but none came from "Dago Frank" Cirofici. Here are the statements of the other three:

Well, we have to die some time, it seems to be God's will that we go now. We are ready.

LOUIS ROSENBERG, "*Lefty Louie.*"

Tell mamma that she is not the mother of a murderer. Ask mother and father to forgive me for all the anxiety and worry I caused them. But I was never really bad, just wild; that's all. I'll go to my death without any man's blood on my hands.

JACOB SEIDENSHNER, "*Whitey Lewis.*"

We all know that the result was decided against us just as soon as we heard Justice Goff was in the case. We had given up expecting mercy either from Justice Goff or District Attorney Whitman.

HARRY HOROWITZ, "*Gyp the Blood.*"

NEW HAVEN TRAIN PLUNGES OFF RAILS

Running at 50-Mile Rate, Green Mountain Express Leaves Tracks Near Rye, N. Y.

SECOND WRECK IN ONE DAY

Passengers Hurled from Seats as Four Cars Run Into Embankment with Electric Locomotive.

The Green Mountain Express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, running fifty miles an hour, was derailed at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning half way between Harrison and Rye, N. Y., without serious injury to any of its two hundred passengers. The electric locomotive, followed by two steel mail coaches, an old-type wooden combination baggage and smoking car, and an old-type wooden day coach, left the rails and plunged into an embankment without overturning. The rest of the train, consisting of a wooden chair car, an old-type Pullman, and two wooden day coaches, stayed on the rails.

The accident was the second on the New Haven Road within twenty-four hours. A suburban eastbound train was derailed at Clayton, three miles east of New Britain, Conn., late Saturday afternoon, killing the fireman and injuring fifty passengers. It is believed that that wreck was due to spreading rails caused by a softening of the roadbed.

The accident to the Green Mountain Express put the electric power service out of commission between Stamford and Woodlawn, New Rochelle and the Harlem River, and also on the New York, Westchester & Boston Road, which is supplied with motive power by the New Haven's electric power station at Cos Cob.

The electric service was not restored until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and meantime all the steam locomotives available at the Stamford end of the line were run out of the yards in an effort to maintain traffic between all the points affected. Inbound tracks Nos. 3 and 1 were cleared within two hours, and trains drawn by steam locomotives were shuttled back and forth between Stamford and Woodlawn. Steam service was also undertaken during the tie-up between New Rochelle and the Harlem River. For the delayed passengers of the Green Mountain Express a seven-car train was made up at Portchester and backed down to Rye, so that they were able to proceed to their destinations.

The Green Mountain Express, listed on the schedule as Train No. 82, left the Grand Central Terminal at 8:08 o'clock on its daily run for St. Albans, Vt. It was in charge of William Murphy, motorman, and Smith Warriner, conductor. The train passed Mount Vernon at 8:21 and New Rochelle at 8:37, on time. Ten and a half miles further Rye was cleared, and, according to Murphy, the motors were working perfectly. The train approached a curve a mile and a half beyond Rye. While coasting around this curve it was apparent from indentations left on the rails, the small forward trucks of the forward motor, called the pony trucks, mounted the rails, as railroad trainmen say when the flanges of the wheels are thrown upon the middle of the rails.

Motorman Sticks to Post.

The pony trucks, rolling on their flanges, stayed on the rails for fifteen feet, and then dropped down to the roadbed. For nearly 1,400 feet the motors kept on, while the pony truck flanges, following the side of the rails, cut the fishplates with which the rails are spiked down to the crossties. The motorman was unaware of any trouble when suddenly the driving wheels of the locomotive dropped to the roadbed with a jolt that sent the heavy motors lurching to one side. Instead of following the curve, the train was headed for a gulley on the right side of the tracks. Murphy stuck to his motor, shut off the power, and applied the brakes just as the motor struck one of the heavy catenaries supporting the electric feed wires overhead.

The impact with the catenary was apparently sufficient to deflect the motor from its course straight ahead. Plowing up the roadbed, crushing fishplates and crossties, the motor swung back into its course, according to Murphy. It seemed as though it were going to plunge straight ahead into a deep gully on the side of the tracks, but for a second time it was deflected by striking a stone coping built on either side of the tracks. Huge blocks of stone and mortar were torn from their foundations and hurled to a road below.

The Green Mountain express kept on over the road, and finally reached an embankment where there is a siding. The locomotive left the roadbed suddenly and plunged into this embankment, dragging the two mail coaches, the combination baggage and smoking car, and the day coach after it. Plowing up dirt and wreckage, it was almost buried in the embankment, while the two forward steel mail coaches were tilted over at an angle of nearly 45 degrees.

Murphy was hurled against the side of his cab, but the only injuries he suffered were a cut on the forehead and painful bruises and scratches. In the forward mail coach was Jeremiah Hackett, one of the thirteen mail clerks carried on the train. He was hurled from one end of his car to the other and badly shaken up, as were his fellow clerks.

Passengers were thrown from their seats in the smoking and baggage car, and in the Pullman, but in the other coaches they were not so badly shaken up. As soon as the train made its sudden stop the passengers began to rush out. Men ran forward excitedly with the trainmen to find out what had happened, while some of the women cried hysterically.

The first group who reached the forward motor found Murphy crawling from his cab. He was asked why he had not jumped, and in turn, asked why he should have jumped when he might only have killed himself. The motorman said he felt as if he had just taken a dive into deep water, and come up. Murphy, with the mail clerk, Hackett, was taken on to New Haven on the special train that was made up at Portchester and backed down to the place of the wreck to pick up the passengers.

"New Haven Luck."

Wrecking crews were sent out from Stamford and New York. The work of clearing the tracks and repairing the electric power was under the personal direction of A. R. Whaley, Vice-President in charge of operation at New York, and General Manager C. L. Bardo, who was taken down from New Haven.

Mr. Whaley and Mr. Bardo began an investigation to determine the cause of the derailment immediately on their arrival at the place of the accident. After going over the whole ground Mr. Bardo said that it was nothing short of a miracle that there had been no serious injury to a single person. That no life was lost he could account for only by saying that it must have been "New Haven luck."

According to Mr. Whaley and Mr. Bardo the derailment was caused either by a broken flange on the pony trucks, which caused them to mount the rails, or the dropping of some part of the under-rigging of the motors. They were unable to ascertain any more definitely the cause of the trouble at that time.

That none of the passengers was shocked by electricity when the motors struck the catenary, letting the electric feed wires down, was due to the fact that the electric power was automatically shut off.

Officials in charge of the operating department of the New Haven Railroad in this city were informed that the electric locomotive was dug out of the embankment before 11 o'clock, but the outbound track, No. 4, on which the Green Mountain Express was derailed, was not at that time cleared. They were unable to say when the track would be cleared, and traffic was sent around it by means of the crossovers to the other tracks that were cleared. No official report on the cause of the derailment had been received at the offices in New York up to midnight.

Within an hour after the derailment an enterprising motion-picture outfit was shipped down from New Rochelle. Actresses with bandages showing deepdyed stains were lifted from the half overturned coaches while the camera men unwound reels of film. The women thus represented as passengers were assisted to the waiting rooms of the nearest telegraph station where they sent supposed telegrams of their safety to relatives and friends.

The last serious wreck on the New Haven Road was that of the Bar Harbor Express on Sept. 2, 1913, in which twenty-six persons were killed and fifty injured. The wreck of the Bar Harbor Express was the fourteenth and worst of a series of wrecks on the New Haven, which during the preceding two years had resulted in the death of seventy persons and injury to 391.

DR. SATTERLEE ARRESTED.

Caught in Yonkers on Charge of Automobile Speeding.

Dr. George Reese Satterlee of 125 West Fifty-eighth Street, instructor in medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and formerly attending physician and pathologist in several of the largest hospitals in New York, was arrested in Yonkers yesterday afternoon charged with speeding. Dr. Satterlee was accompanied by three men and was driving his own automobile. Motorcycle Policeman Martin alleged the physician was driving at forty-five miles an hour.

Dr. Satterlee was released on $50 bail to appear in the Court of Special Sessions this morning. He was not at home last night, but one of his relatives explained that the physician, accompanied by friends, had been on a motor outing to Scarsdale. They passed through Yonkers on their return about dusk, when Dr. Satterlee recalled that he had an engagement and speeded up on a long stretch of road where no other vehicles were in sight.

TRAVERSE CANAL IN JULY.

Fleet Will Show World Great Waterway Is Ready for Use.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 12.—United States warships of the Atlantic fleet will steam through the Panama Canal early in July, speed up the Pacific Coast to San Diego, and return to Hampton Roads by the same route, according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who inspected San Diego harbor to-day and made preliminary arrangements for the reception of the battleships.

The purpose of this early jaunt through the canal, he said, was to prove to the world that the big waterway is in readiness to accommodate shipping.

Expert Quickly Summoned and New Dynamo Is Installed.

SUSPECT PRISON EMPLOYE

Midnight Report That Cirofici Would Confess the Entire Rosenthal Murder Plot.

A DOCUMENT RILEY HAS

Four Gunmen Receive with Stoicism the News of the Failure of Last Appeals.

READY TO MEET DEATH

Hysterical Scenes at Visit of Relatives—Young Wives Bid Condemned Farewell.

INNOCENT, WAHLE INSISTS

Gov. Glynn Refuses to See Mrs. Cirofici—Extra Guard at Executive Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Monday, April 13, 2 A. M.—On the eve of the execution—set for this morning between 5:45 and 6 o'clock—of the four Rosenthal gunmen, "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, "Whitey Lewis" Seidenshner, and "Dago Frank" Cirofici, an attempt was made to put the electric chair in the death chamber at Sing Sing Prison out of commission, and thus delay the carrying out of the sentence.

This was admitted at the prison late last night. It was learned that the special dynamo connected with the electric chair had been pounded to pieces by blows with a hammer, early in the morning or late Saturday night. If the damage had not been detected before noon a postponement of the execution would have been necessary.

A prison employe is under suspicion, and an investigation is now being carried on by Warden Clancy and Principal Keeper McInerny.

E. C. Davis, State electrician of Massachusetts, the inventor of the electric chair and the chief executioner at Sing Sing, tested his apparatus on Saturday and found everything working satisfactorily. He went to New York City on Saturday evening, and had not expected to return until shortly before the time set.

Through the "underground system" in Sing Sing, however, it was learned that some one had wrecked the delicate electrical apparatus. A number of bolts and nuts were missing altogether. Mr. Davis was called on the telephone when the discovery was made. He made a flying trip to the prison and sent to New York for an entirely new dynamo, and, with a number of assistants, spent the whole of the day in installing the new apparatus.

At 11 o'clock last night the chair was tested and found to be in perfect condition. Current to the amount of 2,500 volts, considered an extra heavy charge, was sent through it successfully.

Prison Employes Under Suspicion.

The investigation, it was said, would be narrowed to just a few persons, all prison employes. Under the rules of the prison only a few persons are permitted to enter the death chamber. The dynamo is in the same room where the chair stands. A Burns detective reached the prison late last night to aid in the detection of the culprit.

The attempt to delay the execution by physical means is regarded here as proof of the resentment inside the prison against the fate of the gunmen. Ex-Lieut. Becker was a hero in Sing Sing as long as he was confined in the death house. When the Court of Appeals took Becker away for a new trial and condemned the gunmen, however, the sympathy was transferred to the gunmen.

It was reported late last night that Cirofici will authorize the publication of a confession of the whole Rosenthal murder plot before he goes to the electric chair. However, the three other gunmen will go to their death with sealed lips, it was said.

This rumor of a confession was based on observations of "Dago Frank's" actions during the last twenty-four hours. It was pointed out that the Italian's protestations of innocence stopped immediately after Superintendent of Prisons Riley left Sing Sing on Saturday. Supt. Riley carried with him a long statement from "Dago Frank." All requests to see this statement were denied, but it was said here that the statement was not a confession, and that it contained nothing new. It is now believed that Supt. Riley has the

full confession, and that he will not release it until after the execution, or, perhaps, not until after the second Becker trial.

Late Saturday night, when the gunmen were informed of Justice Goff's ruling against them, a statement expressing innocence came up to the newspaper men. This statement was signed by "Gyp," "Lefty," and "Whitey." It was not signed, however, by "Dago Frank," and the latter when asked what reply he wished to make to the ruling said that he had nothing to say.

Another incident showing how "Dago Frank" is acting differently from his pals occurred yesterday. The three other gunmen again sent out their messages of innocence. "Dago Frank," however, remained silent. One of his relatives, to be sure, reiterated "Frank's" innocence, but no word came directly to the newspaper men from the Italian to that effect.

Midnight Report of Confession.

Still another sensational report reached here at midnight. It was that "Dago Frank" Cirofici had an excellent chance of getting a commutation of sentence by confessing. The report had it that he could escape the death penalty through an arrangement made by Father Cashin, and that the office of the State Superintendent of Prisons had been kept open for this eleventh-hour possibility.

The conditions of Cirofici's escape from the death chair was said to be these:

That he must give information regarding Charles Becker's part in the murder of Rosenthal.

That such information must satisfy the authorities.

That it must furnish sufficient possibility of corroboration to satisfy District Attorney Whitman.

Mrs. Mary Cirofici, mother of "Dago Frank," and the gunman's sister, Miss Mary Cirofici, are said to be due to arrive here at 4 A. M. It was said also that Attorney Wahle would come with them.

All this, regardless of manifold contradictions, was firmly believed here, and was accepted as fitting in with "Dago Frank's" attitude the last twenty-four hours.

After this report had been in circulation a while it was succeeded by another to the effect that at 1 o'clock "Dago Frank" had sent word to Warden Clancy, through Father Cashin, that he would not confess and "double cross" his friends—not even to save his life.

The three other gunmen ended their prayers after Father Cashin went to "Dago Frank's" cell shortly before 1 o'clock. It was said that they had become suspicious of the Italian.

A telephone message reached the prison after midnight that a gang of ruffians was loafing about the railroad station. Special precautions were made to guard the Warden's office and the entrance to the prison. The discovery of the smashed dynamo in the death house had assured the Warden that the gunmen had vicious friends working on the outside in their behalf.

Cirofici has been deeply religious during the last few days. He has been converted to Catholicism and will receive the sacraments before he goes to his death. This includes a confession to a priest, and it is now believed that he bared his soul within the last twenty-four hours in preparation for his end.

The gunmen were on their knees in prayer as midnight neared. They were praying aloud, but in subdued voices. The other occupants of cells were praying with them and for them.

Father Cashin came out of the death house on a special mission for "Lefty Louie." He carried a fountain pen, the same pen with which "Lefty" had written his many appeals to the Governor and to the people.

"Lefty asked me to give this to Rabbi Goldstein," said Father Cashin. "It was the last token he possessed. He wanted his spiritual adviser to have it, he said."

Outside of the prison there waited one lonely boy who had come all the way from 64 Gerry Street, Brooklyn, to get the news about the gunmen. He said he was Philip R. Lehrman, 18 years old, and that he had spent his dollar out of curiosity to be near the gunmen when they died.

"I don't know any of the gunmen," he said. "But I have read all about their case. My folks know that I am here. I am going to stay all night."

Mrs. Rosenberg Swoons at Station.

Jacob Rosenberg, the father of "Lefty Louie," left his home in the Bronx at 7 o'clock last night, determined to see his son once again. His wife, who had been prostrated all day, pleaded that she be taken to her son's side. Mr. Rosenberg consented and took her to the railroad station. She swooned on her arrival at the station and was hurried back home.

Then Mr. Rosenberg set out by himself. He reached Ossining at 9 o'clock, and was taken to the prison in an automobile. The keeper at the door recognized him, and led him into the Warden's office.

"My son Louis, I want to see him," sobbed the father.

A keeper was assigned to him in the Warden's office. At the exit to the office there is a small staircase leading to the prison inclosure. The keeper started to lead Mr. Rosenberg down these stairs when Rabbi Goldstein, the Chaplain, came to his side. He consented to go with "Lefty Louie's" father. But Mr. Rosenberg stopped, sobbing and shaking.

"My God! I can't go down there," he cried. "I want to see Louie, but I can't, I can't go down there again."

He collapsed and had to be assisted to a chair. Rabbi Goldstein comforted him the best he could.

"Yes, you had better go home," he advised. "Your duty is to those at home; go and be with them."

An automobile was called and the father was taken back to the station.

Mr. Rosenberg last saw "Lefty" on Saturday noon. At that time he was kept waiting upstairs and became impatient. He did not know that he had been kept waiting for a good reason. He found this out later. It was just at the time when the gunmen were being dressed in the death chamber clothes of black. When he did see his son the shock unnerved him completely. He had not been expected in the death house again.

Doomed Men Stoical.

Judging by the reports that reached the outside world, there never were doomed men who were calmer than those who must die in the morning. They have had their emotional moments and hard experiences yesterday quite unnerved them for a time, but, according to all reports that have come from the death house, bad news has been received with stoicism and just as an ordinary matter of course. Of the last statements by "Lefty," "Whitey," and "Gyp," which are printed elsewhere, that of "Lefty" makes no direct mention of innocence and is the most composed.

The order of execution has not been determined, and will not be until just before the time set. It was said today that the prison physicians would observe the gunmen and make reports as to their physical condition to Warden Clancy, and that the Warden would then have the weakest taken to the chair first, continuing in the order recommended by the physicians.

Another report was to the effect that "Gyp," "Lefty," and "Whitey" would be executed first, so as to give "Dago Frank" an opportunity to make a confession.

The Rev. Father Cashin will go to "Dago Frank's" cell at 3:30 A. M., and will remain with him to the end, giving him spiritual consolation. After the execution Father Cashin will offer the holy sacrifice of the mass for the repose of his soul.

Rabbi Jacob Goldstein, the Jewish chaplain of Sing Sing, and Rabbi Mayer Kopfstein of Temple Adath Israel, the Bronx, will prepare the other gunmen for their death and will conduct them to the chair.

The gunmen will wear the regulation loose black garb, in which they were clothed yesterday. They will wear no shoes or stockings, and a slit will be made in one of the trousers for the electrode of the death chair.

Following Warden Clancy's instructions the gunmen were busied every moment of the day. When relatives or spiritual advisers were not talking to them the keepers kept them occupied. Most of the trinkets which had been taken from them yesterday were restored and were distributed among relatives. Many copies of photographs taken when they came to Sing Sing sixteen months ago, were autographed and distributed also.

The doomed men's last hope for a stay was shattered at 6 o'clock when a message reached each of the boys from Albany. From their attorneys, Charles G. F. Wahle and H. Lionel Kringel. This time Warden Clancy did not take the messages into the death house. He sent a keeper instead. The messages were alike and read:

Grieved to inform you that Governor has refused to interfere. We pleaded with him for nearly two hours.

WAHLE and KRINGLE.

"Well," said one of the gunmen to the others, "Justice Goff was right about one thing anyway. We have got good lawyers and they have been mighty good to us."

Messages to East Side Boys.

In addition to the later statements, "Whitey Lewis" and "Gyp the Blood" sent out statements during the day to the press through Rabbi Goldstein, the Jewish chaplain of Sing Sing. A request had reached the gunmen from a Yiddish newspaper to give some words of advice to east side gangsters. "Whitey" got a message ready, but when he had completed it "Gyp" insisted on adding a few lines. This is what "Whitey Lewis" dictated:

"There are many boys on the east side who are well brought up and have good parents, but who do not look out for the company they get into. Bad company is the cause of their fall. They get a bad record, and then, no matter whether they are guilty or not, they will be framed up.

"Keep away from bad company is the best message I can send them."

"Gyp the Blood" dwelt on the good old adage, 'Honesty is the best policy.' This is what he wanted the world to know:

"Any fellow who earns $6 a week honestly is better off than he who gets a thousand a week if he does not get it straight. I had the best father and mother a boy ever had, but I was not a good son to them. I went the wrong way.

"Tell the boys on the east side, the boys I know and with whom I went around raising the devil, about the mistakes I made which I could have avoided if I had done the right thing. Let them know the synagogue is the best home, and God their best friend. We know it. We are supposed to have as many friends as any fellow, but when it came to a show-down it was only the synagogue that stood by us outside of our parents.

"Stick to the synagogue and your parents. They know best. If I had my life to live over again I surely would follow this advice."

The relatives who visited the gunmen were Mrs. Cirofici, the mother of "Dago Frank"; Miss Mary Cirofici, his sister, and Paul and John, his brothers; Mrs. Horowitz, wife of "Gyp"; Mrs. Rosenberg, wife of "Lefty"; and Morris and Joseph Seidenshner, brothers of "Whitey Lewis." The relatives were not permitted to go to the death house together, but were sent down in groups.

Relatives Hysterical.

Hysterical crying on the part of the relatives did more to upset the gunmen, it was said, than all the sad news they ever recived from courtrooms and Albany. "Lefty Louie," the most emotional of the four, was the most affected. He wept pitiably when he parted from his young wife.

Mrs. Horowitz caused an equally sad scene before the cell of "Gyp." The keepers did not want the two women to remain long. Mrs. Cirofici came out of the death house on the arm of John Cirofici, completely exhausted, it seemed.

As had been their custom during the sixteen months that the gunmen were confined in Sing Sing, Mrs. Rosenberg and Mrs. Horowitz insisted on walking back to the New York Central station after they left the prison at 2 P. M. Morris and Joseph Seidenshner and a number of friends of the gunmen who had been refused admission to the death house accompanied the young women toward the station.

Within a few hundred yards from the hotel, a photographer, B. G. Phillips, stepped from a vestible in a doorway of a hotel and snapped a picture. Instantly Morris and Joseph Seidenshner and one of the gunmen's friends, a youth with red hair, made for Phillips and his camera.

"We'll break your neck for that," they shouted, while Phillips fled into the hotel.

Strikes Photographer in Face.

The pursuers also entered the hotel, one of "Whitey Lewis's" brothers grabbed a stack of dishes in the restaurant and another brother grabbed a stack of little butter plates. The red-headed youth made straight for Phillips. He grappled with him and then struck him in the jaw and sent him staggering.

Harry Hirschfeld, the proprietor of the hotel, came along fortunately and stopped the battle.

"Haven't we got enough trouble to be bothered by photographers at this time," said one of the brothers. "We want that plate, and if we don't get it we'll go through the place and smash that fellow, and his camera."

"I'll do what I can," said Mr. Hirschfeld, but just at that moment the red-headed youth ran by him and pushed Phillips to the parlor. Phillips locked himself in for protection.

Then the hotel was surrounded by the pursuers. They demanded the plate before they would leave. The hotel man then induced the photographer to surrender the plate. It was smashed into a thousand pieces on the street, while the wives of "Gyp" and "Lefty" looked on.

An unusual thing for the death house was the visit of two Franciscan Sisters from an Italian order in New York. They had taught "Dago Frank" the rudiments of English and of civil government in his youth. They came to sing at the special request of "Dago Frank."

The two nuns arrived at the prison at 3 o'clock and were accompanied to the death cells by the Rev. Father Cashin and Warden Clancy. They were introduced to all the four gunmen, including "Dago Frank." Years had made a difference, and Frank did not recognize his former teachers.

Comfort from Two Nuns.

The Franciscan Sisters spoke words of comfort to all the gunmen and took their outstretched hands. They spoke in low tones, and the gunmen held their heads to the bars to get every word.

"We have read about your cases," said one of the nuns to each of the men. "We want to bring you what little cheer we can, but you can do more for yourselves than we can do for you. Resign yourselves to your Master and trust in him. Whether you are innocent or guilty, take your end as punishment for the sins of your whole life."

After these words had been whispered to all of the gunmen the nuns sat on chairs in front of "Dago Frank's" cell. They prayed softly and read from the Scriptures.

It was a touching scene when a phonograph put in front of "Gyp the Blood's" cell at the very time that the nuns were whispering their words of comfort to their old-time pupil began play "Whispering Hope."

A keeper hesitated on the threshold of the chamber and watched and listened. When the last verse of "Whispering Hope" had been sung he stepped forward and announced that he had a telegram for "Lefty Louie."

"Let's see it," said "Lefty."

It was a telegram from the lawyers of the gunmen, Charles G. F. Wahle and H. L. Kringel. It had come from Albany. The telegram read:

We will see Gov. Glynn this afternoon at 3:15. Tell the boys.

WAHLE & KRINGEL.

It was then exactly 3 o'clock, and Father Cashin suggested that the next fifteen minutes be devoted to prayer. He suggested that all in the death house pray together that the Governor of the State of New York might be endowed with light, wisdom, and courage to do what was right and to discern between the false and the truth.

Down on their knees went the sixteen then in the death chamber, as well as Warden Clancy, the two sisters of the Franciscan Order, Father Cashin, and the guard of four. Among the condemned men who prayed with Father Cashin were the three Chinamen who were convicted for the Tong murders and Schmidt, the slayer of Anna Aumuller. Father Cashin prayed in loud tones throughout the fifteen minutes. Then the litany was read, and following that all the gunmen followed Father Cashin in the Lord's Prayer.

The nuns remained in the death house until 4 o'clock. They told "Dago Frank" that their whole order would rise early on the morrow and pray for the souls of the gunmen from 4 to 6 A. M.

Under the law of the State an execution must be witnessed by twelve citizens. In addition the Warden must appoint seven Deputy Sheriffs to assist him. The law also provides for the attendance of clergymen, but not more than two for any one condemned person.

Warden Clancy received hundreds of applications from scientific men, criminologists, and newspaper men. He was compelled to draw close lines, and many were disappointed at the last minute.

Physicians who will perform autopsies arrived at the prison to-night. They will preserve the brain cells of the gunmen for the aid of science. The bodies of the gunmen will be claimed by relatives.

WAHLE'S LAST CARD PLAYED.

Their Counsel Reaffirms His Confidence in Gunmen's Innocence.

On his return from Albany late last night, where he had a final conference with Gov. Glynn in an effort to obtain a reprieve for the four gunmen, ex-Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle admitted that his last card had been played. In a voice which showed deep emotion he asserted that he was convinced the men were innocent of the crime of killing Herman Rosenthal, and he denied that any of them had made a confession of guilt to him.

"Since the time I entered into these cases, at 2 o'clock on the morning Jack Zelig was shot," he said, "my partner, Mr. Kringel, and I have tried to conduct ourselves in a way of which all would approve. In endeavoring to save the four gunmen, as they are called, we used every legitimate means in our power. There remains now less than five hours, and all that is left is hope. There is nothing more that I can do.

"Do I believe one of them will confess?" he said in answer to a question. "No, I do not. I think they have nothing to tell. After a reprieve was refused by Gov. Glynn the last time, following the decision of the Court of Appeals, I went to these men. I spoke first to Lefty and then to Dago Frank. I told them that if they went to their death they need not expect the world to consider them heroes; that whether dead or alive they would never get anything but gunmen. I told them if they had anything to tell to let me carry the message to Gov. Glynn. But they said not a word, even when I told them it was better to be a 'live squealer' than a dead gunman.

"Now I am going to think in face of all that? Not one of them has ever confessed to me, or even intimated that he had anything to tell. On the other hand, they have made the most positive protestations of their innocence. To-morrow morning they will probably be killed And when those four young men, scarcely more than boys, are led into that chamber, and one after the other put to death, one of the most horrible things which has occurred in the history of the State will have happened.

"If they had a confession to make why didn't they do so before? Do you believe for one moment if they had come forward in the first place and said: 'Yes, we were in this thing, but we were dragged in by the other men; they got us there, and we did it'—I say, do you think for one moment that four or five others would not now have been at Ossining? But they didn't say anything like that.

"I am convinced that public opinion is in favor of a reprieve; that 85 per cent. of the people not only in this city and State, but in the country, are in favor of giving these men every chance they can possibly be afforded for their life. Why, my attention has been called to this in the most remarkable way.

"If Gov. Glynn believes that the people want to see the sentence carried out, without the granting of such a reprieve, I know he is mistaken. Those who have advised him about public sentiment know nothing of it. I don't say that most persons believe the men should receive a commutation of sentence, but they do favor a reprieve, at least until after the second trial of Becker."

"I think that the Governor was greatly affected by the part he had to play in this dreadful drama of life and death. He has had it on his mind continually for many days, and he looked as if he had missed many hours of sleep. There were tears in his eyes to-night when, after a three hours' conference, he turned to me and said:

"'I am sorry, but I cannot interfere.'

"I won't say I think there is any hope, but I can tell you what I know: The Governor is keeping the office of the Secretary of State open, and he had Supt. of Prisons Riley as his guest at dinner. I don't know why he has the Superintendent with him or why he keeps the Secretary's office open. Perhaps it is just because he thinks something may turn up. Perhaps he is not sure, but that at the last moment he may see his way clear to granting this reprieve we ask.

"Mr. Kringle and I went up there because we felt that we should not give up the fight without telling our story to the Governor personally. We didn't think it was right to trust entirely to correspondence and telegrams. We found that he was very well versed in all of the proceedings of the case, for he frequently interrupted the arguments we were making and told us that he knew all about that point.

"We heard while in Albany that Frank Cirofici's sister and mother were on the way to Sing Sing in the afternoon bearing important papers and we hoped for some word, before we left Albany, from Ossining but none came. I don't know anything more about the report than that.

"After we had talked with the Governor and he had given his decision, we decided to return at once to this city instead of going to Sing Sing. I sent word to the boys there that we thought we could do more for them by being on hand here than at the prison. Just what we can do I don't know, but something may turn up between now and the hour for the execution."

While Mr. Wahle and Mr. Kringel were making their last plea before Gov. Glynn at Albany, District Attorney Whitman remained at his home, 37 Madison Avenue, ready to consider any information brought to his attention. Nothing reached him, either during the day or late into the night, which might have an effect upon the case against the gunmen. A telegram he received from Detroit told of still another witness who had made an affidavit to some facts in his possession, but it proved immaterial.

Mr. Whitman was convinced that Gov. Glynn would take no action in favor of the gunmen, and he was not surprised when he heard that Mr. Wahle and Mr. Kringel, after meeting with still another disappointment, had started on the return trip to this city. Mr. Whitman was represented in Albany by Assistant District Attorney Delahanty, in order that he might be supplied with full information at the earliest moment if the Governor relented from the position he had taken.

All requests for a statement were met by Mr. Whitman with the reply that he would have nothing further to say about the case.

Goff Out of the City.

At the home of Justice John W. Goff, who practically ended the hope of the gunmen by refusing the application for a new trial at the hearing in Trial Term, Part XIII., on Saturday; it was stated yesterday that he had gone out of the city. All efforts to obtain any statement from the Justice, or information concerning the threatening letter which he received while presiding at the hearing, were unsuccessful.

It is intimated, however, that steps will be taken to identify and punish the author of the letter after the execution of the gunmen. Justice Goff made it evident that he considered the matter a most serious one by interrupting the hearing and questioning the messenger who delivered the letter to a court attendant.

It was pointed out last night that even if "Dago Frank" made a confession of the Rosenthal murder plot it could not be used as evidence at the second trial of ex-Lieut. Becker. The present plan of Mr. Whitman is to move for a retrial the first week in May in the Supreme Court, probably before Justice Seabury.

Peddlers Ask for Stay.

At a meeting in Lincoln Hall, Allen and Houston Streets, this resolution was adopted early yesterday afternoon and telegraphed to Gov. Glynn:

At a mass meeting of the East Side Peddlers' Association attended by 500 citizens we appeal to your Excellency to grant a stay of execution to the unfortunates; to put off their execution until such time as will enable them to prove their innocence. We ask you, as we do, that all the chances for proving themselves innocent should be given them.

MORRIS LOOPERKOO, President.

Many of the men at the meeting broke down and wept when they were informed by Mr. Looperkoo who presided, that there seemed no chance of saving the condemned men. Mr. Looperkoo said that a petition asking for a stay of execution had been prepared by the association and that counsel for ex-Lieut. Becker had refused to sign it.

"We would like to know why Becker gets a new trial while the men frightened into participating in the shooting must die," he said.

GLYNN DENIES LAST APPEALS.

Refuses to See Mrs. Cirofici—Extra Guards at Executive Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The last appeal to Gov. Glynn for a reprieve for the four gunmen, and the second one of the day, was made this evening and denied. It was that of Mrs. Cirofici, mother of "Dago Frank," and his sister, and it was made through the agency of Supt. of Prisons Riley. The two women got here late this afternoon and went to the Hotel Ten Eyck, where they found Supt. Riley awaiting them. They told the Superintendent that they wanted to tell the Governor that Frank was innocent of the crime for which he was convicted, and to plead with the Governor to stay his sentence until the fact could be proved. Supt. Riley then proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where he made known the request of Mrs. and Miss Cirofici.

The Governor listened intently to all that Supt. Riley had to say, and told him to inform the two women that he could not see them, because he had refused to see the relatives of other of the condemned men.

It was with sobs that the mother and sister of the condemned youth received the Governor's refusals from the lips of Supt. Riley. They then thanked him and returned to Ossining.

Late to-night Supt. Riley stated that the Governor had positively decided not to interfere, and that the condemned men would go to the chair at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. He did not know in which order they would be executed. That rested with Warden Clancy, with whom he had conversed over the telephone several hours earlier.

"The Warden advises me," said Supt. Riley, "that everything is in readiness to carry out the sentence of the law."

Extra Guards at Capitol.

Because of threatening telegrams and letters which had been received at the Executive Chamber and the Executive Mansion since Gov. Glynn denied the application for a commutation or a reprieve, Chief of Police Hyatt to-day sent a detail of police and detectives for duty on the Executive Mansion grounds, and doubled the patrol about the Capitol and along the streets through which the Governor passes to and from the Capitol.

Even Mrs. Glynn was not spared last week, and the receipt of these threatening missives caused her much uneasiness. She and Gov. Glynn attended services at the Catholic Cathedral as usual to-day. Upon returning to the mansion the Governor was called to the telephone by C. G. F. Wahle, who asked for a personal interview. This the Governor granted, and fixed 3:30 o'clock at the Executive Chamber as the place.

Promptly at the appointed hour Mr. Wahle appeared, accompanied by H. Lionel Kringle. They were received graciously by the Governor, and again Mr. Wahle appealed for a reprieve. The talk was in the inner chamber of the Executive suite, and there were present besides the gunmen's counsel, John G. Saxe, the Governor's legal adviser, and Owen L. Potter, the pardon clerk. For an hour and a half the talk went on, and upon leaving the room Mr. Wahle said:

"Well, I'll have to continue to be the bearer of bad news."

To the newspaper men he said that the Governor had again refused to interfere in the sentence of the court, and that he and Mr. Kringle would have to proceed to Ossining and make known to the "four boys" the result of the final application for a stay of their execution.

Mr. Wahle in speaking of his final plea with the Governor said that the Governor was very kind to him and his associate, and that he listened to their arguments and examined their papers.

"He conferred with his legal adviser," said Mr. Wahle, "and then told us as gently as he could that he could see no way in which he was able to interfere. I feel now that there is no hope."

Glynn Asks for Affidavits.

The Governor asked to see the affidavits on which Justice Goff examined witnesses and the copy of the testimony taken before him yesterday.

"Part of the testimony the Governor wanted explained to him," said Mr. Wahle, "and I explained it."

After the gunmen's counsel had departed Mr. Saxe gave out a statement which was in the following words:

"Mr. Wahle renewed the application and the Governor heard him for one hour and a half. The application was renewed on the facts that were before the Governor originally, and the affidavits and testimony of the new witnesses presented before Justice Goff yesterday afternoon. The Governor replied that there was nothing before him to justify his interference with the course of the law."

To the reporters the Governor made this statement:

"There is nothing before me that could justify my interfering with the course of the law. As I have said before, if my heart governed me, I would grant the reprieve; but I am sworn to uphold the law of this State, and with every safeguard that could possibly be afforded them to the very last minute, these men before the law have been found guilty. I believe the courts better able to judge them than I. There is nothing in the case to demand Executive clemency. I am sorry, but I cannot interfere."

A young woman who said her name was Miss Reimers, and that she was a Christian Scientist, was stopped at the gate of the Executive Mansion grounds early this evening. She explained that while dressing in her home in Hoboken, N. J., this morning, a message came to her from Christ to do what she could to aid the four gunmen. She came to Albany to get a reassuring message from Gov. Glynn to convey to the condemned men. The police took the woman in charge and placed her on the train which left for New York at 7:30 o'clock.

Gov. Glynn continued to receive special delivery letters and telegrams pleading for clemency for the gunmen during the evening. There was a large number, but it was not so great as he expected, the Governor said about midnight. The strain of the last few days has had a visible effect on the Governor, and unsettled him for any serious work.

RABBIS SEVERELY CRITICISED.

American Hebrew Assails Them for Asking for a Reprieve.

The action of the rabbis, Dr. Jacob Goldstein, Dr. H. P. Mendes, Dr. Bernard Drachman, Dr. Moses Hymonson and Arthur Lucas, who sought to influence Gov. Glynn to grant a reprieve to the four gunmen is severely criticised in an editorial in the current Passover issue of The American Hebrew. The editorial says:

"We fail utterly to understand the attitude of those rabbis who have been seeking to influence Gov. Glynn to reprieve the four 'gunmen' who are to be executed next week. If it is because of opposition to capital punishment, why do the rabbis wait until the victims are known? If it is because three of the four are jews, why should not the Episcopalian clergy act in like manner in behalf of the fourth?

"The men were fairly tried and convicted, and while we would not add a drop to the cup of bitterness that their families have to drink, we can see no reason why any other steps should be taken for a guilty Jew than for any other guilty man. Equal rights include equal rights to punishment."

DR. ADLER ON THE GUNMEN.

Deplores Imperfection of Our Methods of Treating Criminals.

Dr. Felix Adler took "The Miracle of Rejuvenation" as the subject of his Easter address, delivered before the Ethical Culture Society at the Meeting House, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street. After speaking of the limitations of people in their daily life, "unable to see the angel through the common clay," Dr. Adler launched upon a discussion of the criminal and the attitude of society toward him.

"The old method," he said, "was to regard him as bound by limitations, unable to throw off his fetters. The new method asks that we give him a chance. The old method does not give us a shock in reading of the pitiful appeal of the four 'gunmen' for whom this is the last day. I am aware that the law has passed its penalty on them, and if we were to administer the law, we would have to carry it out.

"They are just boys, and it is true that we, representing society, are going to take their lives in cold blood. It is true that they took life in cold blood. That is a double horror. It is a horror that we have done nothing to change such conditions all these years. No one can look on the criminal without a sense of despair at the imperfection of the methods we have used in dealing with crime and with criminals."

Dr. Adler went on to say that what we need is the ethical imagination.

TRYING TO DISCREDIT BURWELL

Waterbury Police Seek Proof He Could Not Have Seen Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 12.—The local police to-day were hunting for a letter which they said would establish that William E. Burwell, who testified in behalf of the four gunmen's efforts to get a new trial, was not in New York on the day Herman Rosenthal was murdered. Burwell testified he saw the shooting. The police did not find the letter. They also failed to find any trace of Burwell, who, it was reported, had returned to Waterbury and was in hiding.

The police said to-day that they had determined to find Burwell and run him out of Waterbury. They said he had been "a pest" to the police for a long time. His action in appearing as a witness for the gunmen seemed particularly to incense the police.

A sister of Burwell's mother gave an interview here to-day, in which she said that Burwell was a cocaine user, who appeared in the gunmen's behalf out of love for notoriety. She said he had been crazy since a grocer threw a cheese knife at him and destroyed one of his eyes.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE RETURNS.

Silent on Daughter's Reported Engagement to Baron D'Orsay.

William Sprague, former Governor of Rhode Island, who is in his 83d year, French liner Lorraine, accompanied by his wife. They will go to Narragansett Pier to occupy a cottage for three months. Mr. Sprague has made his home in Paris since his historical home, arrived yesterday from Paris on the Canonchet, was burned down five years ago.

Mrs. Charles Whitney, one of Mr. Sprague's daughters, who was at the pier, said that it was probably true that Mrs. Inez Sprague Stiness, her sister, who has lived in Paris, would marry Baron D'Orsay, a French nobleman. Reports of their engagement have been cabled to the New York newspapers.

Mrs. Sprague, who is stepmother to Mrs. Stiness, declined to make any comment on the engagement, and Mr. Sprague said that he had nothing to say about it.

BURGLAR BEATS GIRL ON SECOND VISIT

Man Who Robbed Brooklyn Home on Thursday Returns for Gems He Missed.

FINDS MISS RESCH ALONE

Thief Pursues Her to Her Room and Binds Her While He Ransacks the House.

Miss Doris Resch, daughter of Mrs. Frank Resch of 1,211 Dorchester Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, was reading in her room yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the front door bell rang. She was alone and answered the bell. Opening the door she saw a well-dressed young man. Her heart sank as she recognized a youth she had observed lurking under a lamppost near her home on Thursday evening, before burglars entered it in the absence of the family and robbed it of $1,000 worth of jewelry, silverware, and other valuables. She cried out that she was alone, and the young man said:

"Oh, yes, I took great pains to know. I saw your mother go out and the three men go away. Give me your jewelry and be quick about it. I know I didn't get all that was here on Thursday."

By this time the young man had edged his way inside the door. Miss Resch ran up the stairs, pursued by the intruder. She tried to slam and lock the door in his face, but he was too quick for her. She then ran to a window screaming, and while she was trying to throw it open to call for help the burglar drew a blackjack and hit her on the head. Miss Resch fell to the floor, and the burglar tied her ankles with a towel, wrenched a bracelet from her right arm, tore rings from her fingers, and bound her wrists together. He then tied a gag in her mouth.

The young man ransacked not only Miss Resch's room, but those of her brothers, Alfred, of the H. W. Miller Contracting Company, and Joseph, Superintendent of a marble works, who had gone out to watch a ball game, and of Henry Fick, her brother-in-law. Mrs. Resch, whose husband was an estimator for the George A. Fuller Construction Company, before his death, had gone to Rockaway in the morning.

While the young man was ransacking the upper rooms, Fick returned. The burglar heard him, ran down the back stairs and hid behind the portieres until he saw Fick had gone upstairs. Then he ran out of the front door and escaped with some jewelry including a diamond ring.

Fick found his sister-in-law on the floor moaning. He telephoned the Parkville Police Station, and Capt. Thomas Fay, with detectives, came to the scene. Miss Resch gave them a good description of her assailant. He wore, she said, a green hat with a fancy band, a gray overcoat, gray gloves with black beading on their seams, a pleated shirt, and gray spats on his shoes. When he had gray spats on his shoes. Miss Resch had only a slight scalp wound.

SUES FOR BROKEN PROMISE.

Miss Smith Wants $35,000 Damages from Fahle Berkeley.

Fahle Berkeley, President of the Brooklyn Bond and Mortgage Company, who lives at 117 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn, has been sued for $35,000 by Miss Florence Smith, daughter of a retired public school principal of 921 East Ninety-eighth Street, Canarsie, for failing to keep an alleged promise to marry the young woman.

Mr. Berkeley is a widower and the father of two grown children. Miss Smith alleges in her complaint that Mr. Berkeley proposed to her at a dance held at the Cortelyou Club, in Flatbush, on Nov. 13, 1912, when the defendant said to her: "How would you like to be a stepmother to my children?" She alleged that she waited a reasonable time for Mr. Berkeley to set a date for the wedding but that he failed to do so.

ATTACKS HOSPITAL HEADS.

Living Too Lavishly on State Supplies, Delaney Will Charge.

ALBANY, April 12.—John H. Delaney, head of the Department of Efficiency and Economy, will submit a report to the special session of the Legislature criticising the conduct of the State hospitals. For several weeks twenty-five special investigators have been inquiring into the affairs of the institutions, especially with respect to the style of living followed by officials who receive supplies from the State. The reports of the investigators are now in the hands of Mr. Delaney, and will be incorporated by Mr. Delaney in his report. It is declared that several officials have been living more lavishly than the inquisitors think necessary.

Alleged lax methods of safeguarding the belongings of inmates also will be criticised in the report, it is said.

AID FOR SEALERS' FAMILIES.

Fund Started in Boston to Relieve Newfoundland Sufferers.

BOSTON, April 12.—A State-wide movement to raise a fund to aid the families of the men lost in the recent Newfoundland sealing disasters was started at a mass meeting of former residents of Newfoundland to-night. Five hundred dollars was pledged at the meeting.

Mayor Ellis of St. Johns, N. F., who was the principal speaker, said from 1,500 to 2,000 persons in Newfoundland were dependent upon charity as a result of the loss of their relatives.

A committe was appointed, with Mayor Curley and State Treasurer Mansfield among its members, and it was suggested that local committees be designated in various cities to make a house-to-house canvass for funds.

Knight Templar Dies in Church.

MALDEN, Mass., April 12.—Jesse W. Sargent dropped dead in the First Universalist Church to-night just after he had marched in with a commandery of Knights Templar to attend a special Easter service. Heart failure was the cause.

DR. WISE ON ANTI-SEMITISM.

Assails "The Caricature of the Jew by the Jew."

Before one of the largest congregations that ever attended service at the Free Synagogue, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise delivered a sermon yesterday morning on the subject of the "Wandering Jew." He recounted the history of the Jewish race from the time of the deliverance of the children of Israel to the present. While he deplored the fact that the Jews have not for centuries held racial supremacy, he told with pride of the individuality that many members of the race had enjoyed.

Talking of present-day problems, Rabbi Wise spoke of anti-Semitism: "One thing is almost worse than anti-Semitism, and that is the wrong way to fight it. Again and again must I say to my people that it is infinitely more important to do battle against Jewish defamers of Israel than against our defamers and slanderers who dwell without our ranks. It is the caricature of the Jew by the Jew—off the stage, not on the stage—that is the real defamation of Israel. We tinker too often in trivial ways with trifling symptoms instead of dealing radically with things of major importance. Decent, self-respecting Jews are nauseated with the thought of any man in public life being 'good to the Jews.'"

Dr. Wise, contrary to expectations, did not touch on the putting to death of the four gunmen to-day except in a prayer for them. Next Sunday his topic will be "Thou Shalt Not Kill." He promises to have something interesting to say on capital punishment with especial reference to the gunmen's case.

GREEKS CELEBRATE HERE.

Panhellenic Union Observes Independence Anniversary.

Greeks of New York celebrated the ninety-third anniversary of Greek independence last night at the Palm Garden, 146 East Fifty-eighth Street. The meeting was in charge of the Panhellenic Union. Though the War of Liberation was the event commemorated, most of the speeches dealt with the victories of the two recent Balkan wars and with the perennial Greek vision of the recapture of Constantinople from the Turks. The military spirit was everywhere in evidence. Some 200 veterans of the wars of 1912-13, headed by Lieut. Exarchoulakos marched into the hall waving Greek and American flags, and the crowd welcomed them with a tremendous outburst of cheers.

Another warlike note was added by the presence of Lieuts. Theodorakopoulos, Speliotis, and Rousess of the Greek Navy, who came up for the evening from Bethlehem, Penn., where they are inspecting the big guns for the new Greek dreadnought Hellas, which is building in Germany, but is to be armed from the United States.

The principal guests were Alexander Vouros, Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Demetrios N. Botassis, Consul General in New York.

FIND WOMAN DEAD IN ALLEY.

Despondent Over Mode of Life, She Had Leaped from a Window.

The body of a woman about 40 years old was found early yesterday morning on the pavement of an alley by the Washington Hotel, in Hoboken. Joseph Weltz, a steamship fireman of the Ward Line, had registered at the hotel on Saturday night with the woman as his wife, but when Weltz was awakened in the room which he and the woman had been assigned, he said that he had met her for the first time Friday night in Manhattan, and did not know her name.

Weltz said that the woman had been despondent over the life she was living and probably jumped from a window while he was asleep. Weltz was held on a charge of disorderly conduct, pending an investigation.

PUTS BAN ON NEWSPAPERS.

Yonkers Police Captain Issues Order to Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y. April 12.—Police Captain George Cooley of the Third Precinct has forbidden lieutenants to read newspapers during their spare time on desk duty.

"I have no objection to your reading the bible or good magazines," said the Captain in his oral order to the men, "but I am going to draw the line on newspapers. I've noticed that the kind usually in the station house are the yellow ones."

Approved by Banking Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Consent has been given by the State Banking Department to a change of location of the Mortgage Bond Company of New York, from 39 to 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan. The merger of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company of 160 Broadway, Manhattan, and the Queens County Mortgage Company of 375 Fulton Street, Jamaica, has been approved.

Get Facts.

It is the basic facts behind an investment that determine its real value.

All bonds are not good investments though many think that bonds imply safety.

Some stocks are preferable to many bonds—before you buy, secure the facts—know what you are buying.

E. H. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

MOTORMAN DIES OF FRIGHT.

Caught Between Cars, but Was Not Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 12.—Patrick Renaghan, a trolley car conductor, died this morning at the United Hospital as the result of an accident in the car barn of the Stamford and New York Trolley Company at midnight.

His car was backing into the barn when he jumped off and ran to the front to detach the headlight. Another car was following closely and he was caught between them. He did not seem to be seriously injured, and the doctors believe that he died from fright and a weak heart.

MEREDITH HELD FOR MURDER

Nurse Also Rearrested with Pittsburgh Doctor in Allison Case.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—Dr. C. C. Meredith and Miss Lucy D. Orr, a nurse, who were arrested a few days ago on a charge of malpractice in connection with the death of Mrs. Myrtle Allison a year

DELEGATES POLL 5 TO 1 FOR REPEAL

Gore's Canvass of Those at Baltimore Convention Shows 418 For Wilson, 69 Against.

BRYAN ASSAILS OPPONENTS

Says Subsidy Plank in Platform is Supreme, as Free Tolls Declaration Contradicts It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Striking evidence in support of President Wilson's effort to have Congress repeal the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal act has been obtained by Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma from delegates to the Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore, which adopted the plank declaring that American coastwise ships should be exempt from the payment of charges when passing through the canal. Of 418 delegates to that convention so far polled by Senator Gore 338 have declared for the President's policy, while 11 are non-committal, leaving only 69 committed to upholding the platform declaration.

Eliminating the 11 non-committal delegates, the figures show that nearly five times as many delegates favor the repeal of the free tolls provision as the number opposing it. This is a greater percentage for the President's policy than was shown by the test vote on the repeal bill in the House of Representatives, when Democrats who supported repeal outnumbered their opposing party associates four to one.

Senator Gore began to take the poll about April 1, when he wrote to each delegate of the Baltimore Convention for an expression of his views on the free tolls question. Every delegate from Pennsylvania and Texas heard from up to the time the 418 letters were received declared for repeal, while of 26 Illinois delegates responding 24 were with the President.

The result of Senator Gore's inquiries was made known to-night by Thomas J. Pence, assistant to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. In a statement Mr. Pence said the poll indicated that "the President feels a deep sense of satisfaction that so many delegates agree as to the importance of keeping the word and the honor of the nation above suspicion."

One of the striking features of the letters received by Senator Gore is the declaration of many delegates that they did not know that the free tolls plank was in the platform when it was adopted by the convention. Some of these point out that when the platform was presented half or more of the delegates had gone home or left the convention hall, being tired out after their wearisome sittings.

Delegates who were members of the committee that prepared the platform wrote to Senator Gore that they had no recollection of any discussion of the tolls question in the committee, or in the sub-committee, that actually drafted the declaration of principles. These statements have a bearing on the allegation that the free tolls plank was "slipped in" the platform. One delegate said he believed that not 5 per cent. of the delegates would have agreed to the free tolls plank if they had known they were voting on it. Several delegates said that when Senator Kern of Indiana read the platform to the convention he was so worn out that his voice could be heard only a few feet away.

A South Dakota delegate wrote that the people of his and other Middle Western States were almost unanimously supporting the President's repeal policy. Senator Gore was also informed that Minnesota Democrats at a "State-wide conference" on March 31 went on record unanimously for repeal. An Ithaca delegate stated that sentiment in that part of the state was overwhelmingly with the President's repeal policy. A majority of the Democrats of New Hampshire are reputed to look with favor on the President's policy according to a delegate from that State.

Through many letters opposition is expressed to granting free tolls on the ground that the exemption constitutes a subsidy.

The following are extracts from letters written by delegates to Senator Gore:

Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan:

"I am with President Wilson in his message asking Congress to repeal the Free Toll Act. I am with him, not simply because of my blind loyalty to President Wilson, I am with him because I think he is right."

W. T. Emmet, Public Service Commissioner for the Second District of the State of New York, at Albany:

"To contend that a platform declaration, which may have been adopted under a misapprehension of what the nation's obligation or duty is to other nations under prior treaties, should afterward be adhered to under any and all circumstances by the political party which promulgated such a declaration, does not seem to me to be a sound position for a political party to take."

Lawrence Godkin, of 36 West Tenth Street, New York:

"If Congress sees fit to vote a subsidy to coastwise steamship companies, it should be done directly, and not as is proposed in the Panama Government Act."

J. Sergeant Cram, commissioner of the Public Service Commission for the first district, New York:

"I am opposed to free tolls. It would be dishonorable to repudiate the obligations imposed by a treaty, and I am opposed to giving a subsidy to what is already an odious monopoly."

Peter Stillwell, an attorney-at-law, of Bayonne, N. J.:

"As to whether there should be 'free tolls' or not, in my judgment, depends upon whether it would be wise to grant 'free tolls' in the operation of the canal, but over and above this is the question of standing by our treaty obligations, and this, in my mind, supersedes planks in political conventions."

Joseph W. Masters of J. W. Masters & Co., commission merchants, of New York:

"I believe in President Wilson and wish to uphold his hands as President of the United States. I believe him capable and honest in his intentions of setting our Government right with the rest of the world, with whom we seem at present to be in bad odor on account of our shortsighted policies."

Benedict Brooks of the Bell 'Phone, Wyoming Exchange, of Pearl Creek, N. Y.:

"The coastwise exemption is a subsidy, and benefits no one except the privileged ship owners. I most heartily approve of President Wilson's recent message."

Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, N. Y.:

"The sentiment in this part of the State is unquestionably overwhelmingly for the repeal of the Tolls act, and supporting President Wilson in his stand."

SUBSIDY PLANK SUPREME.

Nullifies Tolls Declaration in Platform, Says Bryan, Scoring Foes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the April number of The Commoner, the leading editorial, signed by Secretary Bryan, is on "The Tolls Question," and reads in part as follows:

There are three facts to be considered—facts which the friends of free tolls have refused to discuss. First, that there was another plank in the platform, or rather another clause, which was practically a part of the same plank which contained the free tolls declaration This clause had to do with the encouragement of the merchant marine, and reads:

"We believe in fostering, by constitutional regulation of commerce the growth of a merchant marine which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister Republics of the South, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury."

The merchant marine includes all the ships belonging to American citizens, and it will be seen that the Democratic Party expressed a deep interest in the upbuilding of the merchant marine, and yet, notwithstanding the importance of the subject and the anxious concern felt by the party for the rehabilitation of the merchant marine, it specifically declared against bounties and subsidies as a means of aiding the merchant marine. The action of the free tolls Democrats in ignoring this plank is incomprehensible, because its language is clear and specific and it reiterates a doctrine for which the Democratic Party has stood from time immemorial. This opposition to bounties and subsidies whether granted openly and directly or whether granted secretly and indirectly, as they are through a protective tariff, is a fundamental article of Democratic faith.

But while the friends of free tolls are able to overlook the plank above quoted, with its clear and ringing declaration against subsidies and bounties, they regard as sacred the following lines in which the party indorsed free tolls:

"We favor the exemption from toll of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the canal."

Why do these few words stand out so brightly before the advocates of free tolls? And why are they unable to see or remember the words condemning bounties and subsidies? What opiate does the little plank contain that it can make those who accept it oblivious of the larger plank? By what rule of construction can the small plank be made binding and the large one be ignored?

Secret of Tolls Plank's Power.

The secret of the strange power exerted by the little plank is to be found in the fact that it carefully conceals the means by which it is to be carried out. Had the word "subsidy" or "bounty" been inserted in this plank, it could not have secured the indorsement of the convention because the contradiction between this plank and the larger plank would have been immediately apparent. If the same care had been used in the drawing of this plank that was used in the drawing of the plank on the merchant marine, it would have read as follows:

"We favor the exemption from toll of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the canal, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury."

Second, but even if the platform had not contained within itself a complete refutation of the position taken by the advocates of free tolls, the President would have been justified in the position that he took by the changed conditions which confronted him. A platform is a pledge and is as binding upon an official as the command of a military officer is upon a subordinate—the statement cannot be made stronger.

The President takes the responsibility for an official act which he regards as necessary to his country's welfare, and the people must decide whether or not he is justified, and those who refuse to act with him also assume responsibility, and they, too, must abide the judgment of the public.

Such a change has taken place since the Baltimore platform was adopted. Had the Democrats in convention assembled been confronted by the condition which now exists and had they known what those now know who voted for repeal, no such plank would ever have been placed in the platform. The convention's attention was not even brought to the fact that a majority of the Democrats in the House had voted against the free tolls measure, and that it had, in fact, been passed by a combination of a minority of the Democrats and a majority of the Republicans. The platform plank which is now being worshipped as if it were the only plank in the platform was in reality a rebuke to the Democrats in Congress when the convention had reason to suppose that it was, indorsing the action of a majority of the Democrats when it indorsed the action of Congress. It was more than that; it was, in fact, though not upon its face, an indorsement of the doctrine of subsidy which the party had taken pains to denounce in the same platform.

Third, moreover, this plank of the platform deals with an international question and must be accepted with the understanding that we act jointly with other nations in international affairs. Even if the plank had not been contradicted by another plank in the platform; even if it had not concealed a subsidy policy repugnant to Democratic principle and history; even if it had not rebuked the Democrats in Congress; even if conditions had not changed, still dealing with an international question it should be taken as the expression of a wish rather than as the expression of a determination, for no nation can afford to purchase a small advantage in the face of a universal protest. If a nation desires to array itself against the world, it should be sure that the thing which it is to gain is worth what it costs.

President Acted from Duty.

The President, knowing that every commercial nation except our own construes the treaty as a pledge of equal treatment, would have been recreant to his trust had he failed to point out to the American people that our diplomatic relations would be seriously disturbed by the carrying out of the free tolls policy.

The friends of free tolls gave conclusive proof that they were conscious of the weakness of their position when, in opposing the repeal of free tolls, they attempted to appeal to prejudice rather than to reason. They charged with a vehemence that increased as the case grew more desperate that the President was "surrendering to England."

What has Great Britain done to justify the accusation that she is trying to dictate to this country? She has simply called attention to the terms of the treaty and asked for arbitration of the question of construction. In case this Government differs from the British Government in the construction to be placed upon the language. The very men who are so insistent upon construing the treaty to permit free tolls delayed for months the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain because of their opposition to any arbitration of the subject. In other words, they construed the treaty to permit discrimination, and then objected to allowing any international court to express an opinion upon the subject. If, as a matter of fact, the treaty grants the rights which Great Britain claimed, is it a "surrender to Great Britain" for our nation to rescind a law that raised that question? The repeal of the law cannot be construed to be a construction of the treaty. It is simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way. In the controversy over the Welland Canal, Canada withdrew a discrimination which she had made in favor of Canadian ships, "in order that no cause for friction with the United States authorities in regard to the matter should exist."

Why cannot the United States withdraw a discrimination for the same reason?

When we come to consider the repeal measure upon its merits there are just two questions to be decided:

First, is it desirable for the Democratic Party to abandon its historic position and become the advocate of subsidies and bounties? And, second, if it is desirable, what is the Democratic Party willing to sacrifice in international prestige and in world influence in order to secure the advantage which these subsidies promise to a few people?

SUGAR CHIEF CANAL FREIGHT.

Redfield Shows That Hawaiian Shippers Gain Most by Waterway.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce issued a statement to-night saying that Hawaiian sugar growers and Eastern sugar refiners were chiefly interested in the exemption of American vessels from tolls.

"Who are at present the largest shippers over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec?" he asks. "Sugar growers of Hawaii. To whom are their shipments made? To the sugar refiners in and about New York and Philadelphia. Do these shipments amount to a great deal? In the last fiscal year they were 528,000,000 pounds, or 264,000 net tons.

"In the present method of shipment over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are there two trans-shipments of freight—one on the west coast of Mexico, another on the east coast—and a railroad charge between? There are, and the through rate from Hawaii to New York must include the cost of such transference and freight charge.

"Would not the opening of the canal do away with these two transfers and the railway charge? It would, and doubtless the sugar growers would be benefited thereby, and properly so.

"In view of their serious complaints as to the effect of the placing of sugar on the free list in the near future, is it not normal that the sugar growers should exert every means in their power to reduce the cost of transporting their product to the market? That would undoubtedly be good business."

CHICAGO MEN TO TESTIFY.

Reeda and Herget Called by O'Gorman to Show Western View of Tolls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 12.—William Reeda, a well-known Chicago lawyer, Chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Lawyers' Association, and H. E. Herget, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, have been summoned to Washington by Senator O'Gorman, Chairman of the Interoceanic Canal Committee, to express their views on the Panama tolls repeal bill and the sentiment of Chicago and the Middle West. They are asked to appear before April 23. Other Chicago men also are expected to testify.

Sentiment throughout the Middle West is said to be overwhelmingly in favor of President Wilson's position.

"The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is unequivocally in favor of the repeal of tolls exemption," said Mr. Herget to-night.

"Last Tuesday there was introduced at the meeting of the Lawyers' Association a resolution indorsing the attitude of President Wilson on the Panama tolls question," said Mr. Reeda. "It was carried unanimously by the members present, who numbered about 100, out of a membership of 480."

GIRL A SUICIDE FOR $5.25.

Subway Pickpocket Stole Her Savings for Easter Finery.

A pickpocket in the subway who on Thursday stole the money which Frieda Lester, a 21-year-old skirt operator, had scrimped out of her wages to buy Easter finery, led her to commit suicide last night. The girl lived with her brother Louis, his wife, and eight children on the third floor of 77 East 115th Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. She had saved small sums for many months to buy some new things for Easter, and on Thursday she started downtown with her little hoard of $5.25 to make her purchases.

When the girl got out of the Subway train, she found that her purse was missing from her handbag. A pickpocket had opened the hand bag, taken out the purse and closed it again. The girl had to walk back to her home in Harlem. Downcast, she told her relatives that she wished to kill herself.

Miss Lester was more despondent than ever yesterday when she saw other girls attired in Easter finery, but she made no more threats of suicide and lulled the suspicions of her relatives. After they had gone to bed at 10 o'clock last night she went to the front window of the flat, climbed out on the sill, and threw herself head first to the pavement.

Patrolman McGarvey of the East 104th Street Police Station saw her fall. She was dead when he reached her side.

SERVICE CHARGE ON DINERS.

Central's New Rule Angers Passengers and Waiters, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 12.—Passengers from New York to Chicago over the New York Central lines in the last two or three days have been outspoken in their criticism of an innovation in the dining car service on discovering an extra charge of 10 cents for "service" on their checks. Waiters and stewards could only explain that it was for the bread, butter, table linen, silverware, &c., but explanations did not stop loud complaints.

Several Chicago hotels and many in the East recently have adopted the practice of charging for "service," but it was something new in dining cars.

Aside from the passengers the waiters complained the loudest. It was said tips were reduced nearly 100 per cent. by the rule. Several other railroad lines may follow the lead of the New York Central.

TWO CANOEISTS DROWNED.

Musician Sees Frail Craft Upset Off Dreamland Pier.

Two men are believed by the Coney Island police to have lost their lives in the sea yesterday from an overturned canoe. William Hennig, a musician, was fishing off the Dreamland Pier at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he saw two men in a canoe about 400 yards from the shore. The sea was choppy and it was fanned by a brisk northwest wind. Hennig told John Schmidt, watchman at the pier, that he thought the canoeists were in danger.

The two men watched the canoe for a while, and then turned their attention to other things. When Schmidt again looked for the boat he saw that it had overturned. Schmidt reported the accident to the police of the Coney Island Station.

JANE EST, SHOUTING, PUT OUT OF CHURCH

Continued from Page 1.

left during the excitement attending the outbreak of the woman and her ejectment.

Objects to the Organ.

Mr. Tibbits and the ushers got her into the vestibule just as Policeman O'Connor of the East Twenty-second Street station entered the church. The woman became quiet the moment she saw the policeman, and made no objection when he told her she would have to go to the police station.

"I almost made them hear me, but nobody could be heard with that old organ squeaking like it was," the woman said to O'Connor as he started with her for the station house.

"I guess I spoiled a silk hat or two also," she added just as she was entering the station.

When arraigned before Lieut. Powell the prisoner said her name was Jane Est and that she was 35 years old and unmarried.

"What is your address?" Lieut. Powell asked.

"I have no home," she answered; "that is, down here. My home is in heaven."

"What is your occupation?" the Lieutenant asked next.

"I preach the doctrine of the original Christ, but I don't get any pay for it. Now I presume you can't say that I have no occupation," the prisoner replied.

The prisoner asked a policeman for a glass of water, and it was given her.

"That's more kindness than was shown me in the church," was her comment, as she drank the water.

There being no accommodation for women prisoners in the East Twenty-second Street Station, the prisoner was taken to the West Thirty-fifth Street Station, where she was locked up.

Neither Mr. Montgomery nor any member of the session of the church had any comment for publication on the incident that marred the Easter morning services.

Miss Est was arraigned in the Women's Night Court in Jefferson Market before Magistrate Herbert. No. I. W. W. sympathizers or friends appeared in the interests of the prisoner.

"Do you want to have your case heard now or do you want an adjournment?" Magistrate Herbert asked her.

"I demand to know who is accusing me," she replied.

The Magistrate called Mr. Tibbits, who said he was the complainant.

"I object to his testimony as the complainant against me," the woman shouted. "What right has he to be the complainant against me?"

"The right of any citizen," the Magistrate informed her.

"He has no right whatever," said Miss Est. "He is the paid servant, like the kitchenmaid of Dr. Parkhurst. Why isn't Dr. Parkhurst here?"

"Are you talking just to hear yourself?" said the Magistrate, as he smiled at Miss Est, who was getting more excited every moment.

"No, I'm not," she said. "I want the case put over."

"I will hold you in $500 bail until Tuesday evening," Magistrate Herbert said, and the woman was taken to a cell in the prison.

BRITTON LAMPOONS LITTLE NAVY MEN

Chicago Congressman Attacks Colleagues Who Signed Minority Report on Budget.

PLAYING POLITICS, HE SAYS

Believes Two-Battleship Bill Will Pass Despite the Objections of Four Members of Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In a statement given out to-night by the Navy League of the United States, Representative Fred A. Britton of Chicago, Republican, attacks Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi, Hensley of Missouri, Buchanan of Illinois, and Gerry of Rhole Island, Democratic members of the Naval Committee, for endeavoring to show in their minority report that the American navy is superior to that of Germany, and, therefore, does not need more battleships. Mr. Britton, who also is a member of the Naval Committee, refers to the efforts of these Democrats as "gymnastics," which, he says, are "amusing."

Mr. Britton says that he thinks "the very able presentation of the navy's requirements by Secretary Daniels and his assistants insures the passage of the bill carrying two battleships. This bill, the annual Naval Appropriation budget, is to be taken up for consideration in the House this week.

Concerning the four Democrats who signed the minority report Mr. Britton says:

"Their questions to witnesses, for instance, were intended to show that the 13-inch, 30-calibre guns of the Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts, fifteen years old, are superior to the German modern guns of smaller paper size, having greater range and greater piercing qualities than the heavier guns on our ships referred to. No reference whatever is made to the age, superior speed, and tonnage of the ten least efficient German battleships with which the minority report attempts to compare the Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana.

"The minority report says that one all-sufficient reason for not authorizing the construction of more battleships is that we have not a sufficient number of officers to man the ships we now have, and there is no way to procure them except by enlarging the Naval Academy, and still these same minority members are opposed to any increase in the personnel of the navy.

"The minority report attempts to show that a two battleship programme will increase our navy six times as fast as its increase during the past twenty-four years, during which time thirty-three battleships were authorized, or an average of one and one-third ships a year.

"This marvelous conclusion is reached by showing that twenty-five of our obsolete ships had but four guns each, while the ships now recommended have twelve big guns, each equal to six of our obsolete guns. This line of deduction would show that we are increasing our navy six times as fast as during the previous twenty-four years. In order to increase the apparent number of our dreadnoughts the minority report has taken the Michigan and South Carolina, each of 16,000 tons displacement and a speed of less than nineteen knots, out of the battleship class and assigned them with the German dreadnought of 18,600 tons and of greater speed than twenty knots.

"The report recommends that an item for a dry dock at Hunter Point, Cal., be stricken out of the Appropriation bill because we have more dry docks now than we need, but in this connection the minority has failed to inform the members of the House that at the present time we have but one dry dock on the entire Pacific Coast that is capable of berthing our largest dreadnought, this dock being at Bremerton, Wash.

"We are constructing a large dock at Panama, and this dock will be 5,000 miles distant from Bremerton, and on this account the majority of the committee has recommended an adequate dock at San Francisco.

"The four members of the Committee on Naval Affairs who signed the minority are Democrats and could not forego the opportunity of playing politics and appealing directly to their Democratic colleagues by referring to Democratic caucuses in 1912, which on three different occasions produced overwhelming majorities against the construction of more battleships, yet none of these four members raised his voice in opposition to the final passage of the Rivers and Harbors 'pork barrel' bill which passed the House on March 26 carrying an expenditure of $45,000,000."

IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK.—While the family was at dinner two burglars climbed the rear porch of Stewart Neal's house, at Palisade and stole jewelry worth $500. Mrs. Caffal heard a noise upstairs, and, thinking her brother was there, asked: "Is that you, Jack?"

"Sure," came the reply. Subsequent developments showed that the response was made by one of two burglars. The robbers then forced an entrance to the home of John R. Towle, who lives next door to the Caffals, and is Secretary of the Burns Detective Agency of New York.

HACKENSACK.—Coroner James McNally of Fort Lee is awaiting word from the police of Cleveland concerning the identity of the young man whose body was found floating in the Hudson River on Saturday. Letters addressed to N. B. Crawford, 1,936 West Forty-eighth Street, Cleveland.

HACKENSACK.—Michael, the three-year-old son of Joseph Berdi of 86 Pink Street, fell from a second-story window yesterday afternoon, and broke an arm and a leg. The parents knew nothing of the accident until neighbors carried the unconscious child in from the street.

NEWTON. — Five persons were injured when a team of horses belonging to Charles Emmons of Halsey ran away on Saturday night. The team collided with a carriage in which were Mrs. John Ferens, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkens, and Prof. Philip Wilson, headmaster of the Newton Military Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Ferens were taken to the Newton Academy, where their injuries were treated. Prof. Wilson was taken to the office of Dr. Ephraim Morrison, where it was found that he had internal injuries.

SOUTH ORANGE.—Bishop John J. O'Connor yesterday announced the appointment of the Rev. Francis O'Neill, rector of St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth, as Dean of the Catholic clergy of Union County to succeed Dean Gessner. Father O'Neill has been rector of the Elizabeth parish for twenty-three years. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1865 at Montreal, Canada.

ORANGE. — Frederick E. Egner, Assistant Treasurer of the Half Dime Savings Bank, with which he has been associated for thirty-five years, has resigned.

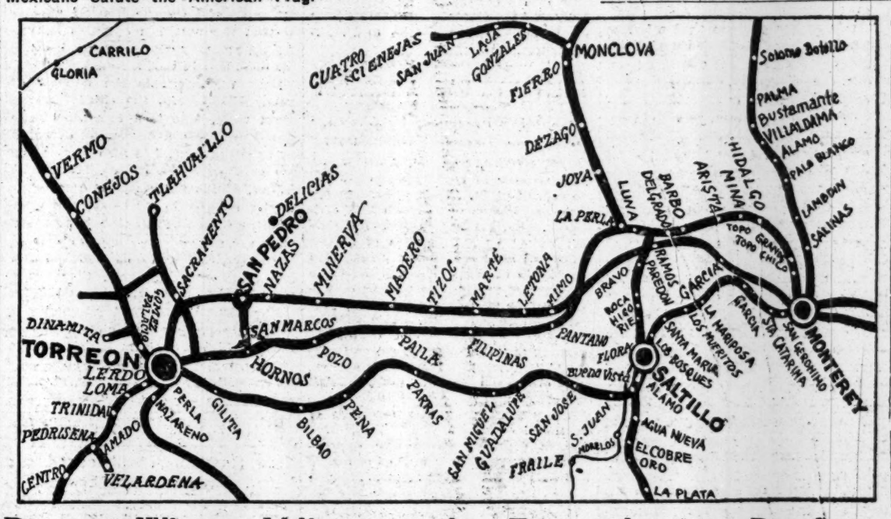
NEWARK.—Frederick Hill, 65 years old, who boarded at the home of Mrs. Mary Cruba, 103 Warren Street, Newark, was accidentally asphyxiated yesterday in his room. Illuminating gas had escaped from a broken bracket.

NEWARK.—Fireman Joseph Chenoweth of Engine Company 1, who fractured his skull while attempting to climb on Battalion Chief Morgan's gig is in a critical condition in the City Hospital. Chenoweth was asleep in the engine house dormitory when the alarm came in, and when he reached the floor he found that he had been left behind. The battalion chief's gig was just going out and the fireman tried to catch it, but fell to the ground. Chief Morgan stopped and had Chenoweth removed to the hospital.

NEWARK.—John M. Randolph, an escaped lunatic from the Overbrook Hospital, called on Capt. Cordano at Newark Police Headquarters yesterday to pay him a friendly visit. Cordano notified the hospital authorities and then locked Randolph up. When two keepers came to take the lunatic back he pleaded with them to go with him to 15 West Kinney Street, where his mother and relatives live, to get some clothing. While the keepers were waiting for Randolph to gather up his clothing they discovered that he had fled through the rear of the house.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo.

Commander of Our Naval Forces at Tampico, Who Demands That Mexicans Salute the American Flag.



Region Where Villa and the Federals Are Battling.

HUERTA AGREES TO SALUTE FLAG

Continued from Page 1.

ports to take care of the hundreds of refugees who have gone aboard his ships at Tampico, has been met in part by the ordering of the Hancock from New Orleans to Tampico to take refugees on board. The Hancock will probably be able to sail from New Orleans to-morrow.

One of the results of the meeting in Torreon this week of Gens. Carranza and Villa is expected to be a reply to the State Department's latest representations, especially in the case of the Spaniards exiled from Torreon. Although Gen. Carranza has told the department that he is not disposed to interfere with Villa's course toward the Spaniards, there is some expectation here that this stand may be modified. Should the two rebel leaders decide to pay no heed to Secretary Bryan's demand that the cases of all Spaniards be settled on their individual merits, the United States will be confronted with a problem of much gravity, since Spain has placed the safety of her subjects in American hands, in representations made by the Spanish Foreign Office.

REBELS RUSHING TO PARRAS.

Hope to Overwhelm Velasco's Force Before He Is Reinforced.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 12.—The manufacturing town of Parras, seventy-eight miles east of Torreon, on the International Railway line, bids fair to be the scene of the next important engagement between Federals and Constitutionalists for the control of Northern Mexico. In fact, the preliminary combat may be on already, but the censorship is so strict that few details of the movements of Gen. Villa's troops have come out.

The situation is regarded as a serious one for the revolution. This is indicated by the departure of Villa from Torreon in a high-power automobile at a time when he was needed at Torreon to straighten out the tangle resulting from the collapse of the Federal civil Government and the substitution of military rule under rebel control.

All available men and supplies are being rushed to Parras to reinforce Benavides and try to overwhelm Velasco's force before he can receive aid. Gen. Angeles, with a large force, is marching straight for the town, while another detachment under Gen. Urbina has been dispatched to the southeast of Parras to prevent Gen. Maass or Gen. De Moure from forming a junction with Velasco and covering his retreat toward Saltillo. Every effort is being made to bottle up the Federals in Parras so that they may be disposed of before the campaign against Saltillo and Monterey is undertaken.

The one great fear of the rebel leaders is that the Federal column which was driven out of San Pedro has swung about and is marching to the relief of Parras from the northeast with sufficient men to overwhelm Benavides's brigade before Gen. Angeles can arrive. The Federals who occupied San Pedro started east toward Reata Junction, as if going to Monterey. Instead they swung sharply to the south after passing Benavides station, and headed for Parras or Saltillo. This was a great surprise for the rebels.

Velasco has 5,000 men in Parras. The Federals under Campa and Orozco have an equal force, while Villa's strength at the front does not reach that number.

Parras is admirably adapted for defense, being in a valley, with many factory buildings to serve as fortifications.

Gen. Carranza's expected conference with Villa at Torreon was postponed today until Villa can return from the front. The two leaders were to have met at the palace and made plans for the campaign against Mexico City after the eastern parts of Coahuila and Tamaulipas had been conquered.

REFUGEES AT VERA CRUZ.

Tampico's Federal Commander Is Reported Very Confident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 12.—The Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V., with 150 Spanish refugees, arrived at noon to-day from Tampico.

The Westerwald of the Hamburg-American Line also arrived here, having on board about 100 passengers. They reported that conditions in Tampico at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon were much the same as on previous days. Gen. Morelos Zaragoza was confident that he could repulse another attack on the city if it was made.

HANCOCK TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

Regiment of Marines Will Remain Behind in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The Hancock, the largest of navy transports, received orders from Washington to-night to proceed immediately to Tampico to take on board refugees from the port, which is being attacked by rebels. The Hancock will take on board 400 tons of coal to-morrow, and will leave for Tampico about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The fact that the orders to the Hancock did not include any instructions to take aboard the regiment of marines brought here two months ago by the transport, was accepted as indicating that there was no immediate prospect of intervention in Mexico. The hospital ship Solace, which received orders Friday to rush repairs on its ice manufacturing plant and proceed to Tampico, will also leave New Orleans to-morrow afternoon.

PENROSE SEES INTERVENTION.

Inevitable, Says Senator, If Wilson Continues Present Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Senator Penrose, in a severe denunciation of the Administration's Mexican policy to-night at Whitehall Baptist Church, asserted that if Huerta had been recognized at first, the present revolution and the danger of a clash with other powers would have been avoided. He expressed the view that continuation of the Wilson policy must lead to intervention.

"A great part of our difficulties," he said, "is due to Wilson's attempts to give constitutional government not to a people but to a collection of Indian tribes whose racial characteristics are still painfully in evidence.

"Local conditions in several parts of Mexico make it an actual danger that if the Mexicans themselves were not guilty of some spectacular outrage, the stage setting and the actors could be manipulated in such a way that the desired result of another 'blowing up of the Main' could be obtained.

"An assertion, frequently made by the President, is that the clamor for intervention comes from interests which have large investments in Mexico. This is wholly untrue. The large corporations would prefer to deal with a less highly organized Government than that of the United States, and with one also that displays a livelier appreciation of efforts for the development of an enormously rich but industrially backward country.

CARRANZA IN CHIHUAHUA.

City Celebrates the Arrival of the Supreme Chief.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 12.—This city celebrated the arrival of Gen. Carranza to-night. Bands played in the plaza and the park and the Sunday night diversion of throwing confetti took on the nature of a demonstration of joy. Stores and residences were gayly decorated.

The General, with his escort reinforced by the local garrison under Gen. Manuel Chao, moved through the streets to a mansion set aside for his use months ago and furnished lavishly from furniture left behind by absent enemies of the rebel cause.

JUAREZ, April 12.—Gen. Carranza telegraphed to-day to Rafael Zubaran, his Minister of the Interior and the only Cabinet member remaining in Juarez, to assure the State Department at Washington that his first duty would be to return formal replies to representations hitherto unanswered owing to the press of emergency matters connected with the military campaign.

LONG SEARCH FOR DAUGHTER

Found in a Convent After Being Lost Twelve Years.

After a search of twelve years in almost every city in this country, W. D. Emerson, an actor, discovered last Friday the whereabouts of his seventeen-year-old daughter Latona, and yesterday the father and child were reunited at Emerson's home, 10 West 109th Street. The girl for several years has been a student in the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Watertown, Mass.

In 1902 Emerson, whose name before he went on the stage was Currier, was managing a theatrical company on the Pacific Coast. Through a change in routes he missed his mail, and after three weeks received a letter from his brother, Bernard P. Currier, an oculist, in Cincinnati, carrying the information that Mrs. Emerson, who was an actress, known as Laura O. Wilson, had died, and asking what was to be done with their five-year-old daughter Latona.

Emerson wrote to his brother at once, but in a short while the Post Office authorities returned the letter with the information that the Currier family had moved from Cincinnati and could not be found.

It was then that Emerson began the search for his daughter. In every city in which his profession took him he searched for his brother, but was never able to find him.

Last Friday at a rehearsal at the Maxine Elliott Theatre Emerson picked up a directory which was used in a play and glanced through it. He saw the name of Bernard P. Currier, an oculist, whose place of business was at Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. Emerson went at once to the address and found his long lost brother. Currier explained that he had been in a religious order for a number of years and had only recently returned to his old profession.

Emerson's daughter, the brother explained, was in the convent at Watertown, and a telegram was immediately sent to the girl to come to New York. She arrived yesterday morning. Bernard P. Currier lives at 49 West Forty-ninth Street.

Schooner Percy S. Floated.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 12.—The British schooner Percy B., from Port Clyde, N. S., with a cargo of wood pulp, proceeded on her way to New London, Conn., to-day after she had been floated from the shoal on which she went aground on Saturday morning. Apparently she was not damaged.

Duke of Moreland

A Cigar like this
—at 5c. for the Perfecto—
takes smoking out of
the list of luxuries.
An old price on
a new level.
Box of 50, $2.25.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

TRAMPS TO MARCH ON MAY 1

J. Eads Howe's Contingent Plans to Join Coxey's Army.

J. Eads Howe's tramps in the Brotherhood Welfare Association, who meet every Sunday at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, and who "enlisted" last week in "Gen." Coxey's army for the march to Washington, decided yesterday to start on their march on May 1. Next Sunday "captains" will be appointed as, according to the Coxey regulations, the unemployed are to be mustered in companies of 100, each with a captain.

Alexander Law, secretary of the tramps' organization, said that the new York men would cross the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry to Jersey City and then start a march for Philadelphia and Baltimore and on to Washington, where the different branches of the army are to gather on Pennsylvania Avenue on May 21.

Secretary Law said that each man who enlisted was supposed to enlist a squad of eight others. He thought it prebable that Howe, the "millionaire hobo," who organized the Brotherhood Welfare Association, would come from the West to head the march of the New York contingent.

Which label do you want?

¶ There are two kinds of labels—some label your clothes and some libel your judgment.

¶ Some labels show merely where you buy your clothes, and an odd label or two show why and wherefore.

¶ The label in your coat collar doubtless proves the identity of your tailor, but does it prove anything else?

¶ If it is a Saks label it identifies your tailor and is a tribute to your judgment.

¶ It proves that style is your natural bent in clothes and that you have solved the question of where to get it.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

"My first choice and favorite brand of Scotch Whisky is Dewar's 'White Label.' " That is the verdict of many clubmen and connoisseurs all over the world.

Dewar's
"WHITE LABEL"
Scotch Whisky

SKILLED IN LAW AND BUSINESS

WISE investments and sound law are necessary parts of good management of trust estates.

In more than thirty years of service not one cent invested by us for our trust funds has been lost. Our position at the head of the mortgage market gives us first choice of safe and profitable investments.

Our law department with its experience of more than a quarter century is at the call of our trust department.

Our officers will be glad to talk with you about serving as executor and trustee under your Will.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
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175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

An Invitation

The Spring season brings many visitors to New York City, some on business, some on pleasure bent, and to each and every one Macy's extends a cordial invitation to visit and inspect our Store.

Macy's could literally be called "the store of a thousand wonders," for beneath our roof is housed merchandise from all the corners of the earth in infinite variety, yet so systematically and conveniently arranged that every item of our vast stocks is at your instant command.

Come visit us, mingle for a little while with those who throng our aisles, test for yourself the efficiency of our service, and then consider for a moment the splendid industrial triumph which such a Store as ours represents—practically all the every-day needs of humanity housed under one roof, bought by us FOR CASH ONLY, thus bought at lowest cost; sold to you FOR CASH ONLY, enabling us to sell at lowest prices.

The visitor in almost every instance expects to pay cash at any store. At Macy's he gets the benefit of cash prices.

Fur Storage

Our new Dry Cold Air Storage Department affords absolute protection for Furs and other Articles of Apparel.

Expert Furrier in attendance.
Reasonable Charges. Inspection Invited.

Storage for
Household Goods Documents
Trunks Works of Art
"Dead" Storage for Automobiles
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Agencies in All Principal Cities

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

LONDON TIMES GIBES AT OUR FEMINISTS

Expects from Them Social Panaceas Like Those of the French Revolution.

PITIES AMERICAN MEN

Sees Them Pilloried as Failures in All Walks of Life — Doesn't Mention British Militants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 13.—The Times, in an editorial on feminism in the United States, apropos of the recent elections in Illinois, says that nearly all the traditional disabilities of the sex in the United States have been swept away in the last half century. Educationally, legally, and industrially, there is to-day little to choose between the status of women in America and the status of men. Compared with Great Britain, America is as much a women's country as Great Britain is a women's country compared with Germany.

After paying tribute to the part American women have taken in matters of education, religion, literature, art, social problems, and public morals, and to the influence they have exercised in politics, The Times concludes:

"It is rather curious that the two countries where feminism has been most venturesome in talk and on paper are Germany, where women have been perhaps excessively repressed, and America, where they have been perhaps excessively indulged. Certainly in the United States all the aspects of the relationship of the sexes are to-day being canvassed with a diligence and freedom that twenty years ago would have been incredible and fifty years ago impossible. A literature has grown up eminently calculated to make every American man who reads it feel thoroughly ashamed of himself and his sex. Hundreds of shrill, ecstatic voices and clever pens are drumming it into him that he has made a mess of government, society, morals, marriage, industry and everything else, and that it is time for him to prepare for a process analogous to Spring cleaning in all departments of public and private life.

"His institutions and ideas, his domestic arrangements and assumptions, his 'double standard of morality,' and his industrial practices are all being shrewdly assailed; and the harmless American man, who never for a moment thought of himself as other than a member of a vastly inferior sex, now finds himself denounced as a foe to women's economic independence, a censor of their morals, a repressor of their claims to political and civic equality, and an enslaver of their individualities. Feminism, in short, is raking him fore and aft.

"It is all highly stimulating and earnest, and not a little diverting, and seems not unlikely to make the United States a forcing-bed of a more abundant crop of social panaceas than the world has been privileged to witness since the French revolution."

FIFTH CUBAN PLAGUE CASE.

Dr. Creed Thinks Precautions Protect Us from Bubonic Epidemic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 12.—Another case of bubonic plague was found to-day, making the third within two days, or a total of five in hospitals, two of whom are convalescent.

While Dr. R. H. Creed, who was recently sent here to report on plague conditions, has not expressed any opinion publicly, owing to the necessity of first reporting to his superior, Surg. Gen. Blue, he has stated privately that he does not believe, with the present methods of the Cuban Health Board, that there is the slightest likelihood of the disease becoming epidemic, thus menacing the United States. He is apparently pleased with the methods employed to extirpate the disease.

PEACE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Government Forces in Control of All but the Northeast Territory.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 12.—The rebel forces who have occupied the citadel at Santiago have surrendered to the Government, delivering up all their arms and ammunition. Another rebel force under command of Gen. Mauricio Jiminez, the military chief of the insurrection which occupied a fortified position at La Vega, has also surrendered to the Federals commanded by Tancredo Savinon, who has been appointed Governor there.

President Bordas, at the head of 1,500 men, is now on his way to Santiago, having taken the field against the insurrectionists a week ago.

The Government is now virtually in full control of the republic, and peace prevails except in the northeast portion.

EXPECT NEW EPOCH IN JAPAN

Business Men Pleased with the Choice of Okuma as Premier.

TOKIO, April 12.—The selection of Count Shigenobu Okuma, Japan's foremost progressive, who is engaged in forming a Cabinet to replace that of which Count Yamamoto was head, has created a profound impression.

All classes consider that it denotes the dawn of a new epoch in Japanese history in the direction of a more representative Government. Business men especially are pleased with the choice of Count Okuma by the Elder Statesmen, and the stock market is buoyant.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CALLAO, April 12.—Irregularities to the amount of 110,000 soles (approximately $55,000) have been discovered in the accounts of the Banco Aleman-Transatlantico. One of the officials of the bank has disappeared.

HAVANA, April 12.—One new case of bubonic plague was discovered to-day by the Commission on Contagious Diseases. The Sanitary Department has closed three blocks in the infected zone, ordering the residents to leave their houses.

HE OBSTRUCTED TRAFFIC

So a Would-Be Suicide Was Fined $5 for Lying Before a Train.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—For "placing an obstacle on the rail and thereby causing a train to stop," a peasant of Nijni Novgorod was fined $5. He was trying to commit suicide, and the obstacle was his own head.

TOO BUSY TO EXHIBIT.

Dr. von Schack's Explanation of German Attitude to Panama Fair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—Dr. von Schack, German Consul at San Francisco, and his bride of ten days were among the passengers on the North German Lloyd boat train which left Paris for Cherbourg this afternoon. Dr. von Schack is returning to his post after a two months' holiday in Germany.

Speaking of Germany's unwillingness to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the Consul said it was perhaps unfortunate that Germany's recent experiences in world expositions had been of a nature to make her hesitate to embark upon such enterprises. "The opening of the Panama Canal," he said, "certainly marks the beginning of an epoch in world conditions, important in every way to Germany, as to the United States and other nations. German industries are exceedingly active at present, and little time is left to the important firms for anything but the actual business in hand. The decision not to participate in the exhibition does not, however, mean that Germany and the German Government are not in sympathy with the undertaking."

MILITANTS BAIT A BISHOP.

Prevent His Preaching by Chanting "God Save Emmeline Pankhurst!"

LOWESTOFT, England, April 12.—A large number of suffragettes disturbed the service at St. John's Church to-day while the Bishop of Norwich was officiating. Several days ago the Bishop was visited by a delegation of suffragettes and after a long parley consented to see two of them. They protested to him against the forcible feeding of women, and he promised to take their protest under consideration.

To-day they kept up a continuous chanting of "God save Emmeline Pankhurst!" Several of them were ejected, when others ran to the foot of the pulpit and exclaimed: "My Lord Bishop, will you protest against the torturing of women?"

These disturbers were also dragged from the edifice, after which the Bishop was able to deliver his sermon.

LONDON, April 12.—The suffragettes, Dorothy Evans and Madge Muir, officials of the Belfast branch of the Women's Social and Political Union, who were held on the charge of having in their possession explosives for the purpose of committing a felony, were liberated from prison to-day after going on a hunger strike.

Suffragettes interrupted the proceedings of a labor party celebrating at Bradford to-day. One flung a bag of flour at James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor Member of Parliament.

STRIKERS PLAN BARRICADES

Italian Labor Leaders Ready to Seize Buildings on Wednesday.

ROME, April 12.—In addition to the army, the whole fleet will be employed to facilitate communications and maintain order in case a general strike is begun by the railway employes on Wednesday. In this way the Government hopes either to check the strike or minimize its effects. In its attitude the Government appears to be supported by public opinion, which is not favorable to that section of the railway men which is advocating the employment of strong coercive measures.

The various organizations of civil service employes have already planned at what points to erect barricades, and are in readiness to take possession of various offices. They believe that they have some of the army on their side. Meanwhile all the army officers are under orders to join their regiments. Detachments have been concentrated at those places considered the most dangerous, especially in Milan and in Rome.

BRITISH AMATEUR TO BOX CARPENTIER

George Mitchell to Fight the French Champion, Who Beat England's Best Professional.

NEPHEW OF LIBERAL WHIP

He Comes of Fighting Stock, His Father Having Been a Notable Man with His Hands.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 12.—There is considerable interest in English and French sporting circles over a boxing bout to be held in Paris next Tuesday or Wednesday between the French champion, Carpentier, and the British amateur, George Mitchell.

When recently Carpentier beat the English champion, Bombardier Wells, Mitchell said to one of his friends, who was also a friend of Carpentier, that he thought he could do better. One word led to another, until finally Carpentier was approached and asked to meet Mitchell in a six-round bout before a few friends. Carpentier, in a sporting spirit, agreed to meet the Englishman for a purse of $1,000.

Mitchell comes of fighting stock. His father, "Tom" Mitchell, in his younger days, had a big reputation as an amateur, and George himself recently won the northern counties heavyweight amateur championship, beating his opponent in half a round.

George Mitchell is the nephew of Percy Illingworth, the chief Government whip, who is a fine all-around sportsman, was a celebrated oarsman at Cambridge, and is also known for his skill with the gloves. Mitchell's father, who is a Magistrate, once captured a burglar in his house and gave him the option of jail or a few rounds with the gloves. The burglar elected the latter, and was duly knocked out. His conquerer then gave the man a good breakfast and set him at liberty.

Englishmen hope that Mitchell will regain the boxing laurels for England, but his father says he hasn't a cat's chance, while his brother, who is also clever with his fists, says he will probably get his jaw cracked."

KING'S STEWARD COMING.

W. S. MacWilliam Will Judge Cattle at the Chicago Show.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—W. S. MacWilliam, King George's land steward at Windsor, has accepted, with His Majesty's consent, an invitation to act as judge of the fat stock championship classes at the Chicago International Show in November.

When he was asked why a British expert had been selected instead of an American, Mr. MacWilliam said he supposed it was a tribute to the fairness and independence of Englishmen. "A British expert," he said, "has no axe to grind and is not prejudiced in favor of any particular breed."

The great successes achieved by the King's cattle in leading shows during the last few years testify to Mr. MacWilliam's ability.

MAY BE SEALER'S WRECKAGE

Floating Relics May Tell the Fate of the Missing Southern Cross.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 12.—Floating wreckage, believed to have come from the missing sealer Southern Cross, was reported by the sealing steamer Bloodhound, which arrived to-day. The Bloodhound passed a large quantity of wreckage Saturday afternoon about 100 miles southeast of this port. It had apparently been washed from a sealer's deck, but as the crew of the Bloodhound had not heard of the loss of the Southern Cross, no effort was made to identify it.

The steamer Kyle, which has been searching in the vicinity of Cape Race, was notified by wireless to-day of the position of the wreckage and started immediately for the scene.

SHAW'S ADJECTIVE SHOCKS.

London Critics Object to the Use of Coster's Word in "Pygmalion."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 13.—George Bernard Shaw caused a small sensation by the use in the third act of "Pygmalion" of the adjective "bloody," put in the mouth of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The newspapers, with two exceptions, find themselves unable to put the word into type, but indicate what it was sufficiently well by means of dashes and asterisks.

It was thought that the censor would prohibit the expression, but in its application it was considered by some critics as defensible. Other critics, however, were much shocked, and accuse Mr. Shaw of deplorably bad taste.

The Standard, for instance, in an editorial reproaches him for an unpardonable breach of good manners. Although it admits that the offending word is meaningless, stupid, objectionable, and nothing more, The Standard thinks its use opens the door to further abuse of dramatists' privileges.

The Morning Post hopes that Mr. Shaw's example may not set other playwrights sprinkling their works with the lurid language of the street corner.

The Times critic writes:

"Greatly daring, Mr. Shaw, you will be able to boast that you are the first modern dramatist to use this word on the stage; but really, was it worth while? There is a whole range of forbidden words in the English language. A little more of your courage, and we suppose they will be heard, too; and then good-bye to the delights of really intimate conversation."

The opinions of churchmen have been sought. The Right Rev. James E. C. Welldon, Dean of Manchester, thinks the phrase more vulgar than profane, and says that as an effort at sensation it is pretty cheap. The Bishop of Woolwich thinks it should be banned. Others prefer to say nothing about it.

The audience laughed uproariously when the word was used the first time, but was almost silent when it was repeated unnecessarily.

BUILT FIRST MOTOR BOAT; KILLED IN IT

Fernand Forest Dies from the Shock of Accident in Monaco Harbor.

INVENTED EXPLOSION ENGINE

His Discovery Made Automobiles and Aeroplanes Possible, but Others Reaped Reward.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 12.—Fernand Forest, the inventor of the internal explosion engine, which rendered possible the automobile and the aeroplane, died this morning under circumstances marked by the irony of fate. An accident which befell his motor boat, the Gazelle, which, built from his designs in 1888, was the first ever constructed, was the cause of his death.

Just before noon he started with his son in the Gazelle to make a full-speed run over a measured mile. After the run the boat was returning to the harbor at fairly high speed, when she scraped against a rock. The damage was not serious, and she continued on her course the toward shore. M. Forest, however, who was 71, was greatly alarmed by the collision. "We are lost!" he exclaimed to his son. In vain the son tried to calm his father's excitement. The aged inventor fainted, and, though he was carried to a drug store, where attempts were made to revive him, he died without regaining consciousness.

In 1881 M. Forest constructed the first vertical engine driven by gas. In 1882 he designed an explosion motor and in 1889 a four-cylinder engine which embodied all the main points of the modern explosion engine. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor three years ago.

M. Forest's only fault was being born before his time. His lack of funds and the vagaries of the French patent law, and the fact that the world was not ready for a light motor, combined to deprive him of the fruits of his genius. His inventions were taken up and perfected by others in the automobile craze at the beginning of the century.

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95 Liberty Street
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11 Murray Street
New York Life and Old Dry Goods District
354 Broadway
78 Walker Street
625 Broadway
740 Broadway (cor. Astor Place)
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FIFTH AVENUE GAY WITH EASTER HOST

Thousands of Visitors Out to See the Annual Spring Fashion Parade.

CAMERAS ARE EVERYWHERE

Strong Desire of Many to Appear in Moving Pictures Blocks Traffic Near Cathedral.

The Easter parade escaped from the two dangers which had been threatening. The rainstorm observed by the Weather Bureau at Washington to be heading this way left New York out of its itinerary after all. The I. W. W. leaders who had threatened to mix into the Fifth Avenue parade a few hundred followers selected with the idea of making by their appearance the strongest contrast with the rest of the brilliant spectacle failed to carry out their plan.

The weather conditions were nearly ideal. The sun could not have been brighter, and if the strong breeze did not please participants in the parade, the spectators did not object to it in the least.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning the forerunners of the Easter parade began to collect along Fifth Avenue. Scores of men and women carrying cameras appeared. Thousands of visitors to New York were out early in order not to miss anything. Weather-beaten hacks and open barouches that usually lurk in Broadway after nightfall began to roll up and down the Avenue, the drivers making advances to strangers.

By 10 o'clock the parade had fairly started. Hundreds were entering St. Patrick's Cathedral where admittance was by card, and hundreds more were standing on the steps, where five policemen were keeping them in order.

Long before the 11 o'clock service began more than 7,600 persons had found their way into the church, occupying every foot of space, while hundreds and hundreds of others were forced to stay outside and wait a later service. Another centre of interest along Fifth Avenue was St. Thomas's Church, which had to turn away hundreds of persons at the morning service.

The parade reached its meridian of brilliance at about 1 o'clock, when the crowds were leaving after church services. Earlier in the day there were too many who were plainly nothing more than sightseer without any color to contribute to the variegated scenery. During the noon hour the dull black and brown spots in the crowd were swept over to the edge of the sidewalk by an increasing current of bright silks, feathers, and shining tiles.

When the parade got under way on the sidewalk an automobile and horse show started in the street. It grew into solid divisions, each a block long, moving in regular patterns from block to block when the traffic policemen willed it. Dozens of machines were very evidently new Easter machines. Among the big touring cars the Roman-nosed type seemed to be the most popular. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company had doubled its fleet of automobile busses, and each was filled.

A moving-picture concern had possession of one of these busses, which was stationed on the Fiftieth Street corner of Fifth Avenue, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. The lens was aimed at the Cathedral steps while the crowd was filing out. When this was over the operator aimed his machine at the sidewalk near the bus on the west side of the street and began to take pictures of the parade in progress. The first few feet of films were good, but as soon as people saw they were getting into moving pictures they quit marching and stood at attention under the bull's-eye of the camera. In a few minutes the whole block was jammed with persons struggling either to move on down the street or to supplant some one who was sticking to his position in the film with a pertinacity that bordered on selfishness. The congestion here lasted for more than half an hour and seriously blocked the parade.

One woman with a camera who attracted a good deal of attention, leaned from a window in the fifth floor of a private residence, studied the crowd patiently as if picking out the genuine Poirets and Paquins and snapped her camera at intervals. A battalion of photographers lined up along the Vanderbilt and Sloane residence on Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, some of them even establishing their base on the stairs and in the entrance to the Vanderbilt residence. Probably there were more than a thousand photographers out altogether, amateur and professional, and the paraders, as a rule, walked right into the cameras' mouths without flinching visibly.

There are no statistics to show the quantities in which denizens and strangers were mixed yesterday. There were probably two or three hundred thousand of both classes. Some observers estimated yesterday that two-thirds were visitors, and insisted that there were unmistakable tokens that marked out a New York man or woman to the trained eye.

One of the conspicuous types of visitor was the Senator or politician from the hinterland that rides in an open barouche and wears a wide-brimmed black felt hat with a narrow ribbon and a creased and pinched crown. Some students of the human family who watched the parade, especially for visitors, had no hesitation in picking out a locality and an occupation for each suspect, but probably there was no one that an inexperienced looker-on could be sure of except the local patriot and officeholder in the open barouche.

DR. MANNING AT TRINITY.

Preaches on the Reality of the Resurrection.

The text of the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning at the morning service in Trinity Church yesterday was a part of the ninth verse of the twenty-eighth chapter of St. Matthew: "All hail, All hail." He said in part:

"These words, this familiar greeting to His followers before the crucifixion, which they knew so well and loved to hear, were probably Jesus' first words to man after He came forth from the tomb."

Dr. Manning then described the scene in the Garden, with the Roman soldier standing at guard to prevent disturbance, and the arrival of Christ's followers, "with minds filled with despair and doubt, which suddenly gave place to joy and faith which nothing since in this world has ever been able to weaken.

"What has caused this sudden change in these men and women? There is never but the one answer—Jesus living, saying to them 'All Hail,'" said the pastor. "They were not expecting anything of this sort, many could not believe it, but the moment they stood before Him all doubt failed. The evidence was all sufficient then as it is now unless we go back to that discarded worn-out, obsolete theory that a miracle is impossible; for it was Jesus Himself, not an illusion. They could not have been lifted from darkness to light by an illusion. Notice His greeting to them in the Garden; one which they had been accustomed to hearing from Him. Think of what He had been through in the three days—Calvary, Death, the Tomb—and still He meets them so unchanged that they know Him immediately, and with the same dear, familiar words He had always used and that they loved so well.

"And so will it be on the morning of our resurrection. What I am making of myself now, day by day, that shall I be when I stand where Jesus stood; on the other side of the grave. What we are here and to here, that shall we be there and do there. So let us make preparation here for that day when we stand before God; let us be fit to stand in that presence."

CARDINAL CELEBRATES MASS.

Special Easter Music and Flowers at the Cathedral.

Cardinal Farley celebrated Pontifical high mass and later administered the Pope's service at the Catholic Church yesterday. Choral and instrumental music was rendered by members of the New York Symphony Society; the grand choir, assisted by the Catholic Orphan Asylum choir, and the chancel choir.

At noon on Saturday the purple hangings symbolizing the sufferings of the Saviour were taken down and the altar banked with lillies, carnations, roses, and other flowers. The priests celebrating the mass wore the jubilee colors of the church, gold and white.

BISHOP GREER'S SERMON.

Heard by More Than 2,000 at Cathedral of St. John.

Bishop David H. Greer delivered the Easter sermon yesterday morning at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. More than 2,000 persons attended the services. The Cathedral was decorated with Easter lilies and white azaleas. Bishop Greer spoke on the text, "I give thee a crown." He said in part:

"Everybody to-day seems to be trying to find a crown. In the ancient world such was not so. Crowns were then supposed to be the property right of the few, while the privilege of the many was to permit the few to wear them. Nowadays, instead of crowns for the few, there somehow obtains the notion that there ought to be crowns for the many—crowns enough to go around."

The Bishop argued that such ambition was not, in itself, wrong, but was a natural expression of healthful democracy.

"There is, however, another feeling that is beginning to work," he said, "that the crown of human life is something to be found in life itself, not in what it has, or hopes to have. The true and proper crown of a democratic age is not circumstance, but character.

"The Easter message is to help men to reach these new standards. The Risen Christ gives to human life not embroidery, but environment; not physical but spiritual environment."

LENTEN MEETINGS LARGER.

40,000 More Than Last Year Attended Special Services.

For the first time, very careful count was kept during the Lent that ended yesterday of actual attendance at the noonday services in downtown churches. The total reached 210,400, or 40,000 more than last year. This enormous increase is said to be due to more Lenten services being held, and the rapid increase in number of women. Twenty-one downtown churches held Lenten services, although four of them only during Holy Week. Four Catholic churches, including St. Patrick's Cathedral, had the noonday mass, but these figures stop at Holy Week, since in Catholic churches Holy Week services differ from others of Lent.

In old Trinity Church, the total attendance on week days alone was 33,000. At Grace Church the number was 16,700. In Trinity on Good Friday, coming and going during the three-hour passion service, there were 6,079. At Grace Church there were 4,629. This number does not include the 1,500 who were there at the regular Good Friday service at 11 o'clock.

At old St. Paul's Chapel, on the days when the musical services were held, 2,000 to 2,200 either got in or tried to. The same was the count on Good Friday. At old St. Peter's, in Barclay Street, the large numbers attended on Tuesday, when the conferences were held. The size of the church governed the number present, every seat being occupied, often several times over. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the noonday mass was attended by from 700 to 1,000 daily, up to but not including Holy Week.

Sailors Attend Services.

About 150 bluejackets from the battleships Texas, North Dakota, Ohio and other warships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard attended the Easter service yesterday at the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Sands Street, Brooklyn. The principal speaker was W. E. Fenno, secretary for religious work of the New York State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The special instrumental and vocal music was by the Kahn Trio and Mrs. Ada Gannon. After the service the bluejackets formed into two parties, one going to Plymouth Church and the other to the Baptist Temple for evening services.

Easter Dance for Stony Wold.

Arrangements for the Easter dance on Wednesday at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, in aid of Auxiliary No. 5, Stony Wold Sanitarium, are nearly completion. Tickets are $2, and may be obtained from Mrs. George Taylor Montgomery, chairman of the Entertainment Committee. The patronesses are Mrs. James B. Curtis, Mrs. William D. L'Hulliles, Mrs. Clarence Winter, Mrs. L. E. La Fetra, Mrs. John D. Weeks, Miss Grace Stone, and Miss Alloway.

Restore Woman's Lost Gems.

Mrs. Pauline Sandhop, wife of Charles Sandhop, a merchant, of 200 Elm Street, Astoria, when she left an ice cream room kept by F. G. Veras in 11 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, on Saturday night, left her handbag containing $41 in cash and jewelry worth $1,200. She returned to the ice cream room when she discovered her loss, and found two young men waiting there to restore her property, which they had found on the floor.

Dies in a Cemetery.

John Reardon of 66 Monitor Street, Brooklyn, a messenger in the Second Calvary Cemetery in Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, suffered an attack of heart failure while waiting in the cemetery office in Shell Road yesterday morning and died before an ambulance arrived.

Concerts to Aid Playgrounds.

Arrangements have been completed by the Directors of the Parks and Playgrounds Association with Lieut. Liff's band of the Veteran Corps of Artillery for concerts to be given at the Twelfth Regiment Armory in the week beginning May 11. The receipts will be given to the association to aid its work.

WASHINGTON ENJOYS AN IDEAL EASTER

Crisp Air, Brilliant Sunshine, and Cloudless Skies Bring Out Throngs at Capital.

ALL CHURCHES WERE FILLED

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Miss Helen Taft Among the Promenaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Although there was snow in Texas and rain in other parts of the country, including White Sulphur Springs, where President Wilson spent the day, Washington never had a more beautiful Easter. The sky was practically cloudless and the crisp air was tempered by a bright sun. It was perfect weather.

Churchgoing in the morning and motoring after luncheon, with record crowds at all the suburban clubs, were the order of the day. Notwithstanding the absence of the President and his family and scores of officials and residents, Connecticut Avenue between 12 and 1 o'clock presented an appearance rarely, if ever, equaled on any former Easter Sunday.

All the fashionable churches were filled to the doors, but, contrary to the expectation of hundreds of visitors and tourists, the regular attendants at St. John's, St. Matthew's, St. Thomas's, St. Margaret's, and the Church of the Covenant did not show any unusual display of millinery.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall went to the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, as usual. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, accompanied by three of their four sons, were among the attendants at this church, as also was Mrs. John Hay, who was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, and Mrs. H. B. Beale, daughter of James G. Blaine, with her son, Walker Blaine Beale.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. White and Mr. Justice McKenna attended service at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church.

Miss Helen Taft, who spent Easter with Miss Martha Bowers, made a tour of Connecticut Avenue as far as Dupont Circle, escorted by Frederic Huidekoper. Miss Taft wore a smartly cut tailored suit of brown and white cheviot, with round hat of light brown velvet.

Lady Spring-Rice, the Viscount and Viscountess d'Azy of the French Embassy, Constantin Brun, the Minister from Denmark, the Counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy and Baroness Zwiedinek, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet, the Minister from Uruguay and Mme. de Pena and their daughters, were in the constantly changing throng about Dupont Circle. Mrs. William F. Hitt, who was Miss Katharine Elkins, was in the throng in Connecticut Avenue. She wore a gown of black satin, with scarf of fox fur and a round black straw hat.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, accompanied by her daughter, attended services at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in a brown cloth suit trimmed in fur. Representative and Mrs. Thomas G. Patten of New York and Representative and Mrs. Victor Murdock of Kansas were among the few members of the Congressional set noticed in the promenade, which, however, included Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia and his fiancée, Miss Anna Portner.

Miss Katharine Jennings, another bride-elect, attended service at St. John's, wearing a very simple suit of blue cloth, with a blue straw hat. Miss Jessie Frémont and Mrs. Harry Hull, daughters of the late Admiral Frémont, and Miss Alma Ruggles, daughter of the late Gen. George Ruggles, were other young women adopting this comfortable compromise in the matter of Easter attire.

Nearly every embassy and legation in town was the scene of a breakfast or dinner company to-day, the guests as a rule being members of the respective staffs and some close personal friends.

150,000 AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Perfect Weather Brings Out a Striking Show of Gowns.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 12.—The sun smiled all day long on the thousands of Easter promenaders on the Boardwalk, and instead of the cold winds, which were a former accompaniment of the Easter parades, there were only gentle breezes from the southwest. It is the first time in a number of years that the day has not been spoiled toward the close by the setting in of a cold storm, accompanied by rain.

It is estimated that fully 150,000 persons participated in the fashion parade to-day. A large number of them were at the hotels, but at least 20,000 came into the resort on the special and regular trains, and an equal number must have come in automobiles and on motorcycles. More than 5,000 automobiles came here to-day, not to mention those which ran in the latter part of the week.

There was every color, shade, and material in the gowns seen on the Boardwalk, and the description of the millinery is among the things impossible. Hats of every shape set at every slant and angle and trimmed with everything from pieces of fancifully twisted patent leather to the most costly feathers and ribbons and flowers were worn by the feminine strollers. And gowns were made in every conceivable style and cut. Some of the skirts were much cut in the front or at the side. But the wearers of these also wore a new contrivance which has been called the "tango garter." It is a piece of lace and a full ruffle, attached to the edge of a satin garter, and falls to the bottom of the skirt.

There was but one man on the Boardwalk that attracted much attention, and he was a Scotchman, who sallied forth in all the glory of his knickers and kilts, short jacket and little hat.

William Barnes of Albany was among the strollers on the walk, and will remain here for two or three days. Among other well-known New Yorkers seen in the Easter parade were Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan; ex-Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock, who is here for his health; George M. Cohan and his partner, Sam Harris, and their wives; Charles B. Dillingham, Blanche Ring and several others well known in the theatrical profession.

SPRING FEVER BULLETIN OUT

Rules for Diet and Dress to Counteract Lassitude.

A list of instructions for the fighting of Spring fever was issued yesterday by Dr. Louis R. Weizmiller, physical director of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in a health bulletin for members. It urges first of all that "neither gin rickeys and highballs nor beer should be used as a cure for Spring fever," adding that neither medicine nor alcoholic drinks of any kind can cure that malady. The real cause of the general lassitude of office folk these days, the bulletin asserts, is the clogging up of the body with food beyond the proper amount of heat units.

The bulletin urges the observation of these health rules:

"Eat lightly. The body doesn't need the amount of food that it does in Winter.

"Exercise regularly. Help nature by training down.

"The man with the paunch may look prosperous, but it's dollars to doughnuts he'd feel better without the abdominal hump.

"Dress for the season. Discard your heavy Winter clothing—but do it gradually.

"Breathe in plenty of fresh air to wash the blood and help carry off waste.

"Most people experience a distaste for fat foods at this season. It is a good thing. Shun fat foods. Your body doesn't need them.

"Eat plenty of fresh vegetables and fruits. A tasty salad is more beneficial than steak."

Miss Marjorie Content to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marjorie Content, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Content, of the Montana, 375 Park Avenue, and sister of Assistant United States Attorney Harold Content, to Harold Loeb of Empress, Alberta, Canada. The marriage will take place at the home of Miss Content on Thursday afternoon. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, only the immediate relatives of the family will be present.

MISS MORGAN TAKES 3,000 GIRLS ON SHIP

Members of the Vacation Savings Fund Are Her Guests Aboard the Imperator.

'BULLY TIME,' SAYS HOSTESS

Poses with Party for Moving Picture Man — Excursion to West Point to be Given Next.

Miss Anne T. Morgan gave a "party" to 3,000 girls of the Vacation Savings Fund yesterday afternoon on the Hamburg-American steamship Imperator. Three o'clock was the time set, and Miss Morgan, accompanied by Miss Marjorie Curtis and Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, arrived on time, to find that the girls were all there. And never were there so many girls in one small space, and all having "the time of their lives," as one of them put it.

When Miss Morgan and party passed the wicket the Marine Superintendent, Capt. Yhja, in charge of the pier, asked why there seemed to be a number of mere men with the girls, and if they should be admitted on the special tickets. Miss Morgan said that absolutely no tickets had been issued to men, but she would make an exception this time and let them in if the girls could stand them. It turned out that the men were mostly relatives of the girls and had obtained passes from the company.

Capt. Thomas Kier and several of his assistants formed a reception committee on board the ship and led the party to the major points of interest on the floating hotel. Petty officers escorted parties made up of from fifty to a hundred, but even with their guidance there was much amusement over girls getting lost. Much interest was taken in the swimming pool, and every feature of the ship's splendor was greeted with exclamations of admiration and wonder. Miss Morgan, who crossed on the Imperator recently, was surprised to find that in the week she had spent on board she had seen less than one-tenth of the ship.

Coffee and cakes were served in the Ritz-Carlton restaurant to every one, except a few who explained afterward that they could not find the restaurant because they got "lost."

Miss Morgan told why she had given the excursion and had canceled all engagements for Easter Sunday so that she might attend.

"You know, Easter is one time that all my girls can get off," she said, "and after I found that they wanted to see the Imperator I sent out 3,000 invitations for to-day. And I think that all the girls must have come. You see, this little excursion is a part of the educational work that we are doing for the girls of the Vacation Savings Fund. There are 16,000 members now, and among those here are girls from every part of New York. Miss Kirk and Miss Fitzgerald brought over 400 girls from Newark also.

"In two weeks we are all going to West Point, and they are going to be very nice to us there. The cadet corps is going to give a special drill, and we shall see all the points of historical interest, which were shown to the girls two weeks ago by the moving pictures at a lecture given at the clubhouse.

"The next event after that will be the annual ball at the Grand Central Palace, when we shall have tableaux. I am not going to tell you what these tableaux are to be, but you may be sure that they will be interesting and well done, for my girls do things well, you know. We had a bully time to-day; it was a jolly party, wasn't it, girls?"

And the girls agreed that it was.

The ubiquitous moving picture man was on hand early. Miss Morgan agreed to pose for the camera when the "movie man" told her that her picture with her girls would be shown to 20,000,000 persons just as soon as the films were sent. Pictures were taken in the interior of the vessel and on the uppermost deck, with New York for a background.

The excursion ended at 5:15 o'clock, when the bugle blew for all to go ashore.

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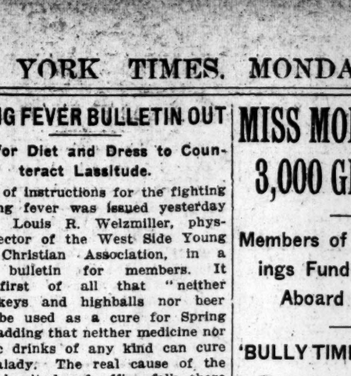

Before the Wedding

When you are making up the list of invitations, and deciding whom you will invite, and planning the "at homes" you will have afterwards — remember this:

YOUR Wedding offers no chance to repair *any* mistakes! Everything must be done right, from the invitations straight onward to the final handful of rice that sprinkles the last ten yards of the road of destiny.

Let Gorham engrave the invitations. You may select any style you please—from all the new shaded letters or English script. It will be absolutely correct if Gorham does it; not the superficial correctness of the commercial engravers, but the fastidious correctness, that comes from almost a century of knowing how.

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This Sale Embraces Both the Canton Blue and White and the Famous Chinese Gold Medallion Ware

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Dinner Plates, 0z., reduced from $6.50 to $4.88
Covered Vegetable Dishes, from $1.50 to $1.13
Cups and Saucers doz., from $7.50 to $5.63
Meat Platters from $1.25 to 94c.

Chinese Gold Medallion Ware Reductions:

Dinner Plates, doz., reduced from $15 to $11.25
Covered Vegetable Dishes, from $3 to $2.25
Cups and Saucers, doz., from $18 to $13.50
Meat Platters, from $3 t $2.25

Soup Tureens, Salad Bowls, Leaf Pickle Dishes, Fruit Baskets, After Dinner Coffee Cups, Water and Cream Pitchers, all at like reductions.

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Growth of the Sunday Edition.

Of the four New York Sunday newspapers leading in volume of advertising, only THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a greater volume of advertisements in the first quarter of 1914 than in the first three months of last year. The average daily and Sunday circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the half year ended March 31, 1914, exceeds by 24,263 the combined average daily and Sunday circulation of The Herald, The Sun, and The Tribune, as shown by the published statements required by law.—Adv.

SURGEONS WILL OPEN BIG CONGRESS TO-DAY

Gorgas and Mayo to Address First Session of the International Body.

VISITORS VIEW THE HUDSON

Belgium's King Cables Congratulations to Depage and Hopes for Success of the Congress.

Nearly 100 eminent European surgeons and their wives, who have come here to attend the fourth congress of the International Surgical Association, spent yesterday in viewing the beauty of the Hudson River. A yachting trip was arranged for the visitors by Dr. L. A. Stimson. The party left the Hotel Astor, which is headquarters for the foreign surgeons, at 8:45 o'clock in the morning. New York members of the association supplied automobiles to take the visitors to the landing at West Seventy-ninth Street, where they boarded the yacht Aphrodite. Luncheon was served aboard the yacht, and the party returned to the Astor about 6 o'clock.

The few Americans aboard, including Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Richard Harte of Philadelphia, were kept busy throughout the trip pointing out the homes of well-known persons along the river and answering questions in half a dozen languages. French seemed to be the most popular language, and during luncheon Russians, Austrians, Germans, and Americans conversed almost entirely in French.

On his return to the Astor, Dr. Antoine Depage of Brussels, President of the Congress, received a cable message from his King, Albert of Belgium, which read:

Brussels, April 11.

Dr. Depage: I send you my hearty congratulations and my best wishes for the success of the congress. ALBERT.

The message was in French. Dr. Depage said that King Albert took great pride in the fact that a Belgian was President of the congress.

Dr. Clara Russ of Zurich, Switzerland, the only woman delegate to the congress, a graduate of the University of Zurich, the first European university to permit women to study medicine, visited relatives in New Jersey yesterday and missed the trip up the Hudson. She came over in company with Dr. Charles Henschen, Professor of Surgery in the University of Zurich, and Mme. Henschen. According to Dr. Henschen, Dr. Russ has been finding a new "greatest impression" every few hours since she arrived on the Imperator last week.

"The first and greatest thing in New York," said Dr. Henschen yesterday, "is the vast democracy of everything. In the huge Subway, where crowds are thicker than in Paris, everybody is equal. In the hospitals I have visited patients in the free wards are treated with the same skill and care the millionaire receives. In the hotel lobby here everybody strolls in and about and out, and seems a king. It is a grand realization of the same ideal of democracy that we hold in Switzerland, but on an almost inconceivably large scale.

"Next to your interesting crowds come your clubs. They are little republics in themselves. I have been treated like a prince in several, and saw that everybody was treated the same way. The democracy of the clubs is magnificent. Paris is the most beautiful city on earth—but New York is greatest because it is the most democratic."

A number of the wives of the surgeons expressed surprise at the beauty of the gowns seen on the streets yesterday and when they were told that it was the custom for fashion to hold sway in New York on Easter Sunday, seemed a little chagrined that they had missed the Fifth Avenue spectacle. The city was called "the American Paris" by many of them.

A week's round of social activities, planned by the American members of the association and their wives began on Saturday night with a number of receptions, among which was a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William B. Coley, 721 Park Avenue, who had as their guests Dr. and Mme. Depage and Miss Goode, Prof. Witzel, of Dusseldorf, and a number of American surgeons, including Dr. Harvey Cushing, Professor of Surgery at Harvard, Dr. Joseph Flint, Professor of Surgery at Yale and Mrs. Flint. Dr. and Mrs. Arpad G. Gerster, 34 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Kammerer, 51 East Sixty-sixth Street, also gave receptions at their homes.

The congress will open at 10 o'clock this morning at the Astor. Luncheon will be served for the guests after the morning session, and at 5 o'clock the American Surgical Association, which met here last week, will be the hosts at tea, and again at dinner at 8 o'clock in the Hotel Astor. Mrs. William J. Mayo, wife of the President of the American Association, will entertain the wives of visiting surgeons at luncheon at the Biltmore at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow. In the afternoon all the visitors will be the guests of the American members at the matinee performance of "Peter Pan," at the Empire Theatre, and to-morrow night they will attend the opera at the Metropolitan Opera House.

President and Mme. Depage will hold an official reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, 1,063 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday evening. For Thursday afternoon an automobile sight-seeing tour has been arranged, and on Friday, after the congress has adjourned, the foreigners will leave for a visit to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the West. Besides the scheduled entertainments, there will be numerous private dinners and theatre parties, and, on Wednesday morning, a visit to the Morgan collection in the Metropolitan Museum.

The meeting of the International Committee will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. At 11:30 o'clock the first session of the congress proper will be addressed by Surgeon General William C. Gorgas of the United States Army, Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.; Prof. Willems of Ghent, Chairman of the International Committee; Prof. Depage, and Dr. Lewis L. McArthur, Chairman of the American Committee. From 2:30 to 5 o'clock this afternoon papers on amputations will be read and discussed.

Clinics will be held daily, during the congress, at Bellevue, Roosevelt, St. Mary's, Mount Sinai, and other hospitals by New York surgeons. The visitors also will inspect the Rockefeller Institute.

Among the distinguished foreign surgeons who have registered at the congress headquarters are Prof. Jules Lorthioir of Brussels, Prof. Charles Willems of Ghent, President of the International Association; Drs. Johann Nicolaysen and Paul Henriksen of Norway, Leon Guinsbourg of St. Petersburg, Richard Sparmann of Vienna, William Manninger of Budapest, Robert Proust of Paris, E. Sonnenburg of Berlin, D. W. Westerman of Holland, Leo Bornhaupt of Russia, and N. H. Franke of Holland.

Dr. A. C. Jordan, the English X-ray expert, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Campania to deliver a lecture before the congress. He brought a set of lantern slides which were passed through the customs by special orders from the Treasury Department.

'BILLY' SUNDAY THEIR THEME

Three Men to Correct Alleged Misstatements About Him.

Because of alleged misrepresentations and false statements made about the work of the Rev. William A. Sunday, formerly known as "Billy" Sunday, the baseball player, several clergymen of this city have invited three well-known men to tell about his work and its results.

Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh; W. H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company, Pittsburgh, and Thomas Atherton, an attorney in Wilkes-Barre, will speak at a special meeting in the Marble Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, this afternoon.

HUSON DEMANDS INQUIRY.

Denies Charges of Improper Handling of Tuberculous Cattle.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Calvin J. Huson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued a broadside denial of the charges made by the New York Milk Committee that tuberculous cattle purchased by the State were given to favored persons and institutes free. Mr. Huson has asked Gov. Glynn to request Dr. Herman Bigg to make a thorough examination of the whole subject of preserving and segregating dairy cattle which react to the tuberculin test.

"It is easy to find fault;" says Mr. Huson, "it is easy to criticise and charge wrongdoing; but if the methods now in operation for the enforcement of this law are not sufficient to properly safeguard the public, if there has been carelessness or laxness or any wrongdoing on the part of any employee of this Department in the enforcement of this law or any other law, I propose to ascertain the fact, fix the responsibility and apply the remedy."

Dr. Henry B. Winters, Deputy Commissioner, who has immediate supervision of the herds of the farms of the public institutions in connection with the Veterinary Bureau, declares that the milk committee's statements are exaggerated and misleading. He says that cows which react to the test are placed where they receive the best care and with persons who have the best facilities for caring for them. These cattle are turned over to farms and institutions on a segregation contract; they remain the property of the State until they are slaughtered; then the money for the meat that passes inspection and is fit for food, and for the hides, is turned into the State treasury.

"The farmer receives the offspring and the milk for keeping the cattle; he is required to pasteurize the milk and to take the calves away from their dams at once after birth, unless slaughtered for veal under inspection. He is also required to keep these cattle separate from all others," said Dr. Winters.

VETOES ROAD MACHINERY.

Governor Says Vendors Impose on Township Authorities.

ALBANY, April 12.—Gov. Glynn has vetoed two bills relating to the purchase of highway machinery by the townships of the State. The first bill would validate the illegal contracts made since 1909 between the townships and the manufacturers of road machinery. The second bill would increase from $500 to $1,000 the amount which might be levied without the vote of a town meeting for the purchase of road machinery. In explanation of his action in vetoing these bills the Governor said:

"I intend to protect the taxpayers of New York from the audacious scheming of those who want to load up the townships with expensive machinery. Some time ago I called attention to the fact that over $1,000,000 of the State's money had been misapplied in the purchase of stone crushers, steam rollers, and traction engines. The highway law provides that State aid money cannot be used for the purchase of road machinery, but since 1909 the machinery manufacturers have persuaded townships to use State aid money for this purpose. Hundreds of illegal contracts have been made. The law has been violated. Public money has been misapplied. As the Executive, charged with the protection of the State taxpayers, I have vetoed this latest attempt to defy the law.

"The second bill is just as insidious. It takes away from the taxpayers of the township the right to pass upon the purchase of expensive machinery. If the townships of the State are to purchase machinery, I believe that that purchase should be made in open meeting, where every taxpayer will have the right and the opportunity to be heard.

"No man can travel through the State without seeing road machines rusting beside our highways. The Town Superintendents under the present law have been deceived by the plausible arguments of machinery agents, and as a result the townships are loaded up with hundreds of dollars' worth of road implements which, in many cases, are not practical for local work."

$5,000 LAVALLIERE GONE.

Left in a Coat Pocket and Forgotten for Several Days.

A. Frankl of 543 West 162d Street has offered a reward for a $5,000 diamond and platinum lavalliere which his wife intrusted to his care. The jewel vanished so strangely that he is unable to determine whether it was lost or stolen. On March 13, returning from a reception, Mrs. Frankl, finding the clasp defective, removed the lavalliere and handed it to her husband for safety. He placed it in the inside pocket of his evening coat.

Some days later Frankl told a maid to take his evening suit from the closet, where he had placed it when he returned home, to a nearby tailor for pressing. When the girl returned from the tailor's Frankl recalled that he had not removed his wife's pin from the pocket of the coat. The maid hurried back to the tailor's, searched the pockets of the clothing and found them empty. She said there was apparently nothing in the pockets when she removed the clothes from the closet. The police and private detectives were called in and were unable to get a clue to the lost gems.

Mr. and Mrs. Frankl, who are now on their way to Europe, requested F. R. Shepherd of 55 John Street to offer a substantial reward for the recovery of the lavalliere. He will also send a description of the lost article to pawnshops, loan brokers, and jewelers here and in other cities to-day.

FINANCES ALONE AT EXTRA SESSION

Gov. Glynn in Proclamation Convening Legislature May 4 Names but One Subject.

URGES CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Says Lawmakers Should Abjure Compromise and Devise Lasting Financial Plan for State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Gov. Glynn gave out to-day for publication his proclamation for the extraordinary session of the Legislature on May 4, as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

State of New York,
Executive Chamber.

Pursuant to the power vested in me by Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution, I hereby convene the Legislature in extraordinary session at the Capitol in the City of Albany on Monday, May 4, 1914, at half past 8 o'clock post meridian.

In reconvening the Legislature, I wish to call to its attention again the predominant importance of the subject of the State's finances. In my annual message I purposely devoted myself exclusively to that subject, and I wish to urge each member of the Legislature to give immediate and continuous personal consideration to the present condition of the State's finances, its sinking funds, and the appropriations needed by its various departments, so that, when the Legislature reconvenes, each member will be fully prepared to take an intelligent part in the discussion of this important subject.

At regular sessions, questions involving the State's finances are ordinarily considered by only a few of the legislators, financial legislation frequently passing each house upon what is known as a "short roll call." This, perhaps, is unavoidable at a regular session, where each legislator is intrusted with important legislation by his constituents, but at this extraordinary session there will be opportunity for each member of the Legislature to give his exclusive consideration to this single subject; and I shall ask not for a mere tri-partisan compromise upon the Appropriation bill and the Supply bill, but for a thoughtful consideration of the broad questions underlying the State's financial policy and the adoption of a comprehensive plan which, for many years to come, will be sufficient to establish the State upon a basis of assured credit.

It is to be regretted that, owing to the failure of the Legislature at its regular session to pass indispensable financial measures, I am compelled to call this extraordinary session. The Legislature during its closing hours passed over 650 bills and sent them to me for approval or disapproval; and over fifty requests have been made to me to submit to the Legislature at this extra session fifty subjects for legislation which the proponents claim to be of importance. We have too many laws, and in recent years we have had too protracted sessions. In urging the Legislature, therefore, to concentrate its consideration upon the question of State finance, I state also my own resolve to confine legislation, at this extra session, strictly to that subject; to submit to the Legislature, at this extra session, no proposition except upon this single subject; and to do all in my power to bring about a short, effective session.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this eleventh of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

MARTIN H. GLYNN.

By the Governor: Frank A. Tierney, Secretary to the Governor.

Everything is in readiness for the extra session in both the Senate and the Assembly Chamber. The extra session was anticipated and the usual Summer renovation was put off.

EXPLOSIVE CAT IS SHOT.

Drinks Turpentine and Is Killed Before She Blows Up.

Adolf Grotta of 3,061 Bailey Avenue, the Bronx, ran into the Kingsbridge Police Station last night and gasped:

"I want a policeman at once. A member of my household has attempted suicide."

Grotta dashed out of the station, followed by Patrolman William J. Koop. When Koop got to the house, Grotta was on the steps holding at arm's length a calico cat. He said:

"She's 12 years old and has been moping of late. To-day she tipped over a can of turpentine and started to drink it. I'm afraid she'll explode."

Koop took the cat into the back yard and killed her with two shots from his revolver.

Shot by Man He Didn't Know.

Patrolman Suhfe of the Alexander Avenue Police Station in the Bronx found Joseph Cocolo of 267 East 141st Street lying on the sidewalk of 136th Street, between Third and Rider Avenues, yesterday afternoon, bleeding from the left eye. Cocolo said a man he did not know had walked up to him a few minutes before and without warning had shot him. Cocolo was taken to Lincoln Hospital, where physicians said his condition was serious.

ASK FUNDS TO BUY RADIUM.

New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Sure of Its Value.

An appeal for funds to buy radium for the treatment of cancer and a statement pointing out the benefits to be gained by radium treatment in certain selected cases of cancer, was issued yesterday by the Board of Governors of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

"Whatever may be the reaction in public feeling in regard to the real value of radium as remedial agent in cancer, owing to certain overstatements and excessive claims made for it, there is absolutely no question, according to the experience of the medical officers of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, that this remedy has been and can be an agent of supreme service in a certain number of selected cases of this dire disease," says the announcement.

"At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of this institution, the matter was fully discussed, after the medical and surgical side of it was presented, and the unanimous opinion was expressed that the need of the hospital was for a greater supply of radium than is being utilized on some distressing cases which are quite beyond the possibility of surgical aid; for the hospital has a number of endowed beds in which are received non-operative cases, who are tenderly cared for until relieved from their suffering by death. It is believed that with the aid of radium many of these cases could not only be greatly relieved, but some of them possibly cured. It was felt that if this pressing need were known there would be many who would want to have a share in furnishing the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 301 East Nineteenth Street, with the means of affording relief and benefit to a class of sufferers otherwise beyond human aid.

"In addition to this there is great need of additional facilities for the treatment of these cases by the various forms of electric light and X-ray by which a great many are now being constantly helped. There is pressing need for both room and apparatus for its relief of the large number of patients, who flock to the doors of the hospital. Contributions may be sent to Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer, at the hospital, and will be promptly acknowledged."

GEN. WOOD TO GO AFIELD.

Will Spend Most of the Summer on Tour of Camp Inspection.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood will be relieved of duty as Chief of Staff of the United States Army one week from to-morrow, and will come to New York and assume command of the Eastern Division of the Army on Governors Island. When he surrenders his place as Chief of Staff to Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Wood will have been Chief of Staff exactly four years. He served nearly three years in the Taft Administration and nearly fourteen months in that of Woodrow Wilson.

Gen. Wood upon assuming command of the Eastern Division practically will take the field for the next five months, going first to Winchester, Va., where he will supervise the establishment of the Cavalry Camp of Instruction. After a month at Winchester he will go to to Tobyhanna, Penn., where a Field Artillery Instruction Camp is to be established. Gen. Wood will observe the progress of the work of construction.

After the Tobyhanna inspection Gen. Wood will be busy practically all Summer inspecting the various camps of instruction to be established for the training of the militia of the States included within the territory of the Eastern Division of the Army. Likewise he will work on the big manoeuvre problem that is to be undertaken jointly by the National Guard and the Regular Army, which will involve an attack on the defense of Washington.

By the promotion of Gen. Wotherspoon, who is now the Assistant Chief of the General Staff, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, now commanding the troops at El Paso, will be relieved of that command and will go to Washington to assume the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff. It is generally believed that when Gen. Wotherspoon retires in November Gen. Scott will be promoted to the head of the staff and his place as Assistant Chief taken by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, now commanding at San Antonio.

Army orders published last week note the assignment to General Staff duties of Col. Edwin F. Glenn of the Twenty-third Infantry, and also that of Capt. Halsted Dorey of the Fourth Infantry to duty as aid on the staff of Gen. Wood, when the latter assumes command on Governors Island.

JAMES THORNTON INJURED.

Vaudeville Actor Falls in Subway Station.

James Thornton, 55 years old, a well-known vaudeville actor, was removed to the Harlem Hospital at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with a possible fracture of the skull. Patrolman Rudeck of the West 123d Street Station found Thornton lying in the Subway station at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. Thornton had been downtown with friends. He lives at 1,420 Fifth Avenue, near 116th Street, and was on his way home. It was found that he had fallen after alighting from a northbound train. At the station a charge of intoxication was entered against him.

Dr. Selano of Harlem Hospital found that Thornton was suffering from a possible fracture of the skull and severe bruises of the head.

Bonnie Thornton, the injured man's wife and herself a vaudeville player, is ill in a private sanitarium. Thornton is well known as a monologinist. The Thorntons recently returned from a theatrical engagement in the West.

SAYS HATRACK TYPE OF WOMAN MUST GO

Real Sex Companionship Is the Ideal Held Up by Miss Powers.

SHE DISLIKES STAG DINNERS

And Says the Club of the Future Will Be for Both Men and Women.

Sex co-operation, not sex antagonism, was the feminist ideal advanced by Miss Mabel Powers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Political Union at 4 West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon. As a forecast of the future when this ideal shall have been realized Miss Powers quoted from a tract on suffrage by Winifred Stoner, the eleven-year-old "wonder child of Pittsburgh," who speaks nine languages, is ready to enter Stanford University, and is a perfect physical being. This is the way it looks to Winifred Stoner:

"I think we should have two Presidents of the United States—a Mr. President and a Mrs. President. They ought to be of the same political party, and it would be better if they were married. But they ought not have very many children to look after; and while they are President the doors of the White House should be closed to the stork."

Something like this is what the future is bringing, said Miss Powers. The best man is 49 per cent. feminine; the best woman is 49 per cent. masculine. In the perfect comradeship of the future man and woman will return to the Garden of Eden which they left hand in hand. There is no "man's work" and no "woman's work;" anything is work for any one who can do it, and the humanity of the future will recognize this.

"Whereas now," said Miss Powers, "when a woman works she gets a woman's wage; when she sins she gets a man's wage, and then some."

As forces hostile to this perfect comradeship that is to be Miss Powers attacked vigorously the segregation of the sexes—particularly that which men set up in their stag dinners and clubs.

"You never hear of a stag dinner among stags," said the speaker. "They say there are things that they talk about in stag dinners that women should not hear; but there is nothing that women should not hear if it is worth talking about at all. The club of the future will be not a man's club or a woman's club, but a club for both."

Miss Powers has a particular dislike for some kinds of individuals; and chief among these is that to which she referred as the "flippant, purposeless patterns of femininity on the Fifth Avenue pavement, content to live the life of the luxurious lapdog."

The origin of this type of woman Miss Powers explained by saying that when primal man had won a victory, he had to have some place to deposit the beads and necklaces and other spoils of war. He had no home—not even a cave, as yet—and it was too much trouble to carry them around. So he hung them on his partner; woman was degraded from a mate to a hatrack, and from this beginning we have the plaything women of to-day. Girls quit playing with dolls at the age of 12, said Miss Powers, but some men find amusement in dolls all their lives. But all this is going to be changed, and in the future we shall see real sex companionship—real human companionship.

Mrs. Emanuel Einstein presided at the meeting. Though the subject was announced as "Man and Woman—Together," it was noticed that only in one instance did man and woman come to the meeting together. There was a large gathering of women who had deserted the Easter parade, and a sprinkling of men.

GOES INSANE IN CHURCH.

Rigorous Fasting Thought to Have Unhinged Printer's Mind.

Too strict an observance of Lenten regulations caused John Polokane, a printer, 23 years old, of 127 Grand Street, Williamsburg, to become violently insane yesterday morning in the Church of Our Lady of Consolation, Metropolitan Avenue and Berry Street. He ran into the church while Mass was being said and threw chairs through two stained-glass windows. One of the parishioners ran to the Bedford Avenue Police Station for assistance, but the insane man left the church before Policeman Mallory arrived. He ran to his own home on the second floor of a four-story dwelling, and dived headforemost through the window.

Neighbors, hearing the crash of glass, ran to the back yard and carried the unconscious man to the station house. An ambulance surgeon from Williamsburg Hospital was called. He began sewing the cuts on the man's head, face and arms. The pain brought Polokane to consciousness and he attacked the physician. He was put in a straightjacket then and was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

At the beginning of Lent Polokane fasted to such an extent that his relatives feared for his health. Two weeks ago he began to show evidences of insanity.

Grease Pot Starts $10,000 Fire.

Fire caused by the overflowing of a pot of grease in a restaurant did $10,000 damage early yesterday morning in a five-story building at 815-823 Westchester Avenue, near Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. Near-by buildings were scorched. Wolk's restaurant at 821, where the fire started, suffered most severely. The fire caused damage in M. Blatt & Son's hardware store at 819, H. Robey's hat store at 817, Rosenzweig's dress store at 815, and the Central Shoe Repairing Company's store at 823 Westchester Avenue. Robey had a motor car in his window which is to be raffled off at a fair. Firemen turned a stream on the car to save it from injury by fire.

WOMEN URGE AMENDMENT.

Feminists Want Organic Law to Forbid Sex Discrimination.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Feminist Alliance in the home of Miss Henrietta Rodman, 315 East Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon, a letter was written to President Wilson asking that he use his influence to obtain an eighteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The amendment desired, according to Miss Rodman, is to the effect "that no civil or political right shall be denied to any person on account of sex." The letter was signed jointly by the members of the committee, and it was decided to appeal to political and suffrage organizations for support.

The committe also protested against the law by which American women forfeit their citizenship upon marrying aliens, and indorsed the Thompson Immigration bill now before the Senate.

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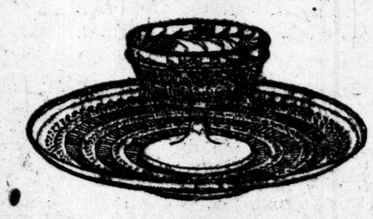

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TELLS OF ENGLISH UTILITIES CONTROL

But Whitten Says Like Results Couldn't Be Hoped For Here from British System.

NO INTERLOCKING BOARDS

This, Public Service Commission's Statistician Thinks, Is Because of Voting System Adopted for Stock.

The Public Service Commission has issued in book form an account of the system of regulating public service companies in Great Britain, written for the last annual report by Dr. Robert H. Whitten, librarian and statistician of the commission. To it are appended supplemental chapters on the Boston sliding scale of dividends and the sale of securities by auction, and the maximum dividend plans of Toronto.

Dr. Whitten begins his sketch of British practice by a note of warning. He points out that there are such differences of custom and temperament between England and the United States that it is impossible to transplant the institutions of one to the other and to hope for like results. In this connection he quotes a saying of Mr. Dooley on criminal procedure: "Th' laws an' th' language ar-re th' same in the two counthries, but they're pronounced diffrent."

So he notes the power of Parliament to do what it likes with property without external restraint from the Constitution, but with much internal restraint from its respect for vested rights, and the great development of municipal ownership in Great Britain, which has set up a rivalry between private and public enterprise. Moreover, across the Atlantic there is no court review of the regulations imposed by the recognized authorities, and there is an absence of intercorporate relationships and the control of public utilities by men interested in them from the stock market point of view alone. However, Dr. Whitten points out, there is difficulty in making any general rules, as, although there are a few acts of Parliament which are supposed to apply to various classes of public service companies, and there are standard forms of regulation, most companies have special acts of their own, which define their powers and responsibilities

In discussing the British practice with regard to the issue of capital, Dr. Whitten says, that the right to issue debentures is generally limited to a fixed amount or to a fixed proportion of the share capital, and this with the exception of recently formed light railway companies is seldom more than one-third. Bonds may be sold at a discount without restriction, but as the law requires the annual balance sheet to show the amount of such discounts Dr. Whitten assumes that it is understood that they should be amortized as speedily as possible. Interest may be paid out of capital, the courts have decided, in cases where permanent works are under construction, provided that it does not exceed 4 per cent., and the Board of Trade, the British Department of Commerce, is duly notified and it must be otherwise announced publicly.

A long chapter is devoted to the sale of new shares by tender and at public auction. These methods, Dr. Whitten says, are used almost exclusively in obtaining capital for water and gas companies, and the testimony in their favor is practically unanimous. The company makes a reserve price, of which it notifies the Board of Trade in a sealed envelope. When it has sold all it can by bids or tenders it is permitted to sell the surplus to its shareholders, employes, and consumers at the reserve price.

By one of the anomalies characteristic of England, electric, railway, and street car companies do not use this method of raising new capital, but can offer their shares to shareholders at par if they choose. As a rule, Dr. Whitten says, they do not do this, but sell them at from two to five points below the market price of those already outstanding. When a premium is received for new shares it is used for extensions and developments, but must not be added to the nominal capital.

Dr. Whitten suggests that the absence of interlocking directorates and one-man control of British public service corporations is largely the result of the departure from the rule of giving each share one vote. The voting power decreases with the number of votes held by one man. Thus in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne & Gateshead Gas Co. the voting power is thus arranged, owners of less than 30 pounds of stock, no vote; of from 30 to 150 pounds, one vote; of from 150 to 300 pounds, 2 votes; of from 300 to 500 pounds, 3 votes; of from 500 to 700 pounds, 4 votes; of from 700 to 1,000 pounds, 5 votes; of 1,000 pounds, 6 votes. No stockholder may have more than six votes.

The earnings of British gas companies, says Dr. Whitten, are regulated either by fixing a maximum dividend method or varying the dividends according to the price charged the consumer according to a sliding scale. He treats the adoption of these two plans historically and shows how they were evolved when the essentially monopolistic nature of a gas company was first realized. He criticises the maximum dividend, which is generally fixed as high as 10 per cent., in that it discourages a company which is not earning that amount from introducing new methods, the full benefit of which the stockholders would not reap.

In the case of the Sheffield Gas Consumers Company and the Sheffield United Gas Company, Parliament, however, by an act passed in 1855 encouraged progressive methods very practically. It enacted that the salary to be paid the managing Director and the Directors in general should be increased with every cut they made in the price of gas. Thus when the consumer paid more than 84 cents, the managing Director might receive only $3,500 a year; when the rate was between 72 and 84 cents he could draw $3,500, and as soon as the consumer got off with 72 cents or less he was to be raised to $4,000.

The sliding scale for gas companies, adopted as a model by Parliament, assumes the existence of companies with standard dividends of either 10 or 7 per cent. For each a standard price of gas is set up, and for each two cents that that price is exceeded the dividend must be reduced by a quarter of 1 per cent. in the case of the 10 per cent. companies, and by 7-40 of 1 per cent. in the case of the 7 per cent. companies. On the other hand, for each 2 cents that the price of gas is reduced to the consumer, a similar increase may be made in the dividends.

Sliding scale methods, says Dr. Whitten, apply generally only to the gas companies. In the case of street car and electric light companies, although no limitation is placed on their dividends, the prices they charge are decided by law and the length of their franchises is limited, in the case of tramway concerns to twenty-one years and of electric light companies to forty-two years. At the end of these periods they are subject to purchase by the municipality, as a rule at the cost of reproduction, less existing depreciation.

CIRCUS ZOO SPENDS SUNDAY IN SLEEPING

Elephants Slumber Standing Up, but Lions and Tigers Lie Flat on Their Backs.

MONKEYS ON HIGH PERCHES

More Than 350,000 Persons Have Seen the Show at Madison Square Garden This Year.

The elephant herds were sleeping standing straight up, the monkeys were dozing on their perches, the lions and tigers lay flat on their backs, and the hyenas were unconscious of their surroundings despite the fact their eyes were wide open, for that is the way the jungle scavenger takes his naps. All this and more was the statement of John Patterson, head keeper of the Barnum and Bailey Circus Zoo, as he conducted a TIMES reporter through the menagerie, in Madison Square Garden, yesterday afternoon.

"When a monkey sleeps," said Patterson, "he picks out the highest perch he can find. When the only home of the monkey was a forest, he lived always in deadly fear of the lion, and a live monkey is the choicest kind of a meal for the king of beasts. Although the monkey is a rather wise boy, and knows that in a Zoo the lions are securely caged, the fear of the lion is born in him, and this accounts for his finding as high a perch as he can sleep on. The lioness, when free from family cares, is prone to lie on her back, with her legs stretched up straight in the air and paws pendent. The lion, when the excitement of the day is gone, stretches himself out flatly on his side with paws turned in and twitches and throbs during his slumber, a good deal like a dog.

Gorillas and chimpanzees sleep with their hands over their heads. Bears, which have no fear, sleep in any position. The same is true of wolves. Animals of a cunning or cowardly nature, however, are always on the alert, even when asleep. A seal sleeps like a human being. He stretches out at full length and enters dreamland on his back, stomach or side. Once in a while a seal will sit up with his head bent down on his chest, fast asleep in the water, with his ears under, so, as is his custom in his native state, that he may hear the approach of an enemy, sound traveling with great distinctness under water.

"Elephants sleep upright like a horse, and fitfully. They are keenly alert to the slightest noise, and quick to sense things. If they can see the object they do not easily become alarmed, but if it is something weird sounding and out of sight, they need the reassuring voice of their keeper. With the elephant the voice is everything. He has the same feeling for a friendly, sincere voice that a natural musician has for the sound of a musical voice."

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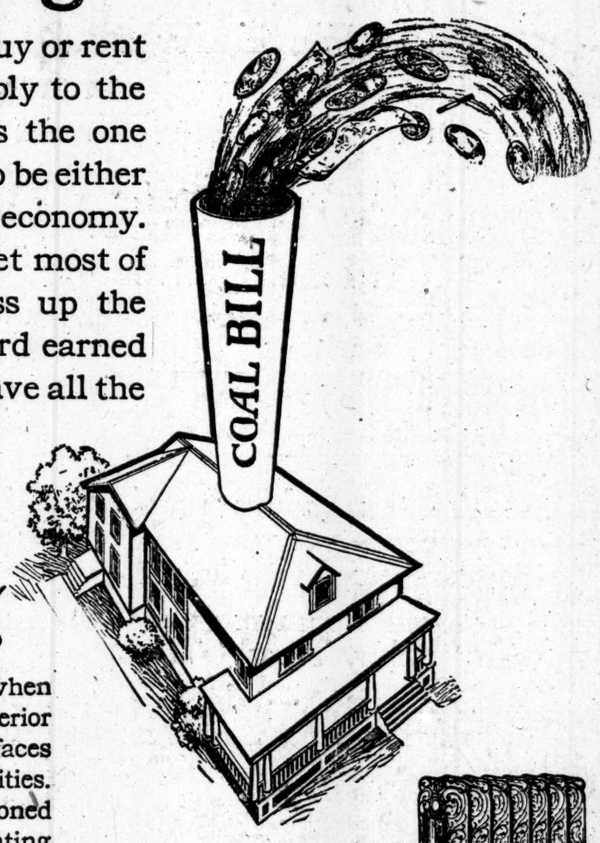

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SAYS WHITMAN IGNORED GRAFT

Newburger Asserts It Was Gaynor's Initiative That Started Hue and Cry Against Police.

FORCE MADE A SCAPEGOAT

Ex-Deputy Commissioner Would Have Civilians Named as Heads of Inspection Districts.

Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Harry W. Newburger, in an article published in the Passover number of The American Hebrew, discusses wrongdoing in the Police Department, and criticises District Attorney Whitman sharply for inactivity in prosecuting dishonest policemen.

Mr. Newburger tells of graft in the department which he discovered while he was a Deputy Police Commissioner, and he says he can cite instances where policemen close to Commissioners obtained commendation or were detailed to the Detective Bureau as first-grade detectives on their personality rather than on merit.

At present, he asserts, the force is shaken with constant fear, and a feeling of discouragement pervades the whole department. This he ascribes to the impression created among the men that the Police Commissioner is but "a chair warmer for the Mayor" with a tenure of office "dependent upon so slight a thing as the state of the Mayor's dyspepsia from day to day."

"During the recent upheaval in the department there was no skillful, adroit, or astute method of detection employed to uncover the police crook," says Mr. Newburger. "We do not owe any thanks to the District Attorney of New York County for any commendable activity on his part to ferret out the crook. His subsequent zeal and industry in the matter of securing indictments and on the prosecution are unquestioned. But he knew conditions in this city. He knew that gambling and prostitution flourished widely. He knew that such conditions could not obtain except for and with the connivance of police officials. I charge him with knowledge so positively because a man could not hold the office of District Attorney of New York County without knowing these things. He did not raise a finger to put an end to this condition, although it had at his command all the legal agencies of this great city.

"It was not until the late Mayor Gaynor said to the police, through his Police Commissioner, 'you will put an end to these practices' that any initiative was taken in this matter. It was then when the police were forced into action that those who had paid for protection, and to whom protection was not given, raised a hue and cry with the consequent result to the force with which we are now all familiar.

"The good citizens of this city unknowingly joined with and helped this criminal element of bribe givers, and regardless of what they knew, unmindful of the real situation, or who was in back of it, and goaded on by the not too scrupulous press, they sacrificed the whole force in their proper, if not intelligent, wrath. As a result of information thus forced on the District Attorney, some seven or eight members of the force have been sent to jail. By reason of the atmosphere created to suit the occasion, the whole force bears the stigma of dishonesty. The confidence of the people has been shaken. Temporary fear has been instilled throughout the force. A sore has been removed from the surface. A cure has not only not been effected, it has not even been attempted.

"At the present time there are two or three policemen serving terms in Sing Sing on the charge of extortion. I am sure that a fair-minded public know of no reason why, if the police must go to jail for extortion, the citizen should not go for bribery.

"I cannot agree with those who maintain it is impossible to eliminate graft in the Police Department. Over 10,000 of the men of the department are so circumstanced that graft taking is almost impossible. Gratuities which people choose to give for services well performed cannot be stopped.

"Graft has been largely confined to the plain clothes men who have to do with all questions concerning public morals. The number of these men amounts to 200 or 250, sometimes less than 200. And to the Detective Bureau, made up of about 500 men.

"Graft taking by the plain clothes men can be stopped absolutely by the elimination of the source of graft," continues Mr. Newburger. "One way in my opinion would be to abolish the rank of Inspector, and in his stead place in charge of each district a civilian as Deputy Commissioner. Let this Deputy Commissioner be a young man selected in the same manner and from the same walks of life as the Assistant and Deputy Assistant District Attorneys, and especially without regard to political affiliations. If these men are of the right sort, possessed of energy and enthusiasm for their work, and intelligent, there is not a district in the city that could not be cleaned up to the satisfaction of every citizen.

"Let there be a secret service maintained by the Police Department, made up of persons not members of the force, under the direct supervision of the Police Commissioner. It is inconceivable that we have no such body at the present time, except such as might be maintained by certain private organizations in this city to furnish information to the department. This secret service shall keep the Police Commissioner informed as to persons and places. The Police Commissioner shall warn his commanding officers of the existence of these places, give them a certain length of time in which to suppress them, and if at the expiration of a certain period the condition still exists, suspend the commanding officer, prefer charges against him, and dismiss him from the department.

"In the Detective Bureau much of the graft exists in the matter of the apprehension of pickpockets and thieves, and New York has a very large army of these persons.

"After an arrest is made the policeman testifies before the Magistrate in such a way as to make it impossible for the Magistrate to convict the prisoner, or if it is a case where the Magistrate holds the prisoner for General Sessions it often happens that the policeman changes his testimony weeks or months later, when the case is taken up by the Grand Jury, or after indictment on trial by the Court of General Sessions.

"This, too, would be impossible if all the Magistrates were possessed with equal zeal in watching these cases. They know in most instances when the policeman is telling the truth before them, and if there is anything about the testimony to indicate that the policeman had been bought off it is their duty to ca. this immediately to the attention of the Police Commissioner."

DAY NURSERY CONFERENCE.

National Federation Meets Here This Week.

The tenth conference of the National Federation of Day Nurseries will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. It will be the first held here since 1905. At the evening session to be held at 8 o'clock on Wednesday at the Assembly Hall of the Metropolitan Life Building speeches will be made by Henry W. Thurston of the Child Welfare Department of the New York School of Philanthropy, Mrs. William Einstein, President of the Emanuel Sisterhood and of the Widowed Mothers' Fund, and Rabbi Solomon Fister of Newark.

Two sessions will be held on Thursday at Sherry's beginning at 10:30 A. M. Reports will be read and speeches delivered by M. Dolbeare of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Miss M. deG. Trenholm of the East Side Settlement, Miss Brockett of the Mary Crane Day Nursery of Chicago, Clyde Furst of the Manhattanville Nursery Association, and Mrs. Bradford of Philadelphia.

DR. PRICE CONGRATULATED.

Friends Claim Vindication for Minister Recently on Trial.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church who was convicted of "impudence and unministerial conduct" and was admonished by an ecclesiastical court last Tuesday, preached in his church at Amsterdam Avenue and 153rd Street yesterday for the first time since charges were brought against him by several women of his congregation. The church was filled for the Easter service.

Dr. Price made no allusion to his recent troubles. He preached a purely seasonal sermon on the Resurrection. After the sermon 75 persons, the majority of whom were children, were admitted to probationary and full membership in the Washington Heights Church. It was said that this was a larger number than was usually received at Easter, and this, with the fact others have renewed or taken up affiliation with the church since Dr. Price's trial, was taken by Dr. Price and his friends as a popular vindication of the minister. There were 400 children in attendance at the Washington Heights Sunday School in the morning, 100 more, it was said, than the usual attendance.

After the service a majority of those in the congregation went up to the chancel rail and congratulated Dr. Price. An officer of the church said that the number of persons who had sought membership since Dr. Price's trial greatly exceeded those who had withdrawn.

POLAR BEARS FOR MUSEUM.

Specimens Captured by Peary Mounted on "Ice Floe."

A natural habitat polar bear group, representing four bears mounted on an arctic floe berg, has recently been completed by Albert Operti for the American Museum of Natural History. The bears include a large male white polar bear, a female, and her two cubs, and they are souvenirs of a hunt in the arctic regions conducted by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary.

When Rear Admiral Peary was on the Kite, a Newfoundland whaler commanded by Capt. Samuel Bartlett in 1902 and 1903, he went on hunting trips through the polar ice, and it was then that he captured the present specimens. The large polar bear, an unusually fine specimen, was captured by Peary not far from Newman Bay. The cubs were obtained in the vicinity of Cape Sabine, and the mother bear was captured in Whale Sound.

The massive floe berg reproduced by Mr. Operti is fringed with icicles in places. It was made from studies and sketches taken by the maker, who accompanied Peary on a voyage to the arctic on the whaler Hope in 1896 and 1897. The model is composed of plaster of paris and built over wire netting. To give it a white appearance, enamel is applied, and the varnish on the white enamel gives the berg a wet appearance.

Auto Runs Over and Kills Boy.

While playing in front of 980 Amsterdam Avenue late last night John Busch, 14 years old, of 214 West 109th Street, was struck and knocked down by an automobile owned by William Dudley of 123 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, and operated by Otis Dudley of the same address. The boy was hurried to St. Luke's Hospital, but was dead on his arrival there. There were no arrests.

CONVICTED ROBBER ESCAPES BY A ROPE

Hohl Was to Have Been Sentenced To-day for an Altoona Bank Hold-Up.

TEARS UP CELL MATTRESS

Gets Away by Night—Believed to Have Had Outside Help—Sheriff in Pursuit.

ALTOONA, Penn., April 12.—Frank G. Hohl, alias Frank Wilson, the confessed robber of the Union Bank of this city, who was confined in the Hollidaysburg jail awaiting sentence which was to have been pronounced upon him tomorrow, made a sensational escape some time after 1 o'clock this morning. An employe at the jail, who went on duty at 5:30, saw a rope made from a mattress, dangling from the roof to the sidewalk in front of the jail. Going inside he found Hohl's cell empty.

For greater security all furniture had been removed from the cell, the prisoner having only a mattress on the floor to sleep upon. This he tore up and made it into a rope. He then climbed through a window eight feet above the floor, eighteen inches long and about six inches wide. He had scraped the sides of the window to enable him to slip through.

From the window he reached the edge of the roof of the jail and drew himself up to the roof. Fastening the rope around a chimney, he slid down to the pavement and got away. He was attired in a blue serge suit and a pair of slippers. He had no hat nor cap.

A watchman who patrolled the jail yard all night neither saw nor heard anything unusual and was appraised of the escape by the jail employe who discovered that the prisoner was missing. There was no watchman on duty inside the jail. It is thought that Hohl received outside assistance.

A railroad employe reported that early this morning he saw a man answering Hohl's description making for the mountains in the southern end of the county, and the Sheriff and a posse started in that direction in an automobile.

The crime for which Hohl was awaiting trial was as sensational as his escape. The Union Bank, situated in the heart of the business section of the city, was entered during the noon hour on March 23 by a masked bandit, who drove the cashier and paying teller from their cages at the point of a revolver, and shot the cashier in the leg. He then filled a bag with nearly $3,000 in bills from the bank's counter. A depositor who was entering the door was shot by the bandit as the latter was leaving.

He then terrorized a crowd on the street by firing a fusilade of shots from his pistol before disappearing in a stolen taxicab. The only clue to his identity was discovered when the search of a room in a boarding house, near the point where the stolen taxicab had been abandoned, revealed a box of cartridges and some wearing apparel similar to that worn by the robber of the bank.

Several suspects were arrested in various parts of the country, but none proved to be the man wanted. Hohl was finally captured in Salem, Ohio, where he had taken his wife to her father's home. He made several desperate attempts to escape while being conveyed here by the detectives, in one of which he threw a cup of hot coffee in the face of his captor in a restaurant in Pittsburgh.

Hohl, it is alleged, confessed to prevent his wife, who is in delicate health, from being tried as an accomplice.

KELLY RULES AGAINST CITY.

Decides Point in Accident Law Which Will Affect Many Suits.

A decision of especial interest to lawyers has just been rendered by Supreme Court Justice Kelly of Kings County in the action which resulted in a verdict against the city in favor of Mrs. Eugenie Nicholson, the widow of Charles M. Nicholson, at one time a well-known publisher in Washington. Mr. Nicholson was 63 years old when he died as the result of injuries he received when he was struck on May 30, 1912, by one of the carts of the Street Cleaning Department. Louis Boehm, counsel for Mrs. Nicholson, proved that death was due to the injuries. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000.

Counsel for the city asked Justice Kelly to charge that the burden of proof concerning freedom from contributory negligence rested upon the plaintiff. The court refused the request. This is the first case decided in this State as to whether Section 841b of the Code of Civil Procedure, which makes it unnecessary for the plaintiff in a death case to prove freedom from contributory negligence in an accident which occurred prior to the time the law went into effect. In the opinion the court says:

"The law as given to the jury is based upon Section 841b of the Code of Civil Procedure added by Chapter 228 of the Laws of 1913, taking effect Sept. 1, 1913. The accident in which plaintiff's intestate met his death occurred before that date. Issue was joined in the case at bar, and the action was tried after the year 1913. Plaintiff insists that the rule is one of evidence, and that it was applicable to the trial of this case in March, 1914, while defendant insists that it was error to so instruct the jury. I think the change effected by 841b of the Code was not a change in the substantial law, but merely a change in procedure in the mode of attaining or defending rights, and that the law as declared in the section quoted was applicable at the time of trial."

Mr. Boehm said that many other suits for damages would be affected by this decision.

LAWYER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Edward Palmer Cuts His Throat in a Private Sanitarium.

Edward Palmer, a lawyer, 30 years old, of 353 West 121st Street, attempted to commit suicide by slashing his throat and wrists with a razor late last night in a private sanitarium at 59 West Ninetieth Street.

Dr. De Courcey removed him to the Polyclinic Hospital in an ambulance, a prisoner. Palmer had been at the sanitarium a few days. He was weak from loss of blood when removed.

FETE FOR THE BLIND.

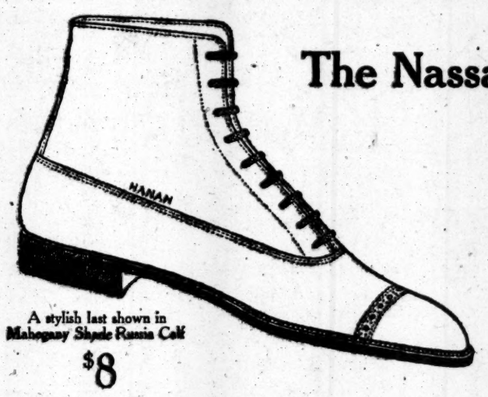
Several Boxes Are to be Re-sold—Final Plans Made.

Final arrangements for the Fête Terpsichorean to be given on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Astor for the benefit of the blind by the New York Association for the Blind were completed yesterday. Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel, according to the announcement, will jointly open the festivities, which will begin with a grand march led by the German Ambassador.

Several box holders who have unexpectedly left for Europe or the South have returned their tickets to the association, and their boxes will be re-sold. They may be had upon application to Mrs. M. E. Sherwood at the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, who also has charge of the sale of general admission tickets.

Among those who will occupy boxes at the fête are Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Seth Low, Felix Warburg, and E. S. Harkness.

Mrs. Sherwood heard yesterday that several persons were afraid to attend the fête because of a report that poisonous snakes would be used in an Indian dance. She said that only paper snakes would be used.



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Guarantees on Roofing

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There are a lot of guarantees offered on roofings. Most of them are by irresponsible people, or merely conversational guarantees. It's a very important thing in a guarantee that there should be responsibility, and that it should be in writing.

Since we have been giving a regular written guarantee on Certain-teed Roofing, one class of competitors has been saying that their roofing "will generally last twenty years, or longer." They don't guarantee it, however, at all. It's very easy to talk, talk, talk and say any number of years in such talk, but responsible concerns must know all about their roofing if they do any more than talk—they must know their roofings really do last when they sign a printed guarantee of plain requirements that the roofing shall make good. Of course, the irresponsible type—those who are likely to go out of business soon—can sign anything. It's very important that the buyer should not be caught in such a trifling manner.

Another very important thing is these talk guarantees are offered on the cheapest goods the manufacturers make; not being real guarantees, there is no risk. They say nothing about their highest priced brands and qualities—just offer the cheapest thing they have—offer a talk guarantee on cheap goods equal to the real guarantee given on Certain-teed Roofing. It's funny how many people they catch on such things.

In the future.

When you buy a piece of roofing you should know—and know in writing—that it is the best quality—best brand goods made by that manufacturer. Remember—make him put this in writing, that it is his best in every way, and then have the guarantee in writing and properly signed, too.

It pays to be careful in buying goods where the quality could not be judged by the sample—where everything must depend upon the standing and ability of the manufacturers to make good over a long period of years.

Certain-teed

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When you buy your roofing of such a dealer as this, you know it is the best roofing service you can buy for your buildings because it is *Certain-teed*—guaranteed for 15 years, backed by the world's three biggest roofing mills, endorsed by your local dealer whom you know and who meets you face to face when he sells it to you. There is a dealer of this calibre in your neighborhood. He will sell you *Certain-teed*.

Certain-teed Roofing is sold at a reasonable price everywhere by dealers who believe in giving unsurpassed quality at a fair profit. The amount of *Certain-teed* Roofing required for an average roof, say ten squares, will cost less than $5 over the cheap mail order grade. This small initial cost is saved many times in the fifteen years' wear which is covered by the manufacturer's guarantee.

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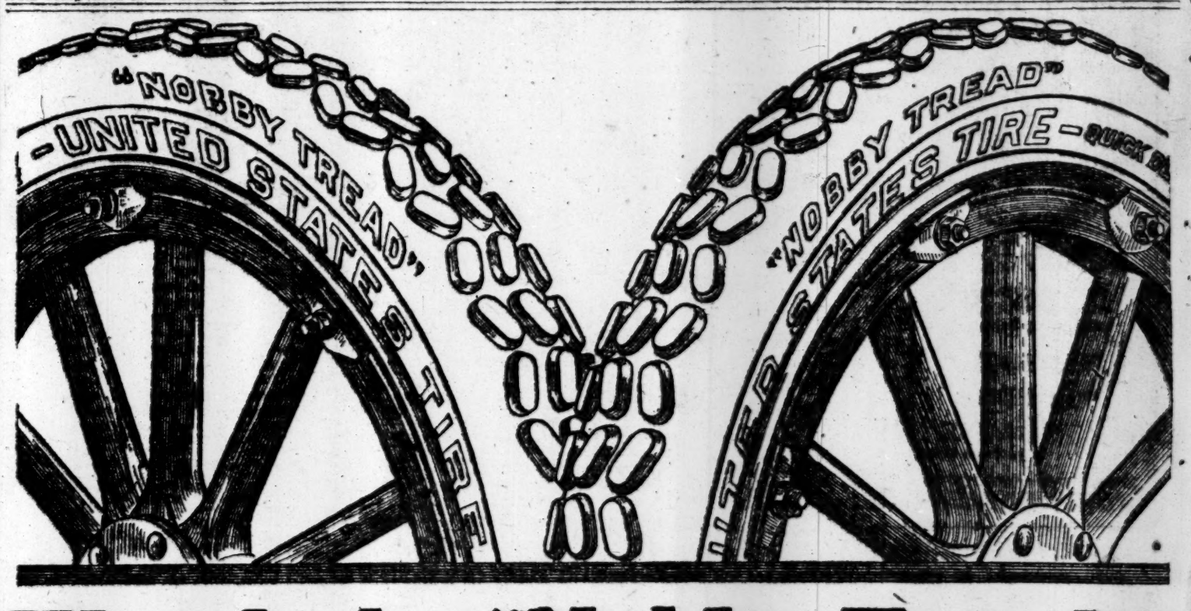

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If you are buying your first car this Spring, have it equipped with "Nobby Tread" Tires.

Start right,—take the advice of these veteran motorists,—and save expensive, useless experimenting.

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GIANTS BEAT BALTIMORE --- BOXING --- TENNIS --- ATHLETICS --- AUTOS

GIANTS IN FORM DEFEAT BALTIMORE

Fromme and Demaree Hold International Players Down to Four Straggling Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—Pitcher Demaree and Fromme let the Baltimore Internationals down with four hits today, and the Giants won a featureless game, 7 to 2. The veteran officiated in the first five innings, when the locals secured all their hits. Demaree then handled the leather for four innings and held his opposing batsmen hitless. The latter showed perfect control and struck out four men.

Russell was in the box for the locals and was touched up for ten hits in five innings, when he gave way to Morrisett, who was effective in spots, while his support left much to be desired. Bescher, Burns, and Murray hit the ball hard, all three making two safe hits, one of Murray's being good for three bases.

The New York players put up a faultless game in the field and showed plenty of life on the bases. Bescher in addition to his batting had four put outs in the centre field. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Esch'r, cf.	4	2	2	4	1	Dan'ls, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Burns, lf.	3	2	2	1	0	Mid'f, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Flt'r, ss.	3	1	1	0	1	P'rent, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Doyle, 2b.	2	0	1	1	2	Cree, cf.	4	1	3	1	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1	T'bley, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Mur'y, rf.	5	1	2	1	0	Der'ck, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Stock, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	Gl'm'n, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
Meyers, c.	2	0	1	8	1	Egan, c.	2	0	0	6	4
From'e, p.	2	0	0	0	4	Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Dem'ree, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Mor'ett, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Doulin	1	0	0	0	0	†Ruth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	7	10	27	12	Total	29	2	6	27	18

*Batted for Fromme in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Russell in the fifth inning.
Errors—Derrick, Russell.

New York	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—7
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Burns, Tobley. Three-base hit—Murray. Sacrifice hit—Russell. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Stolen base—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 9; Baltimore, 3. Double plays—Parent, Derrick, and Gleichman; Russell, Egan, and Mahaffit; Stock, Merkle, and Meyers; Bescher and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; off Morrisette, 5; off Fromme, 2. Struck out—By Fromme, 1; by Demaree, 4; by Morrisette, 2; by Wild pitch—Morrisette. Passed balls—Meyers, Egan. Hits—Off Fromme, 4 in five innings; off Russell, 7 in five innings. Umpire—Mr. McAtee. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

DODGERS TRIM NEWARK.

Three Pitchers Hammered Hard by Brooklyn in Exhibition Game.

Three Newark pitchers, Smith, Schacht, and Holmquist, were hammered hard by the Brooklyns in an exhibition game in Newark yesterday, fourteen hits for a total of twenty-six bases being credited to Robbie's men. Aitchison and Allen, who were on the mound for the Superbas, did not escape the hitting either, as the locals got thirteen hits for seventeen bases. As the fielding was perfect, the game was interesting. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'l'n, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	Ca'h'n, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
Ot's'w, 2b.	5	1	1	4	4	*Paynter,	1	0	0	0	0
Kraft, ss.	5	1	1	0	2	Shaw, ss.	3	1	2	2	2
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	O'Rourke, l	0	0	0	0	0
J.Smith, 3b.	3	2	3	0	1	Col'ns, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
St'gel, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	W.Z'm'n, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Egan, ss.	4	3	3	3	1	Fl'ley, 1b.	3	0	2	15	1
M'Carty, 1b.	4	0	2	15	1	Zim'm'n, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
A'ch'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Getz, 2b.	4	1	1	1	6
Allen, p.	2	1	1	1	1	H'k'ger, c.	4	1	2	3	7
						S.Smith, p.	2	0	1	0	2
						Schacht, p.	0	0	1	0	0
						†Myers	1	0	0	0	0
						H'quist, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Total	36	9	14	27	11	Total	35	5	13	27	20

*Batted for Callahan in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Mowe in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Schacht in the seventh inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	0	—9
Newark	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Sacrifice hits—Collins, Tooley, Aitchison. Stolen base—Collins. Two-base hits—Getz, Myers, W. Zimmerman, Wheat, S. Smith, Cutshaw, McCarty, Egan. Three-base hit—J. Smith. Home runs—J. Smith, Allen. Double play—Cutshaw and Kraft. Hits—Off S. Smith, in five innings; off Schacht, 4 in two innings; off Holmquist, 3 in two innings; off Aitchison, 6 in five innings; off Allen, 7 in four innings. Base on balls—By Schacht, 1; by Aitchison, 1. Struck out—By S. Smith, 3; by Holmquist, 2; by Aitchison, 4; by Allen, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By S. Smith, 1, (J. Smith); by Aitchison, 1, (Mowe.) Passed ball—Heckinger. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Time of game—Two hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. McTague and Dougherty.

Johnson's Admirers Stop Game.

PROVIDENCE, April 12.—Three hits and a sacrifice in the seventh inning gave the Washington Americans a victory over the Providence Internationals 7 to 5 to-day. The game was called at the opening of the eighth inning because Walter Johnson's admirers stopped the play by crowding on the field when he started to warm up in front of the Washington bench. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	1 2 0 0 1 0 3—7	10	2
Providence	0 1 0 1 3 0 0—5	8	3

Batteries—Bentley, Engle, and Henry; Oldham, Bently, Kocher, and Onslow.

Detroit Falls Before Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Metz's three-base hit in the ninth inning, followed by Rush's error, allowed the Indianapolis American Association club to score and win from the Detroit American League team 2 to 1 here to-day. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	2	5	3
Detroit	1	6	3

Batteries—Burke and Livingston; Dauss, Williams, Stanage, and McKee.

Easter Eggs for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—The Chicago Cubs handed the Cleveland Naps a present of nine Easter eggs in the pre-season game at League Park this afternoon. The final count was 8 to 0 in favor of the Cubs. The day was warm and bright and 10,000 fans witnessed the game. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 3 0 0 1 4 0—8	6	1
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	4

Batteries—Cheney, Pierce, Lavender, and Archer; Hagerman, O'Neil. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

Nationals Win in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—By four consecutive hits gained off Baumgardner in the eighth inning, the St. Louis Nationals scored three runs and won the last game of the city series for the Spring championship from the St. Louis Americans by a final score of 5 to 2. The standing at the close of the series gave the Nationals five victories and the Americans one. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	5	7	0
Americans	2	8	3

Batteries—Robinson, Hagerman, and Wingo; Baumgardner, and Agnew.

Braves in Batting Humor.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 12.—The Boston Nationals easily defeated the Bridgeport nine of the Eastern Association to-day 13 to 1 in a game featured by heavy hitting of the visitors. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	13	13	4
Bridgeport	1	3	3

Batteries—Strand and Whaling; Gervais, Blum, Kerns, and Brady.

Other Baseball Games.

At Columbus—Buffalo, 3; Columbus, 2.
At Covington—Chicago, (Federal,) 20; West Covington, 1.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 14; Troy, 5.
At Nashville—Toronto, 11; Nashville, 5.
At Louisville—St. Louis American, (second team,) 0; Louisville, 1.
At Olympic Field—Lincoln Giants, 18; Baltimore Giants, 0.
At Evansville, Ind.—St. Paul, 10; Evansville, 4.
At Grand Rapids—Detroit, (second team,) 14; Grand Rapids, 1.
At Terre Haute—Cleveland, 12; Terre Haute, 0.
At Dayton—Milwaukee, 14; Dayton, 2.

WATERLOO FOR ATHLETICS.

Jersey City Defeats the World's Champions by 20 to 8 Score.

Playing behind two of their recruit pitchers, the Philadelphia Athletics were completely routed yesterday by the Jersey City International League team by a score of 20 to 8 in a game filled with wild-eyed playing. Without the redoubtable Eddie Collins, the rest of Connie Mack's $100,000 infield went to pieces under a bombardment of hits, and after the memorable third inning the Philadelphia team threw the ball around recklessly. Bohen and Durning, who tried to pitch for the Athletics, apparently served up just what the Jersey men wanted and their offerings were batted all over the lot.

The playing of both teams was ragged, but the Athletics found ways to muff and boot the ball that the Jersey City players had never thought of.

Frank Baker, in the eighth inning, with three men on bases, hit into a double play which retired the side. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ATHLETICS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Esch'n, cf.	5	2	1	1	0	M'p'y, rf.	4	1	2	0	0
Cooper, rf.	2	2	0	3	0	Wilie, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Farrell, rf.	2	1	1	1	0	Orr, 2b.	5	1	2	5	4
Kohl'r, 2b.	4	3	2	1	1	Bak'r, 3b.	5	1	1	1	2
Bues, 3b.	4	2	1	1	2	M'Tm's, 1b.	5	2	3	5	1
Troy, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	Strunk, cf.	5	0	0	3	1
Strait, lf.	6	3	3	2	0	J. Barry, ss.	1	1	1	1	2
M.F'ry, 1b.	6	2	2	9	0	Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
E'st'n, ss.	5	2	2	1	3	Thomas, c.	2	1	0	3	0
Tee, c.	5	0	0	8	2	McAvoy, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Verb't, p.	1	0	0	0	3	Bohen, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Bruck, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Durn'g, p.	2	0	1	1	1
*Fisher	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	44	20	15	27	12	Total	40	8	11	24	14

*Fisher batted for Verbout in third inning.

Errors—Cooper, (2,) Kohler, Bues, Strait, Tee, Orr, (2,) Baker, (2,) J. Barry, McAvoy, Durning.

Jersey City	0	1	5	1	6	2	0	3	—20	
Athletics	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—M. Barry, McInnis. Three-base hits—Eschen, M. Barry. Home run—Strait. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Stolen bases—Troy, Baxter, 2; McInnis, M. Barry. First base on errors—Jersey City, 6; Athletics, 3. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Athletics, 4. Double play—Bruck, Tee, and M. Barry. Struck out—By Verbout, 3; by Bruck, 2; by Bohen, 2; by Durning, 3. Bases on balls—Off Verbout, 1; off Bruck, 1; off Bohen, 3; off Durning, 3. Hit by pitchers—By Durning, (Bues;) by Bruck, (Wilie.) Passed ball—Tee. Wild pitch—Bohen. Time of game—1 hour and 10 minutes.

UMPIRES DISCUSS RULES.

Heydler Announces Paring of Officials for Opening Games.

Playing rules for the season were discussed at a meeting of the National League umpires yesterday at the league headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower. Gov. Tener, President of the National League was unable to attend, and Secretary John A. Heydler presided. The object of the meeting was to secure uniform decisions on various points of play.

It was decided to enforce the so-called "infield fly" rule in the same manner as it had been interpreted by National League executives for several seasons past. The balk rule will also be enforced as last season, in those cases where pitchers, with men on bases, drop the ball, either by intent or accidentally, while in the act of delivering the ball to the batter or in throwing to first base. The umpires were also instructed to strictly enforce the new rule preventing a coacher at third base from touching a base runner. A runner trying for, or rounding, that base, who either through accident or design, comes in contact with the coacher, will be declared out.

The umpires present reported in fine condition for their duties, most of them having spent several weeks of hard work in practice games. Emslie has been doing the umpiring in the Brooklyn Club's Spring games; Bruler has umpired the games of the Western Reserve, and Al. Orth has coached and umpired for Washington and Lee. Byron has worked the Philadelphia series, and Quigley has fitted himself in exhibition games of the Topeka Club. Will Hart has umpired the interleague games at Cincinnati, and Eason has officiated in the St. Louis series.

The pairing of the officials and their assignments for Tuesday's opening games are as follows: Klem and Hart at Brooklyn, Eason and Quigley at Philadelphia, Orth and Byron at Cincinnati, and Rigler and Emslie at St. Louis. Johnson will act as substitute for the time being. Lincoln will be ready to assume major league assignments at any time, though he will be attached to President O'Rourke's staff of the Eastern Association.

Those present were Robert D. Emslie of St. Thomas, Canada; William J. Klem of Lakewood, N. J., Charles Rigler of Cleveland, Ohio, Al. Orth of Lynchburg, Va., W. J. Byron of Detroit, Mich., E. C. Quigley of St. Marys, Kan., Harry Johnson of Chicago, Will Hart of Bond Hill, Ohio, and Fred H. Lincoln of Worcester, Mass.

Kansas City Trounces Pirates.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—The local American Association club hit three pitchers hard and easily defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals, 8 to 5, to-day. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	8	11	3
Pittsburgh	5	8	4

Batteries—Richie, Ragan, and Moore; O'Toole, Conzelman; Cooper and Brennegan.

Shutout for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 12.—The Boston American team shut out the Cincinnati National League Club by a score of 4 to 0 in a game marked by fielding errors of the locals and battery faults of the visitors. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	4	7	1
Cincinnati	0	4	0

Batteries—Leonard, Bedient, Carrigan, and Thomas; Rowan, Yingling, and Clark.

Federal League Opening To-day.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—The Federal League with its numerous recruits from the ranks of the National and American Leagues will open here to-morrow a season which its officials hope will result in a vindication of its claims to rank as a third major league of baseball. Baltimore and Buffalo, which for many years have been represented only by teams in the International League, will play the first game in the contest for the championship of the new "big" league.

PONY THROWS STEVENSON.

Fall Delays Polo Game at Lakewood for Five Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, April 12.—Malcolm Stevenson had a bad spill and escaped serious injury only by a slight margin in a practice game between members of the squad of candidates for the American pole team this afternoon. Two teams, the Reds and the Blues, were formed, with three on each side. In the fifth period, while Stevenson was driving the ball, with C. Perry Beadleston of his own side riding beside him, J. C. Cooley, one of the opposing team, collided with him and knocked over his pony. Stevenson was riding Conover, one of the best of the string of ponies at Lakewood. It was feared at first that both Stevenson and the pony had been badly hurt and play was postponed for five minutes. The hoofs of Cooley's pony had barely missed striking Stevenson in the head. Neither Stevenson nor his mount was badly hurt, but Stevenson was dazed for several minutes.

The game was won by the Reds, with a score of 12 to 8. The game was not open to the public, but was played at the end of the field near a wire fence and over 200 carriages and automobiles came up with people to see the match. The summary:

First Period.—Rene La Montagne, Reds, (3;) Malcolm Stevenson, Blues.
Second Period.—Rene La Montagne, Reds; Devereux Milburn, Reds.
Third Period.—L. A. Hawlins, Reds; Devereux Milburn, Reds; J. C. Cooley, Reds.
Fourth Period.—Rene La Montagne, Reds, (2.)
Fifth Period.—Devereux Milburn, Reds; Stevenson, Blues.
Sixth Period.—La Montagne, Reds; Beadleston, Blues.

WORLD'S BASEBALL TOUR IN 'MOVIES'

Scenes and Incidents of Five Months' Trip of the Giants and White Sox.

Unable to wait for the actual opening of the baseball season, 3,000 or 4,000 lovers of the sport went to the New York Theatre yesterday to see the first display of the films depicting the events in the world tour of the Giants and White Sox. They were not only able to see the tourists in action, and the human side of their idols, McGraw and Callahan and Comiskey and all the rest about whom they had read, but also to take a trip around the world in a very interesting travelogue.

Comedy was furnished by a Mr. Bug, who, having read the uniquely humorous and technically faithful accounts of the games of 1913, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, determined to follow the players around the world as a stowaway, rather than miss the mental enjoyment he had been having all the season. Bug is a baseball "fan" raised to the nth degree of baseball dementia, as most "bugs" are. To Japanese, Chinese, Australians, and residents of other climes not blessed with baseball in perpetuity, he introduces the real thing in "fan" enthusiasm, succeeding in getting away with his plan to circle the globe with the players after a lot of funny experiences. Incidentally, too, he manages to arouse a pretty fair resemblance to Polo Grounds bleacher fanaticism, opening the eyes of the alien world to just what that means. "Germany" Schaefer and his conspirators manage to inject some genuine fun into the pictures, especially with the incident of the beautiful lady who wins the hearts of all the susceptible tourists on the steamer, and at the dock in an Australian port sends them into the region of gloom by introducing them to a pretty stalwart sort of a husband, who thereafter has to serve as baggage carrier to her ladyship.

There is of course a deal of baseball mixed up in the two hours it takes to show the films, and the operator has managed to catch good pictures of some clever plays, in which both the tourists and the natives of various colors and nationalities were participants. Action there is in plenty, and a picture that will particularly please the baseball critic is that in Australia, where Lord Denman, the Governor General, and a very well-rated cricketer takes a few lessons in the art of pitching, which he does with much of the action of the bowler in cricket, at which he is an adept. The combination is comedy to the man used to pitching as we know it, without the overhand swing.

Much of the flavor of old Japan gets into the pictures, the quaint sampans in the harbors, the unique methods of advertising the ball game, picturesque land and water scenes, and an altogether weird life into which is introduced the activities of the two teams of American ball players. Two unusual scenes, the coaling of a steamer by women of Japan, and the riot of fun at the carnival at Nice, are fit for "reels" by themselves.

Primarily a picture of sport and a jolly outing, there is much of an educational value in it, such as the picture of King George V. at the game in London, and the youngsters who go to see the ball players alone are apt to bring away from the theatre a good bit of knowledge of places and things they have read of or studied about, but concerning which they could have but the faintest conception without the aid of some such pictures.

The pictures of McGraw, Callahan, Matheson, Walter Johnson, and Comiskey all came in for enthusiastic applause, and showed plainly the bent of the crowds that packed the house.

OARSMEN ON THE HARLEM.

Fine Weather Brings Out Many Candidates for Crews.

Favored by the first real rowing weather of the year, Harlem River oarsmen yesterday put in some stiff work on the Speedway course, which both morning and afternoon was fairly alive with racing shells and gigs. The coach put every available man into a boat to tackle the mile and a quarter course, and while some few were more or less stiff from want of practice, most of the men showed up in the form warranted by the lateness of the season.

The Metropolitans outnumbered any other club represented in the practice. Capt. Froelich succeeded in boating a majority of his active clubmates. His senior four-oared shell crew — Hart, bow; Jauss, No. 2; Wells, No. 3, and Emory, stroke, journeyed twice over the course in the afternoon in time trials. Numerous senior singles were out, while two of the most promising juniors, Heller and Indelkoser, also put in an hour on the water. Lieut. Johnson had out virtually the same eight-oared junior crew which beat the Arundels of Baltimore, and the Potomacs of Washington, in the Middle States regatta last season, and with which he hopes to repeat this year. On April 25 the Mets will celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary, and a special programme is being prepared for the occasion.

Capt. Bailey of the Nassaus put out a junior eight quadruple sculls and many single sculls. Up to this time the Nassaus had taken little practice in the water.

Capt. Jack Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club, worked out with H. Evans and B. Wilson, his favorite doubles crew. John Hughes also appeared on the Harlem. The Harlems have not been paying much attention to the junior element, but Coach Nagle hopes to get together a junior eight within the next two weeks and have them ready in time for the opening regatta.

The Bohemians turned out in numbers, while the forces of Coach Wallace of the Long Star club responded to his call with their usual alacrity. Meyer and Levine, the crack junior doubles combination, rowed over the course.

Coach Christel of the Bohemian club had his eye on Loring Zoba, who is expected to develop into an intermediate singles champion. Zoba gives promise of becoming a title holder. The Bohemian junior eight, in a shell for the first time two weeks ago, is also showing commendable form.

HORSE EFFICIENCY WANING.

Sixteen Cities Show Decrease of Horse-Drawn Vehicles.

Sixteen out of thirty-one principal cities in this country show a decrease in the number of licensed horse-drawn vehicles in relation to population. In seven cities there was an actual decrease in 1912, as shown by statistics collected by an organization of horse interests for the years 1911 and 1912. These seven cities and their respective percentages of decrease were: Indianapolis, 14.5; Columbus, Ohio, 5.2; San Francisco, 4.8; St. Louis, 2.4; Omaha, 2.1; New York, .8, and Chicago, .5. In nine other cities the rate of increase in horse-drawn vehicles was an average of 2 per cent., while the increase in population during the same period was 7.8 per cent. During the last fourteen years there has been a decrease in the number of horses in the State of Massachusetts from 194,998 in 1900 to 123,323 in 1913, or nearly 20 per cent., as shown by the records of the assessors. In Boston and its suburbs the decrease has been 9 per cent. in fourteen years.

Soon after winning the fight for admission to Yosemite National Park, motors have replaced horse-drawn vehicles there, and the San Francisco office of one of the motor companies has sold recently five motor trucks to be used as passenger buses in the place of the horse stages in the park.

GRENDA TAKES HANDICAP.

Australian Wins Feature Event at Newark Velodrome Opening.

Alfred Grenda, the Australian cyclist, was the winner of the Stanley Handicap, featuring the opening of the outdoor cycling season at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon, attended by a crowd that almost taxed the capacity of the plant. Walter Rutt of Germany, the world's champion, was among the group that Grenda defeated in capturing first prize. Rutt was the only scratch man in the race, which was at a mile, and the winner had fifteen yards handicap on the Teuton. Robert Speers, also of Australia, with twenty yards, was second, and Ernest Jokus, a sixty-five yards man, was third. Rutt finished fourth.

The world's champion earlier in the afternoon showed some of the speed that won the title for him in Berlin when in the final of the Overture Stakes, a one-mile scratch race, he finished ahead of Alfred Goullet and Jackie Clark, the Australians, who challenged him for first prize. Rutt rode around his two opponents and won in impressive fashion, riding the last eighth of a mile in 12 seconds flat. Rutt was cheered to the echo as he was declared the winner, and a floral wreath was thrown around his neck as he rode around the track after the race.

Donald McDougall, the New York A. C. rider and American amateur champion, made a miserable showing in his reappearance. The summary:

One-Mile Amateur, (Novice.)—Won by August Krause; second, Carl Hartz, Newark. Time—2:28.
Half-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by Tom Smith, Irvington, (20 yards;) second, Fred Taylor, Newark, (50 yards;) third, Chester Smith, East Orange, (75 yards.) Time—0:58.
Overture Prize, One-Mile Professional, Scratch.—Won by Walter Rutt, Germany; second, Alfred Goullet, Australia; third, A. Jackie Clark, Australia. Time of last one-eighth mile—0:12.
Three-Mile Open Amateur.—Won by Harry Kaiser, New York; second, Fred Taylor, Newark; third, Edward Kane, New York A. C. Time—6:58 1-5.
Unknown Distance Invitation Professional.—Won by Ernie Pye, Australia; second, Freddy Hill, Boston; third, Floyd Krebs, Newark. Distance—Two and one-half miles. Time—6:35 4-5.
B. M. Shanley, Jr., Handicap, One-Mile Professional.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Australia, (15 yards;) second, Robert Spears, Australia, (20 yards;) third, Ernest Jokus, Newark, (65 yards;) fourth, Walter Rutt, Germany, (scratch;) fifth, George Cameron, New York, (80 yards.) Time—2:04 2-5.

PAPESCA LEADS CYCLISTS.

Seventy Riders in First Invitation Race of Season.

The third annual handicap ten-mile open road race of the New England Wheelmen of New York yesterday at Floral Park, L. I., was won by James Papesca, the New England Wheelmen, who finished the course in 27 minutes 13 2-5 seconds, with a 3 minutes 30 seconds handicap. More than seventy cyclists took part in the contest, which was witnessed by a big crowd. A couple of bad spills interfered with several of the riders, but nothing serious resulted from them.

The race was the first important event of the 1914 outdoor season, and attracted entries from all the Metropolitan and vicinity clubs. There was considerable confusion at the start, but once the riders got properly under way the race grew in interest. Papesca, who had within 30 seconds of the limit, went to the front after the first half of the distance was covered. He was challenged by John Krajchu, unattached, who started from the four-minute mark, but raced him into subjection and won by a good margin

SAVAGE WINS ROAD RUN.

Mohawk Athlete Leads Big Field of Harriers in Pastime Event.

The ideal weather brought out the largest pack of cross-country men today that has started this season from the Pastime Athletic Club house, over sixty men answering the call of the starter. At the start Otto Daly of the home club jumped into the lead, closely followed by Savage and Mallory of the Mohawk A. C. This was the order for the first mile, when Rosenbaum of the newly organized Martinique A. A. of the Bronx made his bid and acted as pacemaker to the turn in Tremont Avenue. At this point he relinquished the lead to Savage, who kept it to the finish, although he was closely pushed in the latter stage of the run by his club mate, Mallory.

George Critchley, Track Captain of the New York A. C. cross-country team, won the six-mile road run of the St. Anselm A. C. yesterday, nosing out Tim O'Connor, the veteran distancer and fireman, of the home club. Leavy, also of the St. Anselm, was third. The course was lined with people, out on the Easter parade. O'Connor was applauded all along the course.

Breasting the tape in the face of a stiff breeze from the southwest, Bob McCutcheon of the Silver Star Athletic Club yesterday won the initial road run of the Seaside Club at Coney Island. Cheered on by hundreds of his friends and thousands of visitors to the seaside resort, McCutcheon traveled the six and a half miles in the fast time of 40 minutes and 8 seconds, having an advantage of more than a minute over his nearest rival.

Soccer Season Nearing Close.

Surfeited with a score of victories in the second division of the New York State Amateur Football Association, of which they captured the championship, the Clan McDuffs went down to a 2-to-1 defeat at the hands of the St. George eleven in the third round of the cup tie series, held under the auspices of the Southern Football Association.

Objecting to a decision made by Referee H. E. Davis, the Greenpoint soccer team walked off the field at Astoria yesterday afternoon in their Metropolitan Cup tie contest with the White Rose eleven. The game had only ten minutes to go when the arbitrator's ruling was feered at, and the White Rose team was leading by 4 goals to 0.

Playing in a heavy gale on Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, the Overseas and Greenpoint Celtics battled ninety minutes to a drawn game of one goal each.

At Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon the champion West Hudsons and the Paterson Rangers played an exciting championship contest in the National League series, and the game ended in a tie, each team having tired goals to its credit when the game was called.

The Longfellow F. C. were eliminated from further competition in the Southern New York Cup tie series when they were whitewashed by the New York Celtics at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 2 goals to 0.

Al Autos at Great Saving.
NEW YORK'S AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN ESTABLISHMENT.
Wise Buyers Buy "Good Remade" Autos and Save 2-3 to 3/4 of List Prices.
DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN. EVERYTHING AS REPRESENTED.
☞**SOME GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK—DON'T WAIT.**
Peerless Autos..$200, $450, $650, $950, $1,250
Packards..$250, $350, &c.; Hudsons, $875 up
Cadillacs..$250, $350, $650, $850, $1,250, $1,500
Abbotts..$375, $450, $650, $850, &c.
Chalmers..$350, $456, $650, $850, $1,200
Studebakers..$250, $350, $550, $750, &c.
Fiats..$450, $650, $750, $950, $1,250, $1,800
Renaults..$550, $750, $850, $1,200
Hartfords..$350
Mercedes Chassis "Seventy"..$500
Flanders Coupe..$325
Alco, 1914, $1,800; Overlands, $250, $350, $450
American, 1914, Coupe..$250
Oaklands..$475 to $900
Fords, up to date"..$275 to $375
Buicks..$175 to $750
Waltham..$125. Mercers..$475 to $1,700
Other Unusual Opportunities.
20 Taxicabs $250 to $650
TRUCKS $800 to $950 **DELIVERY** Cars $90 up.
Truck Tires..$5.00, $7.00, $9.00, $12, $15
1000 Tires, $3, $5, $7, $9, $12.
All makes, including Goodriches, United States, Diamonds, Miller, and 100 more makes, slightly used.
5000 New Shoes, $6.00 up.
ALL BEST KNOWN MAKES, ALL STYLES
1,000 Tubes....$1.25. Others....$1 to $3.50
Auto Bodies—Big Sale On Now!
Must unload 1,000; mostly new; some used.
☞**From $20 to $200.**
Get a snap and make car modern!—Truck and Delivery Bodies $20 to $100. Seats, Tops, Windshields, Fenders, Magnetos, Rear Axles, Motors.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
3, 5, 7, 9 West 61st St., Broadway.

WEST SIDE READY FOR CUP MATCHES

Turf Courts Will Be in Perfect Condition—International Series at Forest Hills.

The selection of Montreal for the Australia-Canada preliminary Davis Cup match by the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association leaves but one possibility of a preliminary round to be played in the United States, and this is Australia and England, which two nations are expected to play the final match in order to challenge the United States for the cup. Even this possibility is remote, unless several British and Australians want to take part in the American amateur championships, but even then it is admitted that there is little chance of the final round being played away from the Wimbledon courts, near London.

It is therefore unlikely that the United States will stage more than the challenge round for the cup, and this is almost certain to be played on the West Side Tennis Club's courts at Forest Hills, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh tennis authorities to secure the attraction. The only question that has entered into the selection of the location has been the condition of the turf courts. With the positive assurance that the courts will be in perfect shape for the match, the International Cup Committee will give the West Side the fixture.

President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is authority for the statement that no selection would be made until the committee has satisfied itself that the turf is above reproach, and even then he said nothing would be done until such a time as would make it impossible to delay the awarding of the important matches any further. Boston has been particularly active in its efforts to secure the challenge round for the Longwood Cricket Club, but with the national championships at Newport and the famous Longwood Cup tournament, it is felt that New England should be reasonably satisfied.

New York outnumbers any city in America at least six to one in tennis players, in addition to being the real home of the game. While the international match is not an important fixture as scheduled for this city, Southampton will stage its usual invitation tournament, and the State championships will go to the Crescent Athletic Club, but neither of these fixtures is of real importance in the tennis world, and it is felt, not only by all tennis players but also by the members of the Cup Committee, that New York is entitled to first chance in the big international competition.

West Side Tennis Club officials aim to make Forest Hills the Wimbledon of America, and to accomplish this will spend nearly $250,000 on the clubhouse and grounds. Vice President Julian S. Myrick, who is the leader of the progressive element of the club, said yesterday the course will be open this week. This applies only to the grass courts, as the sod courts will be reserved for the Davis Cup matches, which the club feels reasonably certain of staging.

That the new turf courts will be ready and in perfect condition for the cup matches is the positive statement of Percy S. Hildreth, who has had charge of the details, and Willie Tucker, who is grooming the grass for the big matches in August. Hildreth is satisfied that the new courts will be better than the old ones at 237th Street and Broadway.

William Tucker, regarded as one of the greatest turf experts in this country, expressed his confidence and staked his reputation that the new courts would be second to none in the world when the time for the meeting of the lawn tennis stars of the universe rolls around next August.

AMATEUR WRESTLING BOUTS

Scandinavian-American A. C. Championships Decided in Brooklyn.

The Scandanavian-American Athletic League wrestling championships were decided Saturday night at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn. Joseph Westray, Norwegian-American A. C., won the 125-pound title; Carl Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., was declared the 135-pound champion; L. C. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated all the 145-pound men; J. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., captured the honors in the 158-pound class; Olaf Huseby, Norwegian-American A. C., won the 175-pound title, and C. Gunderson, Norwegian-American A. C., retained the premier honors among the heavyweights.

Thirty-six athletes, representing all the Scandanavian-American Athletic League clubs of the metropolitan district, took part in the battles on the mat. Preliminary and semi-final bouts were of 10 minutes' duration, and finals were 15 minutes, and it was after midnight before the tournament closed.

May we point out that Spring overcoats are more than ornamental.

We're prescribing "Scotch Mist"—one of our newest ideas in Spring overcoats—handsome Scotch chevi

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914.

THE RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS.

There hardly can be a doubt that the Organizing Committee is honestly surprised by the fact that its efforts to please have given the greatest displeasure in the most unexpected quarters. A wail from New York would have proved how well they had performed their task, and would have met the expectations of those who laid out the work. But a protest throughout the continent is politics of another sort. It was politics of the demagogic and parochial type which started the Organizing Committee on the wrong tack. The truth was spoken by Representative REED, when he said, as reported yesterday, "the purpose of the Currency bill had not been to preserve the financial supremacy of commercial centres but to decentralize the banking business."

It is not to be denied that the Organizing Committee has accomplished that object. In that respect there is nothing to choose between the committee and Congress. The protest expresses another sort of politics, the politics of business, about which too little has been heard recently. The divisions of this sort of politics run through all parties. There is nothing Democratic or Republican in what the banking and commercial interests are saying, and what New York is thinking without saying. There is nothing partisan about profit or loss, and there are no dividends in such quarrels as have been provoked. The superficial character of the committee's defense is indicated sufficiently by the fact that it relates only to national banks, as the committee has grouped them arbitrarily by States and cities. Commerce is not organized in that way. States are not commercial units at all. Cities have commercial interests, but they are not confined to the national banks in them. The committee deals altogether with banking capital, discounts, and deposits of a single class of banks. There is nothing in the defense about either domestic or foreign exchange, and yet the incidents of 1907 ought not to be so remote that it should be forgotten that the panic of that year was caused by the checking of domestic exchange, and was broken by New York's mastery of foreign exchange.

Not less inexcusable is the fact that such figures as the committee throws together are not checked by the clearings of the cities selected as reserve centres. Perhaps the committee is not to be blamed for this in view of Representative REED's remarks above, and in the plain announcement early in the hearings that bank clearings were not to control their deliberations. Banking hereafter was to be done as it should be, and the country was to be relieved from the dominance of the Money Trust. Now that the task is accomplished the business representatives of the districts whence came this sort of financial politics are crying aloud in wrath and protest.

The reason is not one of details, but of the substance of banking. The committee explains that business is not to be disturbed at all. It has only relieved the congestion of reserves, and ordered them to be redistributed in relation to their new districts, which correspond to nothing in business, having even less to do with trade than State lines, if that be possible. It appears that this is not so well conceived to humble the Money Trust as to enrage its customers. The haughtiest centre of capital indifferently says that its business will go on as usual, and that customers who are under the necessity of doing business with it will keep such accounts here as are necessary for their purpose, wherever they keep their reserves. The same thing is equally true of all other trade centres. Banks are the instruments of commerce. Commerce is not the creation of the banks. Where the business is there the banks will be, and the reserves ought to be. To compel the reserves to be where the business is not does more than decentralize the reserves. It decapitalizes the banks to the extent that it compels two dollars to do the work of one. To compel banks to keep reserves in Boston or Philadelphia when they must have checking accounts in New York is not to penalize New York. The district of New York State might nearly as well have been the district of New York City, so largely does the business of this money ogre spring from trade across continent and ocean.

There are several measures of trade, but none better than the one the committee intentionally avoids, and with the best of reasons. The clearings of the several reserve cities are here set down in order that the reader may judge for himself how far the committee has been guided by "the normal course of business." Six ciphers are omitted in each case; the figures being from The Financial Chronicle's review for 1913:

Boston	8,964	Chicago	15,381
New York	100,744	St. Louis	4,028
Philadelphia	8,166	Minneapolis	1,182
Cleveland	1,150	Kansas City	2,713
Richmond	430	Dallas	
Atlanta		S. Francisco	2,678

Clearing districts not included above:

Pittsburgh	2,799	Cincinnati	1,369
Baltimore	1,957	New Orleans	1,058
Detroit	1,128		

It will be seen that two reserve cities are not among those The Chronicle calls "leading." Dallas is not specified in the United States Statistical Abstract of bank clearings. Five clearing centres omitted challenge comparison with an equal number of those which are included. Space fails to remark the contrast between the clearings, which correspond to business done, and the figures which the Commission relies upon. Roughly speaking the difference is between neighborhood banking and commerce. The trouble with the reserve districts is not that they affront local pride, but that they shackle the banks.

THE FOUR "GUNMEN."

All efforts to stay the course of the law in the case of the four murderers of ROSENTHAL have been defeated. Late yesterday the Governor refused, for the third time, to interfere with the carrying out of the sentence. He has been subjected to quite needless strain, and it is to be hoped that the well-laid plans to prevent justice in this case may lead to a modification of criminal procedure.

Two main lines of approach toward their object were used by the persons interested in the efforts to secure a stay, a reprieve, or a pardon for the condemned men after the Court of Appeals, with much deliberation, had confirmed the verdict of the jury in the trial court. By appeal to the courts they managed to secure consideration of alleged new evidence, which upon examination proved to be valueless. In effect, this was little better than trifling with the dignity of the court. Justice GOFF's decision on Saturday was marked by sound and convincing reasoning. By the accustomed appeal to the sentimentalists a show of sympathy was secured for the prisoners, which it was hoped might influence the Governor and the court. But no murderers ever punished were less entitled to sympathy than these hired slayers of ROSENTHAL.

It has actually been urged in their behalf that they did not know the man they killed. That plea can generally be made for the murderous highwayman or burglar, but they kill at least in self-defense. In this case the gunmen were hired for money to destroy a human life, and they did so in cold blood. Instead of wasting words over their fate, the sentimental people, who contrive to put so many obstacles in the way of the punishment of murderers in this country, would do well to use such influence as they possess toward the reform of young men of this class who have not yet fallen under the ban of the law. The desperate and determined quality of the attempts to secure a stay in the case of the gunmen was shown in the discovery yesterday that the dynamo at Sing Sing had been damaged. The discovery was made, however, in time to prevent a delay.

"MANDATORY."

Mayor MITCHEL does well to resist "mandatory" legislation from Albany, especially in the matter of spending the money of city taxpayers. He has vetoed three important bills of this nature relating to our schools. It is absurd that a community comprising over five millions of people, provided with an exceedingly good system of representative government which is quite capable of dealing with public needs, should constantly be subject to meddling from a Legislature that does not and can not know our needs and our resources.

The worst feature of this meddling is that it sets every class which seeks special favors at public expense on the run to Albany to lobby and intrigue for their selfish interests. This has become a nuisance and a scandal with the teachers in our public schools, who by persistent and unseemly "work" at Albany have saddled the city with millions of yearly expenditure, without profit—rather with harm—to the real interests of education. As the Mayor points out, intelligent provision has been made to secure careful study of the question of salaries by the Board of Estimate and by the Board of Education acting together. The committees of these two boards will take up the task with ample knowledge, on the one hand, of the condition of the schools, the requirements of the teachers, and, on the other hand, of the means of the public treasury and will work out an arrangement under a direct sense of responsibility. "It is hoped," the Mayor says significantly, "that by this method the minds of the teachers will be set at rest so that their attention will be focused on their class work instead of on mandatory legislation calling for increase of salary."

It is a striking evidence of the recklessness with which this city is treated at Albany that one of the bills commanding a change in teachers' salaries was represented by its authors as requiring an expenditure of only $340,000, while the Auditor's department of the Board of Education found that it would cost at least $1,100,000 yearly and probably $1,308,000, or from three to four times as much. Obviously the estimate of those who are seeking their own advantage, with no sense of accountability to the public, is not a safe guide in such matters. Mayor MITCHEL is entitled to credit for the firmness he has shown in protecting the rights of the city, sure as he is to encounter a good deal of venomous criticism from the class immediately concerned.

THE POLICE AND THE MOB.

By excellent management, which would have been creditable to any Police Department in the world, the oratorical hullabaloo in Union Square on Saturday preserved the outward semblance of a fairly peaceful, if grossly indecent, demonstration. The eminent BERKMANN called the day one of triumph for anarchy, and we believe he was right. To consider such free speech as these utterly worthless and dangerous fellows use as a safety valve is to consider the matter from a theoretical rather than a practical point of view. There is no ruling class in this country, there is no aristocracy, there are no oppressors of the poor. Contentment has never been common in the world, but the lack of it does not justify the utterance of malicious lies and incitements to violence.

The gifted orators of Saturday were as mendacious and blasphemous as they cared to be, and two attempts to start mad parades through the city were checked by the mere sight of Inspector SCHMITTBERGER'S silent ranks of blue-coated guardians of the peace. The malcontents took to quarreling among themselves after they had condemned all who obey the laws. There is no safety in dalliance with the elements of this crowd, whether they are renowned journalists, poets, professional fomenters of riot, or ordinary "bums," as many of them like to call themselves, but as long as Inspector SCHMITTBERGER can manage his forces so well as on Saturday, perhaps law-abiding persons have no right to complain. While this sort of tolerance continues in New York, however, outrages like that in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday will be common.

THE UPLIFTERS.

In The Unpopular Review for April appears an article headed "A Sociological Nightmare" that is not personal, yet suggests things that bring the names of men and women now strenuously engaged in uplifting society by the hair fairly popping into the mind of the reader. Those who are born to the uplift, those who achieve it, and those who have it thrust upon 'em are pictured as followed by a frantic mob of camp-followers, or caught in it. It would be popular, and therefore, probably, tabooed by the editor of this extraordinary review, to get up a readers' competition for guessing the names of those adumbrated in the following passage:

> And what a mob it is! Men and women who call themselves "Progressives" without being able to read a pedometer; anarchists who, with less sense than bulls, mistake a red flag for a new Gospel; propagandists of peace who have no respect for rest; advocates of nostrums who actually resent being called quacks; women who rejoice in being "hikers"; philanthropists who are doing their foolish best to make the under dog a mad one; lecturers who convert their lungs into cash; fashionable women who open their drawing rooms to cranks, and their heads to whims—but why attempt an impossible description?

No need. The sight is beheld of all. If it actually called for guesswork, the guesses in the competition for names would be many and accurate.

MENACING BILLS.

As a member of a delegation of medical men from Brooklyn and Manhattan who will attend the hearing at Albany to-day on the Christian Science and Osteopathy bills, Dr. JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, Health Officer of this port, will denounce the Christian Science proposal as a return to the practices of barbarous and superstitious tribes that treat the sick by incantation. Dr. O'CONNELL says:

> The distinguishing evil of this particular form of pseudo therapeutics is that it excludes the scientific treatment of the sick by trained students of the physiological processes, whereas in other cases, where prayers are offered up for the recovery of a patient, the religious interests involved not only do not reject the aid of physicians but urge that all possible natural means of a curative nature be employed.
>
> To the Christian Scientist the very employment of a physician is held to be an act of impiety, and he casts away at once the advantages of thousands of years of study gained at immeasurable sacrifice in contending with disease; he casts them away, too, for patients whose judgment is naturally weakened because of their physical condition. The slavery of the osteopathists, while it is not exactly to a superstition, is to a preconceived theory of the origin of disease to which they fit all the facts or appearances of fact that they can find. That is not the scientific method.

We have already pointed out that the report of Dr. ABRAHAM FLEXNER to the Carnegie Foundation showed that none of the eight schools of osteopathy is in New York State, or under control of its authorities. Dr. FLEXNER found, and he assures us that he still finds, that these schools are frankly commercial, are wretchedly equipped, and in the teaching of anatomy, which should be the cornerstone of their "science" of manipulation, they are fatally defective. The osteopaths should not be empowered to take complete charge of cases and to issue death certificates.

THE WORLD'S BUSIEST SPOT.

Charing Cross Station, London, cables over its "claim" to be the busiest spot on earth. It may be, but not on the figures offered in support. Nine hundred thousand trains a year, and 15,000,000 passengers yearly, is "going some," but not enough even to equal the Grand Central Station, and that is not the American record. The world's record quite naturally is at the Hub of the Universe, that is to say at South Station, Boston. For the year ended June last the Grand Central Station could do no better than 22,405,295 passengers. That suffices to put out Charing Cross, for all that it runs trains on four different levels, and that is not a world's record either. For that same year South Station accounted for 28,347,399 passengers.

The South Station runs twice as many trains as the Grand Central, but both Grand Central and Charing Cross claim the higher quality of business. The South Station business is mainly short distance, commuters' traffic, a sort of a cross between steam railways and city street cars, whether surface or subway or elevated. The Grand Central trains have more cars, and more of the riders are for continental distances, therein rivaling Charing Cross, for all its literary flavor. When Secretary MANDELICK says that the London electrics run on a shorter headway than any others in the world he wants to think again, and if he waits until the dual subway is operating past the Times Square two express stations he will have enough to think about.

It is true that Charing Cross traffic is growing, but so is New York's, and growing faster than London's. If street car business is barred from comparison with Charing Cross then the honorable Secretary is invited to consider the 450 trains daily at the Grand Central, and the 843 at South Station, which has ninety-one trains in sixty minutes at one time of the day. This is without counting "service" trains, or train movements in switching duty, which makes a total of 1,560 trains there. But Grand Central Station is coming strong. There are twenty-one train tracks still to be completed there, whereas South Station is practically completed, although some of its facilities await the electrification of the outer tracks. On the whole Charing Cross is hardly in the "reserve" class.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Judicial Blunder!

It speaks well for the courage, but not for the discretion, for the hearts, but not for the heads, of the Judges constituting the Imperial Supreme Court at Leipsic that they have just made an earnest effort to bring definition and therefore order into a realm where from time immemorial confusion and uncertainty have existed for the troubling of humanity.

What they sought to do—what they seemingly think they have done—was to establish when a kiss is and is not an assault, punishable as such. To the accomplishment of this colossal task they brought intelligence of a high order, and obviously not a little of personal knowledge on the subject, but the result cannot be described otherwise than as pathetic failure by anybody perspicacious enough to see its fatal weakness.

The Imperial Judges started with the assertion that "a kiss is an operation performed upon another's body, requiring in all circumstances the recipient's sanction." That was a bad beginning, for the "operation," as such, requires no sanction, as is demonstrated by the fact that inanimate as well as animate objects have been and can be kissed. If the Judges meant that the recipient's consent was essential to the innocence or legality of a kiss, they should have said so. If they had, the truth of the statement would have been at least debatable, but something could have been said in its favor.

That question, however, they passed over lightly—or should one say hurriedly?—as if conscious of its danger. Their speed only carried them the more quickly to the ultimate complete discrediting of the Teutonic reputation for thoroughness and exactitude. For they declare—and this is the nub, or more elegantly the crux, of the decision—that sincere resistance on the part of the selected recipient is what makes a kiss an illegal infringement of privilege and an assault upon honor.

Very wise, that, but after what an owlish fashion! The only problem that ever arose in regard to kisses of what may be called the tentative or adventurous class was whether the almost invariable resistance was or was not sincere. And the Imperial Judges do not even mention it! They have left the whole matter, therefore, exactly where it was before, which is up in the air, and in the future as in the past kissing will have to be done at the kisser's own risk and peril, with intuition, not courts, as the only guide to acquiescence and safety.

A Typical Slander Exposed.

It was highly characteristic of those strange people, the opponents of vivisection, that when Dr. L. EMMETT HOLT took the trouble to deny the absurd charge that he had inoculated children with tuberculosis, they should promptly get out and widely distribute a pamphlet conclusively proving from articles written by Dr. HOLT himself that he had inoculated literally hundreds of children with—tuberculin!

This was an achievement worthy of the anti-vivisection cult, and naturally the followers of it will be proud of the effectiveness with which they have demonstrated their own lack of knowledge possessed by everybody who has given even a little attention to the recent progress of medical science. Only they are, or can be, ignorant of the fact that for several years past tuberculin has been in routine use by thousands of doctors in all civilized countries as an invaluable aid toward the early discovery and timely treatment of tuberculosis, and that to its use is due in no small part the steady diminution of late years in the death rate from that malady.

In the hope—certainly doomed to disappointment—of convincing his reckless slanderers of their error, Dr. HOLT has laboriously explained again that, and why, tuberculin never did, and cannot, infect anybody with tuberculosis, and that the "reactions" over which they exclaim in such loud horror are purely beneficent because purely informative. This explanation is a waste of time, so far as the confirmed anti-vivisectionists are concerned. They will pay no heed whatever to it, but calmly go on repeating their accusations against him and the other doctors who utilize the effective weapons against disease which animal experimentation has so generously supplied. It may be of some effect, however, in preventing the spread among the unthinking of that antagonism to science and its methods which not infrequently has disastrous consequences through its influence over cowardly or ignorant legislators.

There are, most unfortunately, a few editors of otherwise reputable publications who lend their ability and power to the iniquitous propaganda of the anti-vivisectionists. The worst offender of this class recently compared with "the ordinary assassin"—and to that assassin's advantage—"him who, in the guise of friendship, inoculates a trusting patient with a loathsome disease." The man who believes, or pretends to believe, that men like Dr. HOLT do that is accurately and adequately characterized in the latest issue of Dr. W. J. ROBINSON'S magazine, The Critic and Guide, but the words he found it necessary to employ in performing this large task are too explicit for use outside of a medical journal.

WOMEN AT PANAMA

Made Possible the Conditions Which Mr. Wheeler Praises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So Everett P. Wheeler has recently been in Panama. Why, I went there long ago—but I am a suffragist and I hope that Mr. Wheeler will continue to follow in my footsteps until he becomes a suffragist, too.

Mr. Wheeler states:

> I went to the Panama Canal Zone partly to see a Commonwealth where there is no suffrage. I found the people industrious, well fed, and happy. The death rate is lower than in Kansas or Colorado. I would not say that these conditions are due to the absence of suffrage. But they do not show that the suffrage is the one thing needful.

No, these conditions are not due to the absence of suffrage, but they are due partly to the efforts of intelligent women who were sent down to the Panama Canal Zone by the United States Government to find out what was the matter that these ideal conditions did not exist. After a thorough investigation, many recommendations were made to our Government by these women workers and most of their ideas were adopted and put into practical working order. Much of the happiness and enforcement of the sanitary laws are due to the efforts of two women co-operating with the inhabitants of the Zone, and the United States Government behind them.

Gov. Goethals himself stated publicly that the greatest problem in the early days of our canal work was the "keeping of a permanent force of men at work on the Zone." This problem was not solved until women went there and helped with the schools, the social side of life, the proper way of living in a tropical country, the right kind of amusements and civic societies. With their appearance in the Zone came the enforcement of sanitary laws, and, in fact, brought around very largely these happy conditions—"industrious, well fed, happy and low death rate"—which Mr. Wheeler describes.

WENONA MARLIN.
New York, April 11, 1914.

The Sullivan Law's Workings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Andrew Koshear had the bad judgment to resist vi et armis an invasion of his home by an assailant who had entered that home for the purpose of beating and kicking him. To protect himself in his castle, (alas, his castle!) this man of bad judgment, whose right leg is cut off above the knee, and whose left leg is infected with tuberculosis, provided himself with a pistol against his enemy's visit, the next.

The visitor came next day to the castle, (alas, the one-time castle!) started to beat the cripple, and was stopped by a bullet. Now for the honesty which was bad policy: the lord of the castle (?) himself sent for the police, conscious of his right, but unconscious of the Sullivan law which supersedes the Constitution. The right of citizens to bear arms is whittled away under the police power. No legal penalty whatever befell the visitor.

So, not for the shooting, admittedly justified, but for having the "gun" which saved his life, but not a kick in the tuberculous leg, the too honest owner of a castle (?) languished in the Tombs for five weeks, and is now in the hospital of the penitentiary under sentence of three months for bearing arms. May his tubercular leg grow strong under Commissioner Davis's care, and may his dreams about the wisdom of honesty be sweet. A pardon is in order.

ROBERT P. GREEN.
New York, April 3, 1914.

Subway Box-Registers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not possible to bring about a change in our trying Subway conditions? The waiting in line to buy tickets, which are dropped into a box further on, while our train rushes by and we miss an engagement, is not in keeping with our pushing spirit in other things.

Philadelphia has set the pace for us this time, and the plan there of having a capable man in charge of box-registers at the platform entrances, who makes quick change in case we haven't the necessary nickel to drop in the "pay-as-you-enter" receptacles, is working out admirably. The ticket offices do not seem to be a necessity.

The former ticket sellers could be in charge of the box-registers and the company could save the expense of extra heat, light, and service, besides giving better satisfaction to the public that is dependent upon the Subway. Isn't this worth consideration?

R. G. CHOLMELEY-JONES.
New York, April 5, 1914.

Left-Handedness in Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think I have seen discussed at some time or other in your paper the advisability of correcting a child's left-handedness. I would like to know the latest opinion thereon, and if your correspondents can help me, I shall be greatly obliged. S. E. BATES.
New York, April 7, 1914.

THE COMMUTERS' BILL

Would Validate the Public Service Commission's Ruling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having, for a while, represented New Rochelle before the Public Service Commission in that city's efforts to free itself of the New Haven Railroad's new commutation rates, perhaps my statement of a few facts and even a few opinions on the subject of the bill now before Gov. Glynn, which seeks to restore the old rates, might prove interesting to your Westchester County readers.

The new rates, which increased the cost of monthly and family tickets about 25 per cent., were declared unreasonable and set aside by the Public Service Commission after a very full and careful examination in which all the data and experience relevant to the issue were tried out. The Appellate Division, however—with a divided court, to be sure, three to two, practically a one-Judge opinion—set the commission's finding aside. One of the dissenting Judges says that the court's opinion is made to turn "largely, if not wholly, upon a technicality," which he characterizes as "contrary to the code—contrary to the right."

This clash of authority puts the Public Service Commission on trial, which is unfortunate, and that case is now on its weary way to the Court of Appeals. The bill before the Governor, if signed, will in effect confirm the commission's report, and, as I believe, relieve Westchester County from an incubus—an incubus which testimony most convincing shows has depreciated property values there and arrested the growth of the communities, setting them back, as it were, from two to ten miles further from New York. I am perfectly well convinced that such release would be without any injustice whatever to the railroad.

The public should be fair to the railroads. Its own as well as the companies' interests demand this. Probably they are entitled to the 5 per cent. increase in freight charges—an increase which would add enormously to their revenues and which seems inevitable, considering the skillful way it is urged.

GEORGE L. CARLISLE.
New Rochelle, N. Y., April 6, 1914.

REVIVAL OF WELLESLEY.

At Least $800,000 Must Be Raised This Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of the alumnae of Wellesley College I offer you my thanks for the splendid editorial in THE TIMES of April 9. We have had two large sums of money promised us conditionally on our raising a still larger amount. I mention this to correct an impression that "money is pouring into Wellesley." The relation of the Rockefeller Fund to the General Education Board fund is not very clear, but one thing is certain, and that is that at the lowest estimate we must raise $800,000 by Jan. 1, 1915—an appalling sum to the poor alumnae of a woman's college.

One of the splendid things brought out by the fire is the sisterly way in which the other women's colleges have come to our assistance. Vassar at once raised $1,000 and Barnard gave the receipts ($250) from its Greek games, and Bryn Mawr sent us $1,000, too, although at Bryn Mawr they are working hard raising funds for their own student building. And, by the way, Wellesley reopened three weeks from the day of the fire with a completed one-story frame building containing administrative offices and twenty class rooms!

RITA S. HALLE.
Richmond Hill, L. I., April 10, 1914.

THE COLLEGE GIRL.

Higher Education Useful Both in Business and the Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be much conflict of opinion in regard to the letter printed in THE TIMES concerning the college girl. There are now 40,000 girls in our American colleges, and there are between seven million and eight million working in the United States, representing all but several of the fields of employment. Certainly, when we consider these facts we must realize that the social conditions formerly harnessing women down to the narrow boundaries of the home have broadened to such an extent that if we desire the advice of a lawyer or the diagnosis of a doctor we are just as likely to consult a woman as a man. And how would the women be able to practice in these fields if they did not have a college education?

But there are still many women who either from choice or from favored circumstances do not enter into business upon their graduation. To them a college training is of inestimable value because it develops them mentally and physically. In both our men's and women's colleges to-day much attention is given to physical development. We certainly want our wives to be strong and healthy to stand the strain of living in the twentieth century.

As for the development of her mental side, the issue seems to be whether the college is necessary, not whether it is capable. If the writer has met a few college girls that displayed their knowledge of Latin and English and were correspondingly uninformed on topics of present interest, he must blame the individual. I deny his right to judge the 40,000 girls in our colleges by the few that he has met. When we remember that there is an awakening of our women to the broader interests of the community life and of politics, we cannot doubt that college education is advantageous. It would be starving a woman's mind to deny her a broadening college education when she has awakened to interests outside of her former narrow sphere. So we of the coming generation should be devoutly thankful that we may marry women who will prove intellectual equals after the honeymoon is past.

EDWARD L. STRATER.
Princeton, N. J., April 10, 1914.

Notaries and Lawyers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re your article on "Lawyers Notaries Ex Officio" I would like to say to "B. E. B." that the notary without any legal training or knowledge with respect to his duties is the exception and not the rule. I know of lawyers who put the description of a piece of property covered by a mortgage in the bond, and exert their efforts in getting wives to join their husbands in the execution of purchase money mortgages. These are likewise exceptions and not the rule. Being admitted to the bar does not always give the lawyer the practical experience which most notaries get every day.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Long Island City, April 11, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most heartily agree with and indorse the letter to your paper signed "B. E. B." relative to the crusade against Notaries Public and their illegal practice. Out here in Suffolk County I believe it is fully as bad as it is in the city, as it is a common practice here for the Surrogate to allow laymen, notaries or otherwise, to practice in the Surrogate's Court, probate wills, &c., and some who were a little delicate about it have gone so far as to sign some lawyer friend's name to the papers instead of leaving their own name to appear as the petitioner's attorney. I know of a case here where an ignorant notary drew a paper for a party which was legally worthless and charged $10 for it where a lawyer could draw it properly and be glad to get $2 for the job. I trust that the suggestions of "B. E. B." will be carried out to the end that we may soon have some legislation to wipe out this army of notaries and illegal practitioners and that it be transferred to lawyers only.

C. W. B.
Riverhead, N. Y., April 9, 1914.

RURAL FACTORIES

Needed to Employ Farm Laborers in the "Off" Months.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Eliot is right. THE TIMES also is right. Indubitably, the factory system is a colossal curse. It is also true that we are not going back to cottage industries. But we need not despair. There is a future, as well as a past and a present. The last word in our industrial development has not been spoken. The world has stood for millions of years and will stand for millions more. Recorded history of human endeavor covers but a few thousand years. We are living in the first twilight of the dawn of civilization. Slavery, barter, monopolies, guilds, sweatshops, huge factories, trusts, and labor unions are all milestones on the way from the time when our congenitally fur-clad ancestor killed his game with a stone and guarded it with a club. But the end of the way is not yet.

The presence of multitudes of poorly paid industrial workers in great cities is as anachronistic as would be turreted walls and armed garrisons. Let them get away. The farmers of the nation, numbering but a third of its population, must, working only five months of the year, feed and furnish the fibres to clothe the whole number. They are told that they must be more efficient and contrive means of producing still more and at a lower cost to feed the vast and ever-growing army of city people, who live by taking in each other's washing.

Unless some means can be devised for changing the obliquity of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic the farmer's occupation must remain a seasonal one. He cannot harvest hay in October or plant potatoes in February. He cannot, for five months' work, pay wages which compare with the twelve months' earnings of the city artisan. His help must be either inefficient, overpaid, or lacking.

The solution is obvious and will come. The unemployed must get out of the city. The underpaid must get out. Small factories must be erected in the rural districts to utilize the hands which are now idle during the season of cold. These same hands, during the season of planting and harvest, will supply the much-needed labor on the farm, being reinforced by numbers of those who now refuse to exchange twelve months' employment in the city for five on the farm. The work of the rural population, now idle during the Winter months, would supply the equivalent of all their need for manufactured goods. The work of the city unemployed, or uselessly employed, if utilized on the farms during the seasons of planting and harvest, would furnish a complete cure for the growing scarcity of food. Prosperity would reign in the rural districts, and where prosperity reigns the crowd is certain to go. The problem of the unemployed and that of the high cost of living would find the same solution, which, sooner or later, is bound to come.

THOMAS M. UPP,
National Organizer, Order of Backwoodsmen.
Tompkins Corners, N. Y., April 10, 1914.

"The City Chambers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just had occasion to visit the magnificent office structure erected by the city near the Brooklyn Bridge. From the superficial observation of a layman—who knows nothing of the science of space, so dear to the efficiency engineer, nor of the difficulties, real or alleged, of the heads of departments hindering its utility—it would appear that the city has a building in the possession of which it may well feel proud.

Is there any reason, however, why it should bear such an ill-sounding title as "the Municipal Building? One can understand the use of the term during its contemplation and erection, but now at completion would it not be more appropriate to style it officially the City Chambers?

The shorter name has a good many reasons to commend it, and I sincerely hope the attention of those responsible will be attracted to the suggestion. By the way, the building straddles a street, the name of which must have been chosen in anticipation—Chambers Street.

ALLEN GLEN.
New York, April 10, 1914.

The State Forest Preserve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly pleased to read your advocacy of the abandonment of the provision in the New York Constitution which has always been recognized as prohibiting such management of the State Forest Preserve as would conduce to scientific forestry and the preservation of the terrible scourge of forest fires. I have spent the Summer within the Forest Preserve for over twenty years and have known the fear of the destruction of my possessions there by this great enemy when the air was so thick with smoke that the sun could hardly be seen and breathing was disagreeable. I urged this change some ten years ago, but some thought that the danger from timbermen was greater than that from fire. They would not have thought so had they had my experience.

EDWARD C. PEARSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April 10, 1914.

The Congested Golf Links.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A fee of $1 might be a hardship for some few players of very straitened means, but probably would be welcome by most players as a means of improvement to the links or to the service. So far as I know the purpose of a paid license at Van Cortlandt Park is not to decrease the congestion on the links, certainly such an effect would not be perceptible, where the players number thousands, the disappearance of hundreds would hardly be noticed.

The evils of congestion at Van Cortlandt Park are heightened by the natural division of the links into two parts, the twelve holes on the "meadows" and the six holes on the "hills," and the selfishness of those players who play round after round on the "meadows," omitting the hills altogether. Too many of these players finish a round on the "meadows" just in time to get their bags into line at the first tee, so as to head off the crowd that arrives between 1 and 2 o'clock of every weekday.

B. R. ABBOTT.
New York, April 9, 1914.

LOVE IN LOVE TIME.

Love time bird, how sweet your lay
Through the livelong, merry day!
All the joy of budding Spring
In a thrall of glee you sing.
Free and light both heart and wing—
Happy, glad, and gay.

Love time flower, pink flushed and sweet,
With the mosses at your feet,
How your incense fills the air,
How your grace, so frail and fair,
Lends to earth a beauty rare
In the woodland's dim retreat!

Love time Youth, how proud your brow!
How elate your spirit now!
Spring and Summer seem to be
Harvest days for harmony;
To some strain of melody
Joyously, heart thrilled, you bow!

Love time days! What influence bright
Glads your hours by day and night!
How your moments bring to all
Hope's brave omens, love's own call—
Promises to great and small
Of the Autumn's full delight!

LURANA SHELDON.

SCOFFS AT TRIBUTE PAID TO C. F. MURPHY

County Clerk Schneider Surprised at Attention Given to Tammany Leaders' Vote.

CLING TO THEIR "FAT JOBS"

Members of Executive Committee Owe Their Political Prosperity to Their Chief, Says Critic.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, who is the head of the Democratic Association of this county, expressed much surprise on Saturday when he saw statements in the newspapers that a majority of the executive members of Tammany Hall had voted in favor of further confiding in the Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy.

"I don't see why the leaders felt it necessary to take this action," said Mr. Schneider, "and why so much was made of it in the newspapers. It was a very funny thing to do. It was precisely the same as if I had requested one of my employes, who had an easy job with a fat salary, to express his confidence in me or lose his job. Of course, the employe would not hesitate. Indeed, he would not even wait for a request on my part if he thought such a useless expression from him would help or please me. Probably he would fall over himself to assure me that as long as I was in a position to take his easy job and his fat salary away from him he would hold me as one having all the virtues.

"Now, the situation is precisely the same between Murphy and his leaders. An overwhelming majority of the executive committee of Tammany Hall hold fat jobs. Practically all of these jobs are within the power of Murphy to dispose of. None of them are within the jurisdiction of State Controller Sohmer, and the others are about equally susceptible of control from Murphy. The entire borough is sprinkled with Tammany office holders, and the few leaders who have not got jobs for themselves have plenty of them for friends. In nearly every instance the leaders have made some profit out of their membership in Tammany's Executive Committee that is not visible to the naked eye.

"The leaders who have jobs under Controller Sohmer are Finn, Goodwin, Goldenkranz, Cruise, Hagan, Coggey, Sinnott, Rush, and Nagle. Other leaders who have fat jobs are Buckley, Dalton, Hynes, Prendergast, McAvoy, Donnellon, and Boyle. The others are also faring well in some soil that is made fertile by Murphy's sunny smiles. Among them are Foley, Ahearn, Culkin, Fitzgerald, Curry, Sullivan, Frawley, O'Connell, Wright, and Lazarus. Take Culkin and Curry, for instance. These men are holding fat places in the Surrogates' Court, and when Surrogate Cohalan tried to get rid of Culkin he found he could not do so. All that the law, passed by a Tammany Legislature, conferred upon the Surrogates was the power to appoint. The power to remove lies in the Tammany hands of Curry, who was named to the new job of Commissioner of Records, and he named other good Tammany men for the other places, among them Culkin, who is the Deputy Commissioner.

"What power other than the power of Murphy can interfere with or jeopardize the jobs held by the faithful in the office of City Clerk Scully, in the State Department of Excise, in the State Controller's office, or in the Bureau of Elections? There are hundreds of places under the absolute control of Murphy, or over which he exercises some supervisory control, that make it easily possible for him to get anything he wants from the little district leaders. That he got only one vote of confidence is somewhat surprising. If this one vote is a good thing for him, two votes would logically be twice as good, and so on. Murphy should direct that a vote be given him every day. It might make him stronger than he is, and perhaps save his bacon in some future election."

Mr. Schneider was asked if his organization intended to support the Democratic candidates in the State campaign this Fall. He replied that it was too early to make any predictions. He said that if another Democratic victory in the State meant keeping in important State offices some of the men who fill the places, he might feel it to be his duty to lay the matter before his political associates, so that the matter of determining what road to travel could be settled.

"Last Fall out of 349,000 enrolled Democrats in the City of New York Murphy's ticket received only 234,000 votes, showing that at least 115,000 enrolled Democrats repudiated his nominees," Mr. Schneider added. "A similar repudiation next November will result in Democratic defeat all over the State. No Democrat can reasonably object to Murphy's continued leadership in his own Assembly district if the Democrats over there want him to continue as leader. But thousands of Democrats do seriously object to his control of all the other districts through the subserviency of the dependent Tammany leaders. If he wants a real indorsement of his self-styled leadership let him run for public office.

"There would be something honest in Murphy coming out boldly as a candidate. Now he absolutely controls the State Controller's office through another. Well, let him run for Controller, and if he wins no one will object to his control of that very important department of the State government. Or let him announce himself as a candidate for United States Senator. If he will adopt this method of letting the people know just how he stands in the estimation of the Democrats of the State the Democratic Association

PRESIDENT'S EASTER HOLIDAY IS ENDED

Leaves White Sulphur Springs for Washington — Mrs. Wilson Better.

TAKES A BUCKBOARD DRIVE

Miss Eleanor Wilson and Secretary McAdoo Prominent at Saturday Night Hop.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, April 12.—The President, Miss Eleanor Wilson, Secretary William G. McAdoo, and Francis B. Sayre left here on the midnight train for Washington, but the President will return on Thursday to rejoin Mrs. Wilson.

The same party, with the exception of the President, and with the addition of Mrs. Sayre, attended an exhibition dance by Miss Margaret Hawkesworth and Basil M. Durant in the ballroom of the New Greenbrier last evening. They joined in the applause that followed the maxixe, the tango, and a new waltz, and then, when general dancing followed, Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo danced every number for nearly an hour before disappearing with Mr. and Mrs. Sayre.

The President, his two daughters, the Misses Margaret and Eleanor Wilson, Mr. McAdoo and Passed Assistant Surgeon Dr. Cary T. Grayson attended services this morning at 11 o'clock in the little chapel in the hotel grounds. The Rev. Dr. J. T. Carter of Lewisburg conducted the services and preached the sermon.

In the afternoon Mrs. Wilson, whose health is improving, went out in a buckboard for a drive with the President, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, and Miss Margaret Wilson, while the Secretary of the Treasury and Miss Eleanor Wilson took a runabout at the main entrance of the hotel and went off for a long drive through the country.

After church services this morning the President spent an hour looking over the old registers of the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, dating from 1817, containing many of the signatures of the early Presidents. The registers which last year were sent to a safe deposit vault in Richmond for safe keeping were brought here yesterday in care of a special messenger for the perusal of the President, who had expressed a wish to see them.

An informal Easter parade on the piazzas of the old hotel and on the walks in front of both hotels followed general attendance by society this morning at the Episcopal Chapel in the hotel grounds.

Later a constant stream of smart equipages departed from the porte cochere of the New Greenbrier, while many saddle horses were out. There was a general assemblage at the farm houses for luncheon and tea, and a number of informal luncheon parties were at the New Greenbrier in the main restaurant.

George W. Stevens gave a "Ramos Fizz" party aboard a private car for a large company and later gave a luncheon at the New Greenbrier.

Some of those who drove down to Elmhurst with parties included Mr. and Mrs. John Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Gates, William W. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Stearns, and John Barrett.

Mr. and Mrs. Speyer had Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden at luncheon with them at the New Greenbrier. At a nearby table were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Katherine Force and her fiance, Henri H. Harnickel.

The first bankers' special of the season was started from here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. It will run every Sunday throughout the Spring season, and will enable many to spend the week-end here and return to New York in time to have a full business day. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, who remained over for Easter, left here this afternoon for New York, as did John N. Steele and Stephen Birch.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Four Incoming Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—E. C. Atkins, C. H. Bedford, C. J. Brown, G. H. C. Butler, H. Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cumming, F. A. Delaney, the Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Findlay, Miss E. V. Gilmour, Mrs. Alice Mouke, H. E. Jordan, Lieut. R. F. Knight, Mrs. G. J. Loveridge, John M. Postley, H. Robbins, J. F. Powell, W. H. Smith, Capt. J. Stewart, Commander M. H. Wilding, Mrs. M. F. Blandford and R. W. Harrington.

LORRAINE (Havre)—Louis Chauvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sprague, Bishop J. B. Scott, Miss M. McCulloch, R. B. Suckley, F. Duffey, Mme. J. Deflin, and M. Probst.

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—Mrs. Ada Austin, J. J. Barwell, H. C. Bowring, Miss L. Brand, J. F. Brewster, Mrs. L. Burt, William Butterworth, Cyril Campbell, Ernest Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cooke, E. L. Dale, H. A. Farrell, Miss Alice Fouke, H. E. Haury, Miss E. Reed, Mrs. Lydia Ridley, Mrs. Maud Lancaster, and Miss E. Prescott.

Golfing at Sleepy Hollow Club.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, April 12.—A large dance was given at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club last night, more than 100 attending. To-day the club was crowded with automobile parties, and many played golf. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ebbett, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Otto G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Law, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Meek, Robert Behr and party, Walter Strobel, W. C. Wood, and R. K. Smith.

"Vik" at Wallack's Theatre.

Following "Grumpy" at Wallack's Theatre, the New Epoch Producing Company, Incorporated, will present on April 20, a new played called "Vik," that being the name of the leader of the Helvetian tribes in early history.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

LAKEWOOD OUT OF DOORS.

Perfect Weather at the Resort—Family Party at Gould Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, April 12.—Almost perfect holiday weather drew one of the largest Easter throngs here that the resort has had in its history. The combined attractions of polo, golfing, and motoring were aided by the clear weather, and all Lakewood stayed out of doors.

Two hundred golfers visited the links of the Country Club, and a steady stream of enthusiasts wended their way from green to green all through the day. Judge Alfred Cox of New York, F. Peter Dunn, T. F. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Presbrey, Mrs. T. A. Sparks, and Robert Reid were among the golfers at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Strawbridge of Philadelphia had a party over the week end, driving here from Germantown by tally-ho. On the coach besides Mr. and Mrs. Strawbridge were Miss Anna Strawbridge, Miss Helen Hendrickson, F. H. Strawbridge, Jr., and J. C. Strawbridge, 2d.

Georgian Court was the scene of a family house party, all of George J. Gould's family, with the exception of Lord and Lady Decies, being at the house. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., the Misses Edith and Gloria Gould, Kingdon Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, and George Gould, Jr., made up the family party. Several other guests were entertained at Georgian Court.

Among those who motored here were Judge and Mrs. John Rockwell of New York, Charles S. and Lyman C. Butler, Mrs. Charles A. Sackett, Mrs. C. Grey Dinsmore, H. R. McIlvaine, Mrs. William M. Lloyd, Jr., Miss Frances C. McIlvaine, Donald M. McIlvaine, G. R. Gordan, Mrs. L. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cole had as guests Miss Josephine Bloomer, Reginald Lovelands, and R. B. Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rumsey of the polo candidates spent the week-end at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. I. H. Welsford and R. A. Welsford of London were guests of William A. Hazard.

DANCE FOR CLINIC WORK.

Friends' League Will Give Prizes to Amateurs.

The Friends' League will give a dance on Saturday evening, May 2, in the Della Robbia Room at the Vanderbilt for the benefit fund of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives, which holds clinics daily in the Post-Graduate Hospital. Among the patrons and patronesses are the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Caroline Alexander, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Frances Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder, Henry W. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dreicer, Dr. Louis Haupt, Prof. Thorndyke, and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loser.

Mrs. Nathaniel Alexander is the President, Miss Pearl H. Leon, Secretary, and Nathaniel Alexander, Treasurer of the League. Mr. Meier is Chairman of the Board of Directors, the other members being Mrs. Irving W. Bamberger, the Misses Rhoda F. Bonda, and Selma Maynard, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lissauer.

Professional dancers are to interpret the modern dances, and there are to be prizes for the amateurs who show the greatest skill.

DIVIDE TENNIS TOURNEY.

New Jersey State Championships to Go to Morristown and Englewood.

By a new arrangement the lawn tennis championship of New Jersey will be divided between the Morristown Field Club and Englewood Field Club. The new plan, which has the sanction of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, is meeting with the approval of all Jersey players, who are greatly encouraged by the outlook.

Since 1894 the championship has been staged by the Morristown Club, and has included events for both men and women. Both Montclair and Englewood felt that a joint tournament under the title of a State championship would be a step forward in the game.

D. P. Cole, President of the Englewood organization, and Otto H. Hinck, of the Montclair club, conferred with C. D. M. Cole, President of the Morristown club, and proposed that this tournament be run under the auspices of the three clubs.

This was agreed upon and, with the assent of the national body, will go into effect this season.

This means that the women's State championship will be held at Morristown during the week of Sept. 7, while the men's championship will be decided on the courts of the Englewood club in the week beginning June 8.

In 1915 the men's tournament will go to the Montclair Athletic Club and the women's to Englewood.

Two Englewood Engagements.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 12.—Englewood social circles are much interested in the announcement of two engagements—Miss Ruth Archibald, sister of Mrs. John C. Kerr of Cedar Street, to Halsted Little of Morristown, and Miss Gertrude Wellington, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Wellington of Tenafly, to Stanton E. Flitner of Englewood. Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Jessica Stockton Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Walker Green, to James Renville Mann, which is to take place at the Presbyterian Church on Thursday, April 30, at 8:30 o'clock. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Dana Place.

Miss Mathews's Wedding Plans.

Miss Carol Evelyn Mathews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randal B. Mathews of Woodside, Oradell, N. J., and Dr. Edward Courtenay Stillwell of East Orange, will take place at Grace Church, Oradell, on Wednesday, April 29. Miss Mathews will have her sister, Miss Viola L. Mathews as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Helen R. Mathews and Eileen Olive Coote of New York, a cousin of the bride, Dr. Stillwell will have George Gallien of Philadelphia, as his best man, and the ushers are to be Henry Mathews, a brother of the bride, and Dr. Theodore B. Linstead of Greenwich. Dr. Stillwell is a member of the Pennsylvania Club, the Essex Troop, and other organizations.

Elman at Metropolitan Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Mischa Elman was the soloist, playing Tschalkowsky's Concerto in D and two smaller compositions, besides several encores. Dinh Gilly, appearing for the third consecutive night, sang "Vision Fugitive," from Massenet's "Herodiade," and three songs. Sophie Braslau sang an aria from "Samson et Deliah" and three songs by Schubert and Brahms, while Louise Cox sang Mimi's aria from Act 1 of "La Bohème." The orchestra, under Adolf Rothmeyer, played Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, Saint-Saën's "Le Rouet d'Omphale," and "The Ride of the Valkyries."

Club at Home to Opera Company.

The members of the Century Opera Company and the staff are to be entertained at a reception given by the City Club in its clubhouse in their honor on Thursday afternoon. The guests will be the general managers, the conductors, the singers and heads of departments. While there have been occasions in the City Club's history when operatic singers have been guests there, this is the first time that a complete organization has been invited. The invitations to its members sent out by the club say that the reception is in recognition of the loyalty and devotion of the members of the Century Opera Company, in whose founding the City Club was largely instrumental.

MR. FITCH'S PLAY ABLY PRESENTED

Miss George Is Happily Cast as Becky in the Revival of "The Truth."

MR. TEARLE EXCELLENT

The Play Wears Well and Provides an Interesting Evening at the Little Theatre.

THE TRUTH, a play in four acts by Clyde Fitch. At the Little Theatre.

CAST.

Eve Lindon	Isabel Irving
Laura Fraser	Fanny Hartz
Servant	Lionel Hogarth
Becky Warder	Grace George
Lindon	Conway Tearle
Warder	Sydney Booth
Messenger	Guthrie McClintic
Roland	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Mrs. Crespigny	Zeida Sears

It is an unusually competent company that Winthrop Ames has assembled at the Little Theatre for the revival of "The Truth," of which the initial public performance will be given to-morrow night, and in the play thus ably presented there is plenty of material for an interesting if not an exceptionally stimulating or substantial evening at the playhouse.

It is just about seven years and a half since this work of the late Clyde Fitch was first produced in the Middle West, and only a little less than that since it was playing here in New York with Clara Bloodgood in the part of Becky Warder. That is a considerable time in the life of a play, but "The Truth" wears well and very few of its lines have grown stale in the interval since it was first received, without marked enthusiasm, at the Criterion Theatre. There has been some slight retouching of the text as it stood when it was published in the early Summer of 1907, but there is nothing sacrosanct about a Fitch manuscript, and if one were disposed to pick a quarrel with the retoucher it would not be on the grounds of taste. The curtain of the second act curtain, however, has been subjected to a change which leaves it neither so pleasing nor so telling as it was in the published text.

Miss George was a happy choice for the part of Becky Warder. Becky is the lying wife who is caught in the net of her own heedless weaving, and conceivably there are several ways of reading the part. Miss George's Becky has none of the hard sophistication which might be acquired by the confirmed liver of the convenient lie. There is instead the frail helplessness of one who flies evasively rather than face any difficulty or unpleasantness, one who flies by habit but never very expertly, and when Becky is finally entangled beyond all help, the frightened wistfulness is appealing. It is the fluttering of a netted butterfly. This actress has a touch that is always dainty and always sure.

Conway Tearle as Lindon gives one of the altogether satisfactory performances of the evening, as almost any nonchalant, playing of a part it would be temptingly easy to overact. He is casual about it; he quite strolls through the play. It is not easy to imagine just how any one could do it better. And Sydney Booth is excellent as Warder.

Miss Irving is the Eve Lindon, one of the interesting portraits by a dramatist lavishly equipped. There is uncertainty of outline in her study of the hysterically jealous wife whose husband Becky is indiscreet enough to meet every day. It could be sharpened, one would think, by a little waspishness. While playing very quietly, Miss Hartz manages to suggest something of the quality of the Laura Fraser Mr. Fitch must have had in mind when he described her as a woman friction with whom was certain to smooth down the raw edges.

And this leaves the remaining space to the work of Ferdinand Gottschalk and that of Zeida Sears, the sole representatives in this revival of the company that supported Mrs. Bloodgood when "The Truth" was first shown to New York.

Zelda Sears is the flabby, yearning, and rather pathetic Mrs. Genevieve Crespigny of Baltimore—Mrs. Crespigny who wears a fearful wrapper and is much interested in "etiquay."

"You can correct my English if you want to," she remarks with asperity, "but my French I've kep' pure since school, and I remember perfeckly—all words ending in e-s you pronounce A."

It is no fault of Miss Sears if this Mrs. Crespigny seems distinctly overdrawn or a not altogether judicious intrusion in what starts out to be a smart comedy, which, if it has not exactly the flattering sparkling youth brilliance, possesses at least that drawing power to poise Mr. Fitch knew so well how to give to his plays. Miss Sears does the part precisely as it was written. One's protest is against a group picture where a subordinate figure is drawn with heavy vigorous strokes, while the others are drawn with the finest of lines, or a picture, it might be said, where one figure is done with colored crayons and the rest with pen and ink. The companion figure, that of Becky's father, which is delightfully played this time by Mr. Gottschalk, partakes to a lesser degree of the same quality. Not that Mrs. Crespigny is not amusing, for her part—it is little more than a broken monologue—is decidedly amusing. But it serves, if anything, to emphasize the fact that as a dramatic work of high quality "The Truth" collapsed after the first two acts were written.

This revival of the play was first shown at a dress rehearsal on Saturday night. The Little Theatre is dark to-night, and the engagement begins to-morrow.

BARRYMORE-DREW, MAY 11.

Two Stars to be Seen in "A Scrap of Paper."

Charles Frohman, by wireless from Ireland, yesterday completed arrangements for the joint starring tour of John Drew and Ethel Barrymore. Mr. Drew and Miss Barrymore will open their season at the Empire Theatre on May 11 in Sardou's comedy, "A Scrap of Paper." Mr. Drew's tour in "The Tyranny of Tears" will end on May 2, and Miss Barrymore will bring her season of "Tante" to an end the same night.

A supporting cast is rapidly being organized. Charles Dalton, Ernest Glendenning, Fuller Mellish, Mary Boland, and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen have already been engaged for prominent rôles in "A Scrap of Paper." Chief interest will centre in the spectacle of John Drew and Ethel Barrymore in the same play. In twenty years, or since 1894, when Miss Barrymore made her début as Kate Fennell in the John Drew company theatre in "The Bible Shop," Miss Barrymore and Mr. Drew have never failed to see each other act in the plays performed by each other. But as actor and actress footlights have always intervened between them whenever they have been present in the same theatre.

Several times the plan has been nearly accomplished, but just as many times one obstacle or another has stood in the way. Sardou's "A Scrap of Paper" will be a decided novelty to both. Miss Barrymore never having appeared in any Sardou play at all, although Mr. Drew created the chief male part in this country in the same author's "Diplomacy." Maude Adams's season at the Empire Theatre will continue until Saturday, May 2. This afternoon she will give the first of twelve performances of "Peter Pan," repeating this play on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday for three weeks, but retaining "The Legend of Leonora" for the evening bill as well as for Wednesday and Saturday matinées. The theatre will be "dark" from May 2 to May 11, the opening date for Mr. Drew and Miss Barrymore.

MUSIC NOTES.

The repertoire for Mme. Pavlowa's last week at the Manhattan Opera House, which begins to-night, has been changed to allow of the presentation of the new ballet, "Amarilla," at least three times. "The Autumn Bacchanale" will be given every night during the week.

A party of members of the Century Opera Company will attend the Easter Monday special matinee to-day at the Winter Garden. Those who will go are the Misses Kathleen and Marjorie Howard, Jayne Herbert, Phoebe Crosby, Bertha Shalek, Ivy Scott, and Mary Jordan.

MRS. UNTERMYER'S MUSICAL

Carl Flesch, William Willeke and Paolo Gallico Play for Guests.

Mrs. Samuel Untermyer was the hostess yesterday evening at a musical and supper at the Untermyer country place, Greystone-on-Hudson. A special train leaving the Grand Central Station at 3:30 o'clock and Yonkers at 9, conveyed the guests to and from Greystone, and motors and buses took them from the railway station to the house and back. Mrs. Untermyer was assisted in receiving by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Irwin Untermyer.

The programme was made up of Beethoven's trio, Opus 70, No. 1, D major; Schubert's Ave Maria; Pugnani's Preludium E Allegro, and Schubert's trio, Opus 99, B flat major.

The musicians were Carl Flesch, violinist; Willem Willeke, 'cellist, and Paolo Gallico, pianist.

A seated supper was served at small tables gay with Spring flowers. The guests included A. Barton Hepburn and Miss Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Miss Eva Ingersoll Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Johnson, Dr. Louis L. Seaman and Mrs. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hopkins, Mrs. John W. Cox, Dr. Albert Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien and Miss Rosalie O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss May, Mrs. James Creelman, Prof. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Walter T. Rosen, Philip Lewis, Representative Henry of Texas and Mrs. Henry, and Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goldsmith.

BIG REVIVAL FOR CHARITY.

"Shepherd King" to be Played for Catholic Societies.

Emmett Corrigan Wednesday announced the completion of the cast which will support William Farnum in "The Shepherd King," booked to open May 4 at the Garden Theatre for a special run of two weeks, as follows:

Robert McWade, Edward Mackay, W. L. Thorne, Carl Cantzen, Wells Knibloc, Calvin Tibbitts, William Tennyson, Carl Axzell, George Harris, Gordon De Maine, Edna Archer Crawford, Virginia Hadley, Helen Judson, Evlyn Marlowe and Goldie Cleveland.

Besides these principals a ballet of 100 has been engaged. Rehearsals begin to-day.

The revival of "The Shepherd King" will be directly for the benefit of the United Catholic Works, which is composed of all the charitable organizations of greater New York affiliated with the church.

DR. ROBERT B. HULL DEAD.

Brooklyn Minister Expires After Undergoing Operation.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull, one of the best known ministers of the Baptist denomination in Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, that borough, where he underwent an operation for kidney trouble early last month. He was the pastor of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, and funeral services for him will be held there at 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Hull was 73 years old and a native of Scotland. He came to this country when a boy and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1871, three years later graduating from the Rochester Theological Seminary. He was ordained a pastor at Lockport, N. Y., and was called to the Tabernacle Church, now known as the Second Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan. Dr. Hull held that pastorate for seven years. In 1885 he became pastor of the Greenwood Church, Brooklyn, where he served for twenty-two years. Because of ill-health he resigned in 1908 accepted a call to the Sumner Avenue Church. Dr. Hull lived at 93 Bainbridge Street. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

JAMES O'DEA DIES.

The Author of Popular Songs and Widely-Played Musical Comedies.

James O'Dea, the author of several well-known musical comedies, died yesterday at his home, 151 Hendrickson Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I., of pneumonia. Mr. O'Dea was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on Dec. 25, 1871. He came to New York eleven years ago, and was soon prominent as a writer of songs. He was one of the originators of the style of songs popular ten years ago, among his best-known pieces being "Silver Heels," "Hiawatha," and "The Sweetest Girl in Dixie."

Mr. O'Dea married Miss Anne Caldwell, the playwright, nine years ago, and shortly afterward began to turn his attention to writing lyrics for musical comedies. His first success in this field was in "The Wizard of Oz." He collaborated with his wife in writing "The Top o' the World" and "The Lady of the Slipper."

In October, 1911, John Barrymore appeared in New York in a play by Mr. O'Dea, called "Uncle Sam."

Charles F. Ackerman.

Charles F. Ackerman, 79 years old, died yesterday at his home at 76 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Ackerman was born in Dessau, Germany, and came to this country in 1857. A few years later he formed the firm of Missner, Ackerman & Co., 49 Cedar Street, and engaged in the exporting and importing commission business. His firm was the first American firm to export petroleum and at the time of its dissolution was the largest exporting business. When the firm was merged into the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey Mr. Ackerman became an official of that company and was later Chairman of the Export Trade Committee. He was an incorporator and a Director of the German-American Insurance Company, a Director of the German Alliance Company, and a member of the Produce Exchange of this city. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and five sons.

Edward White.

Edward White, Treasurer of the Erie Railroad from 1884 until 1898 and assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank from 1880 until 1884, died yesterday at his home, 829 President Street, Brooklyn, in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. White was born of Quaker parents in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and began his business career in his father's store there. He came to New York in 1880 to accept the place with the Chase National Bank. While associated with the bank and the railroad he made many improvements in accounting methods which have since been adopted by other business institutions. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. C. O. Miller, Jr., of Stamford, Conn.

Naval Funeral for Bernard Glynn.

Bernard Glynn, one of the crew of the United States torpedo boat destroyer Aylwin, who died from injuries suffered in an explosion on the vessel off the capes of Virginia last week, was buried yesterday from his home, 163 India Street, Brooklyn. A naval escort accompanied the body to Calvary Cemetery. The crews of the Aylwin, the Benham, and the Parker, three torpedo boat destroyers comprising a division of that branch of the naval service, subscribed a fund of $250 for the widow of the dead seaman.

Eben S. Draper's Funeral To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—The body of ex-Gov. Eben S. Draper arrived here to-day from Greenville, S. C., where he died on Thursday night. The funeral will be held in King's Chapel to-morrow morning. The business of the State Government will halt during the service.

A. D. Piatt, Vice Consul at Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 12.—Arthur Donn Piatt, the American Vice and Deputy Consul here, died to-day. He had held the post since May, 1898. Consul Piatt was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1867. His home was at North Bend, Ohio.

TWO FRENCH CLUBS UNITE TO GIVE PLAYS

Fifteen Weeks of Drama Here Next Season, and a Tour Also.

TEST OF SUNDAY RULE

Question of Dress Rehearsals for Members to be Taken to Court of Appeals.

Fifteen weeks of French drama have been assured to New York next season by the consolidation of the French Drama Society and the Théâtre Français Company; Lucien Bonheur, President of the former organization, and A. B. Sloane and George Raoul Flober, of the Théâtre Français, have completed arrangements for a new corporation and the season will begin on Nov. 16 at the Century Lyceum. The patrons and subscribers of the movement are now being notified of the combination.

A committee composed of Mrs. Roland P. Knoedler, Eliot Gregory, and Jefferson Seligman will sail for France next month to engage artists and obtain plays for the new company, which will retain Mme. Yorska and José Ruben for the leading rôles. Ten new plays have already been arranged for and efforts are being made to get light comedies by de Flers and Caillavet, and emotional dramas by Bataille and Brieux. The committee will also endeavor to make arrangements with the Société des Auteurs of Paris, so as to present new plays here at the same time that they are given in France.

Mr. Bonheur is also perfecting plans to present the French plays in other cities, and the committee going abroad will offer the French actors a season of at least twenty-five weeks in this country. The company will open in New Orleans in October, and from there go to Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Montreal and other Canadian cities.

The Advisory Board of the new organization is made up of the following supporters of the French Theatre movement: Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Clarence C. Buel, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Miss Susan B. Chase, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Joseph Freedlander, Miss Gillespie, Mrs. B. S. Guiness, Eliot Gregory, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Roland P. Knoedler, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Philip Lydig, Mrs. S. Standwood Menken, Mrs. H. A. Murray, Baron Oppenheim, Mme. Carlo Polifeme, John Quinn, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg, Jefferson Seligman, James B. Townsend, Lloyd Warren, and Mrs. Butler Williamson.

The legal right of the society to give dress rehearsals for members on Sunday nights, a practice which was stopped by the police a few weeks ago, will be taken to the Court of Appeals by W. Bourke Cockran, attorney for the French Drama Society.

The patronesses of the French Drama Society in New York are Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. A. Brewster, Mrs. Edward Dodge, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henri Goiran, Mrs. Lee Haggin, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Lotta Robinson, Mrs. A. Lauterbach, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. William Astor Chandler, and Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt.

In Washington the patronesses are Mme. Bakhmeteff, Countess von Bernstorff, Vicomtesse Benoit d'Azy, Mme. Damba, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mme. de Gama, Mrs. Christian Hauge, Mme. J. Jusserand, Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mrs. Edward MacLean, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Robert W. Patterson, Mme. Pezet, Mme. de Riano, Comtesse de Bertier de Sauvigny, Mrs. Hope Slater, Lady Spring-Rice, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Henry White.

During the last season in New York the French Drama Society presented fourteen plays. The object of the society is to create an interest in the French drama and language and to give the members an opportunity to see French plays of artistic recognition in their original form. Sarah Bernhardt is the Honorary President of the movement in this country.

William McKenzie.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., April 12.—William McKenzie, known as the "Father of East Rutherford," and one of the best-known men in New Jersey, died at his home in East Rutherford this afternoon from a stroke of paralysis, which he suffered about two weeks ago. Mr. McKenzie was 73 years of age, and settled in East Rutherford thirty years ago. He was prominent in Republican politics. He was President of the Hobart Trust Company of Passaic, President of the East Rutherford Savings, Loan, and Building Association, and Vice President of the Rutherford National Bank. He was also a member of the St. Andrew's Club in New York.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. KATHERINE J. TOWNSEND PETERS, mother of E. V. Peters of Brooklyn., purchasing agent of the new Jersey Zinc Company, died on Saturday in Oak Park, Ill.

Lieut. THOMAS W. BENHAM, a retired officer of the Revenue Cutter Service, 79 years old, died in Baltimore last night. He was retired on account of blindness caused by hardship during his four years' service in the arctic region.

GEORGE SHERWOOD MALLORY, President of the Jersey City Paper Company, died yesterday at his home, 90 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Mallory was a member of the old Connecticut family of his name, but he was born in Jersey City and lived there all of his life.

JOSEPH M FOX, a Deputy Sheriff of New York under several Democratic administrations, died yesterday at his home, 283 Broome Street. He had been a member of Tammany Hall for many years and was a friend of Richard Croker and Charles F. Murphy. He was 53 years old.

HENRY A. AECHTERNACHT, one of the oldest coal merchants in New York, died on Saturday at his home, 5 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-second year. He moved to Brooklyn from Philadelphia fifty years ago and had lived there continuously until his death, at one time serving on the Brooklyn Board of Education.

CHARLES M. BOWLES, 75 years old, of 28 Linden Place, New Rochelle, who was a leader for a number of years in his city until his last illness, died at his home yesterday afternoon. Death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. Bowles is survived only by his widow.

THEODORE LOUIS MAXWELL, 62 years old, of 144 East Forty-seventh Street, a retired business man of this city, died at his home yesterday after a lingering illness. He is survived by his son, John Frederick Maxwell of New York.

EDWARD WISSIG, 70 years old, of 104 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., died suddenly yesterday from heart disease. He was born on shipboard while his parents were on their way from Germany to this country. He was a keeper in the County Penitentiary at Snake Hill for thirty-seven years. He was a civil war veteran.

JANE GARDNER WATERMAN, 84 years old, widow of Robert Whitney Waterman, once Governor of California, died on Saturday at Barstow, Cal. Her husband was Governor of California from 1887 until 1891, and died in office. Dr. J. S. Waterman of 676 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, is her son.

THOMAS MULLANEY of 355 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, died at his home on Saturday. He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

WILLIAM MORTIMER WINSLOW, 16 years old, of Baldwin, L. I., died at his home on Saturday. He was the son of George Winslow.

Mrs. AMELIA A. VAN RANSE, widow of Horace E. Van Ranse, a New York policeman for thirty-four years, died on Friday at her home, 512 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 73. She had lived in Brooklyn for twenty years and was the sister of James Wood, once a famous baseball player of Chicago.

ALLAN CLUSSMAN TEMPLE, an insurance broker, died on Saturday at his home, 155 Hewes Street, Williamsburg. He was 37 years old.

R. C. BLISS, a pioneer telegrapher and one time manager of the Cincinnati district for the Western Union Telegraph Company, died on Saturday at his home in Cincinnati.

HALSEY MEAD, formerly of Brooklyn, died in New Haven, Conn., on Saturday. He was 77 years old.

Col. NORWOOD PENROSE HALLOWELL, President of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, Mass., died on Saturday at his home in West Medford, Mass., in his seventy-sixth year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1861, and the same year enlisted in the Union Army, in which he obtained his rank. He was a native of Philadelphia and a Quaker. His wife, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

HANFORD C. ADAMS, Vice President of the Southern Utilities Company of Florida, died in Jacksonville, Fla., on Saturday. At one time he was a Methodist minister in Lenox, Mass., where his father, the Rev. Lucius C. H. Adams, now of Nyack, N. Y., occupied a pulpit for many years. Mr. Adams was 28 years old.

CHARLES GIBBS HATHAWAY, President of the Old Colony Bank of Plymouth, Mass., died on Saturday in Plymouth. He was 68 years old.

DWIGHT LORRAINE, who was a member of the senior class at Cornell, died of tuberculosis at Saranac Lake yesterday. He played on the Cornell football team in 1912 and was a member of the 'Varsity crew squad. His health began to fail about eighteen months ago.

Mrs. JULIA M. SANDS, widow of Dr. Austin Ledyard Sands, who was a leading physician of New York and Newport thirty-five years ago, died at her home in Newport yesterday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BIEBER.—April 8, 38 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bieber, a daughter.

GOLDBERG.—April 10, 603 East 5th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg, a daughter.

GREENWALD. — April 9, Rockville Centre, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenwald, a daughter.

HITE.—April 6, 945 Aldus St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hite, a daughter.

JACOBS.—April 7, 555 West 173d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacoby, a son.

OESTREICHER.—April 4, 211 West 101st St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. Oestreicher, a daughter.

SCHLOSSER.—April 10, 324 West 100th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Schlosser, a daughter.

STERN.—April 10, 257 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Stern, a daughter.

WIENER.—April 5, 707 Bushwick Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Wiener, a son.

Engaged.

ATLAS — SADOWSKY. — Rose Sadowsky to Samuel A. Atlas.

BAYLES — ROSENTHAL. —Goldie Rosenthal to Samuel S. Bayles.

BRUNNING — BRUNNING.—Gertrude Vehring to Grover C. Brodhead.

BUBIS—FINKE.—Etta Finke to Dr. Jacob L. Bubis.

CANTOR — RABINOWITZ.—Evelyn Rabinowitz to Harry B. Cantor.

CROOK—WOLFF.—Fanchon Wolff to Mortimer J. Crook.

DOWNING—DICKINSON.—Rose Dickinson to Albert B. Downing.

DREIFUSS — BACH. — Beatrice V. Bach to Samuel Dreifuss.

ENGEL — STRAUSS. — Irma Strauss to Joe Engel.

FELMAN—BAUM.—Isabelle Baum to George Felman.

FOX—KAHR.—Mollie Kahr to J. Fox.

FREUDENTHAL—MEISTER.—Clara Meister to Walter H. Freudenthal.

JACOBS—HELBORN.—Sadie Helborn to Lester Jacobs.

KAMEN—BROWN.—Pearl Brown to Harry L. Kamen.

KOBSA — PRINCE. — Rose Prince to Henry Kobsa.

LEVENE—GERSHEL.—Alma Gershel to Sol Levene.

LEVY—NORTH.—Edith North to Dr. Ellis Levy.

LIBERMAN—SCHONBERGER.—May Schonberger to Samuel Z. Liberman.

LOWN—BERKO

ELLIOTT TELLS WHY NEW HAVEN SETTLED

Federal Suit, with Inevitable Outside Attacks, Meant Receivership, He Explains.

SEES BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

In Circular to Stockholders He Calls on All Friends of New England to Rally to Road's Support.

The Directors of the New Haven Railroad agreed to a settlement with the Department of Justice only to avoid a receivership, which they regarded as inevitable if they contested the disintegration of the system. This is made plain by Chairman Howard Elliott in a statement mailed to stockholders yesterday in anticipation of their meeting on April 21 to ratify the adjustment reached.

"Suggestions," he says, "have been made within the last few weeks by the press, by a limited number of stockholders and by various commercial organizations, that the company should have let the Attorney General of the United States bring a general dissolution suit instead of making an amicable adjustment.

"If the financial plans of the company had not failed, if general business and the earnings of the company had not shown such discouraging decreases, and if there had been a general friendly sentiment and feeling of confidence throughout New England toward the company, the Directors might have been justified in contesting the Government's right to insist upon the dissolution demanded.

"Under the conditions, however, confronting the company the Directors felt that a lawsuit, with attacks which would, without doubt, have followed from other sources, would have resulted in a receivership of the property. The Directors have felt that it was their duty to the stockholders and to the people of New England to do everything within reason to avoid this, believing that the results of a receivership, with its complications, entanglements, and delays would be disastrous, not only to the properties of the company, but to the commercial, industrial, and financial welfare of New England.

"It is believed that the information contained herein as to the unfavorable business conditions, and the serious and difficult character of the company's financial necessities, will aid the stockholders in understanding why the Directors feel that it is to the interest of the stockholders and of the people of New England to make this adjustment with the Government.

"The business of New England cannot prosper unless the railroads can be supported so as to furnish the facilities needed, and the railroads cannot do this unless the business of New England is in a healthy condition; the two must, of necessity, act and react on each other.

"To-day no improvements are being made except those absolutely necessary for safety, and work already authorized is stopped or postponed wherever possible. Service is being curtailed as much as possible and every economy consistent with safety, reasonable supervision and service is being pushed.

Represents $135,000,000.

"In round figures, the properties under discussion represent upon the company's books more than $135,000,000 of value.

"The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 20, 1913, said, in regard to the outside properties of the New Haven:

> They are for the most part of substantial value and in many instances are a kind of property the value of which should improve. The financial condition of the company calls for careful consideration and prudent action, but gives no occasion for hysteria.

"Your directors, therefore, hope that with reasonable time the assets of the company can be preserved, the earning power restored, the physical condition improved, and the company made what it should be, a great and useful servant of the people of New England, at the same time paying a return to its owners.

"The real question to-day is not whether it was wise or right to have acquired the various properties under discussion, but to have a policy adopted now by the company, by the people whom the various properties serve, by the officers and agents of the Government both State and National, and by the press, that will help to prevent conditions that might bring about an industrial and financial crisis—a policy that would at least give a chance to save a situation filled with perplexities.

"Your directors, by unanimous vote, recommended that you approve the arrangement with the Attorney General. It should stop the charge that the company is openly violating the law and should make it easier for the company to take care of maturing obligations and provide additional capital for needed improvements in signalling, bridge renewals, additional tracks, equipment and modern engine terminals. It should also permit the officers of the company to devote their time and energies to the management of the property, to overcoming the ill effects of long continued criticism, and to bringing about a restoration of that confidence which is so essential to efficiency.

"The security holders of the New Haven and its associated companies (as now constituted) number at least 60,000, and the employes about 60,000; with those dependent upon them, they represent more than 600,000 people, or about one-eleventh of the population of New England, and their rights and interests should be considered carefully by representatives in legislative halls and executive positions.

"The six New England States have one-fourteenth of the population of the nation, one-twelfth of the national wealth, and one-sixth of the bank deposits, and consume one-eighth of the materials of manufacture. They must have first-class railroads.

"The time has come for holders of securities, employes, and all true friends of New England to use their influence to help the transportation system by insisting upon helpful co-operation and fair treatment from all; and by insisting that rates for freight, passenger, mail, and parcel post are sufficient to pay modern wages and taxes, give safe and adequate service, permit necessary additions and improvements to be made, and pay a good return to the holders of the securities."

Demands of the Government.

Mr. Elliott sketches the course of the negotiations with the Department of Justice, beginning last September, when "information was received which resulted in a conference on Sept. 23 between the Attorney General of the United States and Mr. Elliott about a suit contemplated by the Federal Government to dissolve the New Haven system." After other conferences, the Department of Justice formulated the following demands, not all of which were included in the final adjustment:

1. That the New Haven absolutely part with its stock holdings in the Boston & Maine.
2. That the arrangement between the New Haven and New York Central, as to the Boston & Albany, be canceled.
3. That the New Haven part with all steamboat holdings.
4. That the New Haven part with all its trolley holdings.
5. The New England Railroad Company as it originally existed when taken over by the New Haven, to become an independent system and operated as such.

After conferring with the Directors, Mr. Elliott suggested to the Attorney General, as a basis of settlement, that the New Haven comply with the first two demands, but that the question of steamship holdings be left to the Interstate Commerce Commission, except that it should agree to part with its interest in the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company and the Eastern Steamship Corporation; that it part with its trolleys in Massachusetts and New York, but retain its Connecticut and Rhode Island trolleys for the following reasons:

These properties are intrastate, and do an intrastate business, and they are most important agencies for the general development in Connecticut and Rhode Island of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing business of those States. They are very intimately associated with the New Haven road as such, and they are a distinct help in connection with the New Haven road in building up and handling the local business of those States.

B. & M. Agreement.

Nothing was said in this reply about the recreation of the New England Railroad Company as an independent system. The proposal was rejected by the Department of Justice and after another directors' meeting Mr. Elliott and President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale were instructed to try again to reach a settlement.

This was accomplished on Jan. 10, when the outline of the plan was announced, with provision for trusteeing the stock of the Boston & Maine and other companies. It appears that a part of this agreement was that "an agreed decree is to be entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, embodying and enforcing the details of the contemplated agreement finally reached." It also appears that the question of the disposition of wharves and terminal facilities was left for settlement later. The New Haven assented to this plan "in the interest of a peaceful solution" and "didn't desire this action to be construed as an assent to or dissent from the principles of law involved or the commercial wisdom of the proposed plan."

The final agreement was reached on March 21 and was published in full at that time.

Besides covering these negotiations and their result specifically, Mr. Elliott, in his statement to the stockholders, discusses other events that have taken place since he succeeded Charles S. Mellen as its head on Sept. 2 of last year. These include the separation of the managements of the various properties in accordance with suggestions of the Prouty report and the investigation ordered by the Senate to ascertain what became of the $12,000,000, which Commissioner Prouty had said appeared to have vanished into thin air. As to this investigation, which is pending, Mr. Elliott says:

The company has been investigating some of the subjects under inquiry by the commission and all information in its possession has been given to the representatives of the commission with request that they report promptly. As the commission has these matters in hand the company feels that it should make no public statement until the commission makes its report.

New Safety Rules.

Mr. Elliott next touches on the adoption of safety rules following the wreck on the day he took office and the difficulty with the employes that they occasioned, which was satisfactorily settled. Then he takes up the immediate financial situation of the road, saying:

In 1913 the company had a very large floating debt, because of the Massachusetts law prohibiting any funded debt exceeding in amount the paid in capital of the company. This law was changed in July, 1913, so as to permit the issue of bonds to an amount equal to twice the amount of the capital stock.

In order to fund the floating debt under this new law and to provide for the purchase of steel passenger cars and for other improvements, the Directors in July, 1913, arranged for an issue of 6 per cent. convertible debentures to the amount of $67,553,000, to be offered to the holders of the stock and the convertible debentures of the company. General financial conditions at that time were not favorable, and in order to make certain that the company would have its money when needed the Directors caused this proposed issue of debentures to be underwritten. The stockholders approved this arrangement at a meeting Aug. 22, 1913.

The issue of these debentures, though opposed before the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, was on Oct. 14, 1913, finally approved by that commission. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which on Jan. 9, 1914, decided that the law of Massachusetts did not permit the issue of debentures convertible into stock.

There were $40,000,000 of notes to meet on Dec. 1, 1913, and $5,000,000 of bonds on Feb. 1, 1914. Therefore it became necessary pending the decision to borrow on Nov. 18, 1913, these sums and later other amounts to pay for new equipment and for improvements which could not be stopped or postponed. To-day the company must prepare to meet notes maturing prior to July 28, 1914, of nearly $34,000,000, of which the most important are the 6 per cent. notes of Nov. 18, 1913, amounting with interest and discount on May 18, 1914, to $46,550,000.

The general business conditions in New England and particularly on its railroads have been most unsatisfactory, resulting in large decreases in both gross and net earnings. For the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1914, there is a decrease in net income of $4,735,478.83, compared with the previous year, after allowing for operating expenses, taxes, interest, rentals, and other fixed charges. Based on the results for two-thirds of the year an estimate has been made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, which indicates that for this period there will be only a small surplus after paying fixed charges.

Causes of Decreased Surplus.

Mr. Elliott cites as reasons for this situation the general business conditions, increased wages, heavy damage claims, and unusual expenditures because of the accidents in 1913, increasing demands for service, a change in the method of charging depreciation, making a difference of $500,000 a year; belated repairs to freight cars, and deferred work on electrical equipment, loss of revenue from parlor and sleeping cars, a service which has been transferred to the Pullman Company; decreases or cessation of dividends from the New York, Ontario & Western, the trolleys and the steamships, a smaller amount of interest, due to smaller deposits carried by the company, and increases in fixed charges as follows:

	Increase.
Rentals	$387,100
Miscellaneous taxes	10,600
Boston Holding Company (on account of no dividends from Boston & Maine)	615,500
New York, Westchester & Boston guarantee	$6,200
Boston & Albany agreement	100,100
Interest on loans (on account of increased amount of short-term notes bearing 6 per cent.)	1,008,000
Miscellaneous	*90,000
Total increase	$2,162,100

*Decrease.

"The increase in rentals," says Mr. Elliott, "is due largely to the constantly increasing investment in the Grand Central passenger terminal at New York. In 1903 the payment made by the New Haven company for the entrance to New York City and for the use of the passenger terminal was $1,038,182. For the year ending June 30, 1913, it was $2,983,909, or about 2 cents for each passenger. The cost will be more for the year ending June 30, 1914."

Cites the Full Crew Law.

Other factors he cites are Legislative requirements, including the full crew law, and the Federal act requiring physical valuation, which will cost the company $60,000 a year for several years. Of those factors Mr. Elliott says:

These facts about increased rates of pay and the requirements by the Government are not referred to in a spirit of criticism, but to show the effect they have on the income of the company. If, however, the people through their governmental agencies impose these expenses upon the railroads they must provide the money with which to meet them by increasing the rates.

The electrification of the road between New York and New Haven has been very costly, and until the work is completed and full electric service is in operation many possible economies cannot be realized. Any further electrification must be postponed because of lack of capital.

Mr. Elliott argues that passenger, as well as freight, rates must be increased. The passenger train service, taken as a whole, he says, "just about pays its operating expenses, but does not contribute anything directly to taxes and interest." He declares the company does not receive proper pay for carrying the mails and parcel post. He finds these "grounds for encouragement":

In considering the estimate of the financial results for the current fiscal year three things must be borne in mind:

First—The estimate is thought to be conservative.

Second—The position of the company with respect to the decrease in net revenue is not peculiar. The New Haven, with all other railroads in Eastern territory, has suffered a decline in its revenue, with many increases in expenses, which are beyond the control of the management.

Third—Prolonged agitation about the company and its management, causing demoralization and loss of efficiency; serious wrecks, falling earnings, increased wages and costs, higher rates for money, work done and investments made for the future, with no adequate return at present; demands for more elaborate service and facilities, uncertainty about the relations with the Government, all form a combination of adverse circumstances not likely to be repeated.

The New Haven road is a great property with many elements of strength. It serves an active, prosperous people and many industries, and in times of fair business throughout the United States, has great earning power. With a resumption of business—with confidence restored—with help from State and Federal authorities, the results should be much better.

ELLIOTT AIDING U. S. IN BILLARD CASE

New Haven Chairman and Attorney General Working to Uncover B. & M. Deal.

ASKED McREYNOLDS'S AID

Federal Officials and Road's Directors Determined to Get at the Facts, Says Boston Advertiser.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—Under a Washington date The Advertiser will publish the following:

"It is plain that the public has not heard the last of the Billard Company deal with the New Haven road. A sensational showing is expected, in spite of the refusal of the participants last week to testify. The New Haven officials of to-day, backed by their directors, as well as the Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission, are determined to get at the facts.

"From statements made here to-night it is now plain that Attorney General McReynolds and Chairman Elliott are as one in this matter. More, it appears that they have maintained confidential relations for some time in this connection.

"The Attorney General was consulted by the New Haven Chairman, it appears, shortly after the latter came to the New Haven. He had found a Billard note for $10,000,000 and could not obtain any satisfactory data to show what its precise history was. He set experts at work on the books, but even they could not unearth all the mystery. While the matter was being investigated, the New England Navigation Company received an offer to have the notes taken up by exchange for an equal amount of securities in the New England Investment Securities Company, the Western Massachusetts Trolley Corporation, whose securities had been practically guaranteed by the New Haven.

"To the hard-pressed railroad the offer was tempting; but Mr. Elliott, the Government officials say, was fair enough to take the whole matter to the Attorney General and to get his full approval and consent before allowing the notes to go out of the company's possession.

"While Mr. Elliott found himself up against a dead wall in every effort to get at the 'inside' story of the Billard company deal, he was not blocked by defeat. The Government officials know, for example, that he has had for some time expert accountants checking up every record of the different transactions, in the hope of finding some new clue which he may turn over to the authorities at Washington. Of course there is a possibility that the road may eventually find something which will give it claims for reimbursement later from somebody, but it is said here that there is no question that the New Haven has acted in absolute good faith with the Department of Justice and the commission in this matter, and has been of great service in securing important information already.

"If the suspicions of the Interstate Commerce Commission can be confirmed by the testimony which the courts are expected to enforce, it is by no means impossible that a claim for a large sum of money will then be made in the courts by the New Haven representatives. It is already claimed that some seemingly vital incidents of past transactions were taken wholly without any present record of authorization by the directors, and probably C. S. Mellen, Mr. Elliott's predecessor, will be questioned on these details."

Growth of the Sunday Edition.

Of the four New York Sunday newspapers leading in volume of advertising, only THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a greater volume of advertisements in the first quarter of 1914 than in the first three months of last year. The average daily and Sunday circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the half year ended March 18, 1914, exceeds by 24,263 the combined average daily and Sunday circulation of The Herald, The Sun, and The Tribune, as shown by the published statements required by law.—Adv.

SURE HOME RULE WILL WIN.

The Rev. C. S. Horne Says Ulster Uprising Was a Bluff.

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul to deliver the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale University. He will make a lecture tour also through the United States. He is the only clergyman in charge of a church who has a seat in Parliament. He represents the ancient City of Ipswich in the Liberal interest. The subject of his lecture will be "The Romance of Preaching."

Mr. Horne said that he was an ardent believer in Home Rule and was confident that it would become law in May.

"There will be no fighting in Ulster," said Mr. Horne. "It was all a bluff, which has been called, and the malcontents have sat down. Asquith is one of the greatest Premiers England has ever had, not even excluding Mr. Gladstone. On Thursday, before I sailed from Southampton, I spoke in Parliament on the federation of Great Britain. That is a local parliament for England, Scotland, and Wales, to deal with home affairs, which Ireland is entitled to have first and the others to follow as soon as matters can be arranged.

"It is all nonsense to talk about Home Rule dividing the empire. The same thing was said about Canada when the question of the Parliament at Ottawa came before the Parliament at Westminster. But it has proved quite the contrary, as Canada is most loyal to the mother country."

Girl Says She Was Held Up.

Nessie Osen of 115 Division Street caused the arrest last night, at Henry and Pike Streets, of Samuel Kaplan, 19 years old, of 176 Clinton Street. She accused Kaplan of holding her up and stealing her purse containing $2 in cash and $10 in checks. She had suffered a laceration of the hand. Kaplan was caught after a chase and locked up in the Madison Street Police Station. A small boy found the purse, empty, and handed it to Patrolman Hesse.

Negro Hi. Kills Himself.

Despondent because he was suffering from the mumps, George Allan, a negro laborer, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He boarded with Mrs. Joseph Smith, at 250 West Sixty-second Street, and she found his body in his room.

EMPIRE STATE DEBT SHOWS RAPID RISE

Only $123,000 in 1893, It Was $6,577,000 in 1897 and $111,580,000 in 1912.

PER CAPITA REACHED $9.06

Rose While That of Other States Fell—Obligations Show Excessive Relationship to Population.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Preliminary figures from the forthcoming bulletin pertaining to national and State indebtedness have been given out by Director W. J. Harris of the Bureau of the Census. The data were compiled under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, expert special agent in charge of the inquiry on wealth, debt, and taxation.

An inspection of the tables for New York shows marked changes in the bonded indebtedness; $4,842,000 in 1890 fell to $660 in 1893; in 1897 this amount was increased to $5,766,000, and in 1912 the outstanding bonds had advanced to $109,703,000. The special debt obligations to public trust funds advanced from $123,000 in 1890 to $811,000 in 1895, and this amount remained unchanged throughout the period. No floating debt was recorded until 1902, $121,000 in that year rising to $1,066,000 in 1912.

In the case of funds and investments, the securities changed greatly from year to year, though there was a marked general increase from $11,227,000 in 1890 to $30,326,000 in 1912. The cash in its natural fluctuations fell from $3,883,000 in 1890 to $1,767,000 in 1895, but rose again to $36,089,000 in 1912; thus the sum total of the funds and investments in 1912 was $66,415,000.

The sinking fund assets fell from $3,164,000 in 1890 to $62,000 in 1894, subsequently advancing until in 1912 the amount was $25,252,000. The large sums held as sinking fund assets made the debt (less sinking fund assets) considerably less than the total debt.

Although the population increased materially during the period discussed, it was not sufficient to offset the heavy increase in the debt; hence the per capita indebtedness shows a marked increase.

In 1880 the total debt of New York at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, was $8,122,000; in 1890 it was $4,964,000; in 1893 it fell to $123,000, advancing to $6,577,000 in 1897 and to $111,580,000 in 1912. The population of the State increased from 5,082,000 in 1890 to 9,320,000 in 1912. In 1890 the per capita debt was $1.51; in 1890 it was $0.30; following the fluctuations of the debt, (less sinking fund assets,) it fell to $0.01 in 1893, afterward rising until 1912, when the maximum amount of $9.06 was reached.

Taking the entire debt (less sinking fund assets) for the forty-eight States, the per capita debt is $8.32, or $5.54 less than the per capita debt for New York. Whereas the per capita debt for the forty-eight States fell, during the thirty-year period, from $5.48 to $8.32, that for New York increased from $1.51 to $9.06.

At the present time about 10 per cent. of the total population of the United States will be found in the State of New York, and 25 per cent. of the total debt (less sinking fund assets) is attributed to that State.

The Rev. T. C. O'Reilly a Monsignor

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Bishop Farrelly announced to-day at the Easter services at St. John's Cathedral that the title of Monsignor had been conferred on the Rev. Thomas C. O'Reilly, Chancellor of the Diocese of Cleveland, and pastor of the Cathedral. Mgr. O'Reilly was born in Cleveland in 1870. He was ordained a priest in Rome in 1896.

Three Hurt When Auto Upsets.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., April 12—Forced into the ditch by another motor, the automobile of Abraham R. Heisey of 135 North Sixtieth Street, Philadelphia, was upset near here to-day. Those hurt were Mrs. Albert Van Bell, Albert Van Bell, and Mr. Heisey. Their injuries were not serious.

FUGITIVE CUTS AN ARTERY.

Raid by Pickpocket Squad Stirs a Great Throng.

Alarm whistles sounded by motormen at the elevated railroad station at Eighth Street and First Avenue and a struggle on the uptown platform between prisoners and detectives caused a great throng to gather at that point yesterday afternoon. The detectives in the end overpowered their prisoners and took them to the Fifth Street Station.

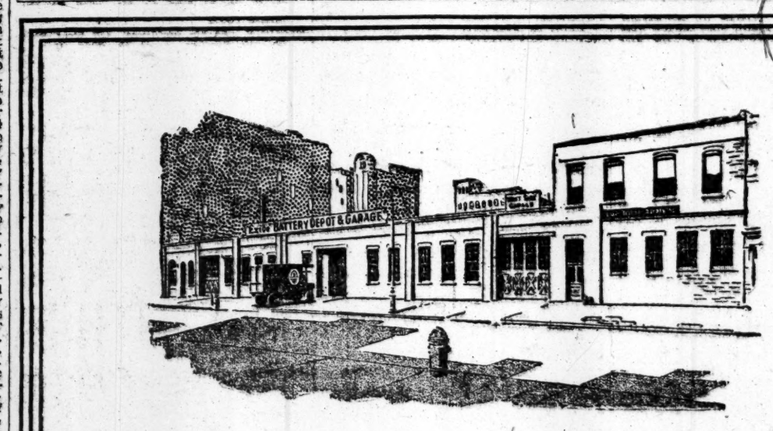
The three men were arrested by Detectives Griffith and Murphy of the recently organized "Pickpocket Squad," who were assigned to protect the passengers on the crowded Second Avenue elevated trains yesterday afternoon. The detectives said that they saw the prisoners jostling a man on the uptown platform as he was trying to make his way to a waiting train, while a confederate attempted to put his hand into one of the man's pockets.

The detectives seized two of the men. Another, who later gave his name as Henry Meyers, attempted to escape to the street, but ran by mistake into the door of the porter's room, which was locked, and struck his arm through the glass panel. He cut an artery at the wrist and lost much blood before a tourniquet was applied. Six stitches were taken in his arm at the police station. The fourth man escaped by getting aboard the train.

The two men first made prisoners described themselves as Hyman Berkowitz, 24 years old, of 105 Forsyth Street, and Isadore Schwartz, 25 years old, of 210 Eldridge Street. Meyers gave his age as 25 years, and said he lived at 1,223 West 135th Street, an address that does not exist. The prisoners were locked up in the Fifth Street Station charged with attempted grand larceny.

Ice Crumbles, Two Boys Drowned.

PORTLAND, Me., April 12.—A cake of ice which Joseph Duffy and Raymond Hackett of South Portland were using as a raft in Fore River to-day crumbled beneath them and both boys were drowned. Edward Hackett, a brother of Raymond, tried to rescue him, but was overcome by the coldness of the water and was barely able to reach the shore, where he was found unconscious.



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A complete electric garage and battery service depot now ready. Capacity for 100 commercial electric cars.

Largest modern public electric vehicle garage in Greater New York. Your inspection invited.

Electric service supplied by The United Electric Light and Power Co

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The United Electric Light and Power Co

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Phone: Stuyvesant 4980

Branch Office and Showroom
138 Hamilton Place
Phone: Audubon 4000

New Generating Station
(One of the largest in the world)
W 201st Street and Ninth Avenue at the Harlem River

The Shakespeare Home Before Restoration.

WITH NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES ROTOGRAVURE REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS CHANDOS PORTRAIT OF

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 350th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.

The 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth will be celebrated next week throughout the world. The New York Times will co-operate in this commemoration by giving every reader next Sunday a beautiful rotogravure copy of the famous Chandos portrait of Shakespeare now hanging in the National Gallery in London. This portrait is a fine example of rotogravure art reproduction, and presents all the rich and delicate tinting of the most beautiful photogravures. Good copies of Shakespeare portraits are very difficult to obtain, and the few that are offered for sale are expensive. Here is an opportunity for every reader of The New York Times to get a portrait of good size (10½ by 15) on special paper and suitable for framing. Those who see it will not be surprised that it has the enthusiastic indorsement of Shakespearean scholars as a portrait of exceptional literary value.

The New York Times is an "ordered-in-advance" and not a "placed-on-sale" newspaper. There is a difference; and this difference explains why the demand is always greater than the supply. Neither the occasional buyer, nor his friends, can hope to get this Shakespeare portrait unless an advance order is placed with a newsdealer early this week. Teachers and others interested in educational work should call the attention of their pupils and friends to this announcement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

REAL COST OF SELLING GOODS

Right Method of Computing This to Ascertain Percentage of Profit.

WHAT MAKES THE EXPENSES

Accountants Give In Detail the Items Which Should Enter Into the Calculation.

The article in THE TIMES last Monday on "The Real Cost of Selling Goods" aroused much interest on the part of those familiar with the retail dry goods and department store business. The purpose of the article was largely to emphasize to the buying public the fact that there is a great variety of expenses, involving a large expenditure, which the modern merchant has to meet in doing business in addition to the actual cost of merchandise when received in the store. The object was to illustrate in a general way the principle rather than to show expenses actually incurred by merchants doing business.

Letters received by THE TIMES evince the strong interest aroused in merchandising circles by the article in question, although the writers fail in some instances to agree with the costs and other conclusions reached by Ernst & Ernst, the certified public accountants, quoted in the published interview. The correctness of a table showing the cost of selling a pair of gloves prepared by the accounting firm is called in question by THE TIMES' correspondents. One of these, signing himself, "M. C. Q.," questions the accuracy of the table's charge of 10 cents for "general store expenses." He says:

General Store Expense.

Now this general store expense is certainly not office expense, nor rent, nor insurance, nor taxes, nor for sales persons; neither does it cover the manufacturer's price, nor delivery expense, nor advertising, nor freight. Will you please tell a very dull and stupid person what it is—what this 10 cents is supposed to cover? Is it for the handsome gentleman who walks through the store and tells you to go to the sixteenth counter to the left in the rear?

A representative of Ernst & Ernst, yesterday replied as follows:

"The items which could be classified under the general store expense of a retail dry goods store, and which we have found in many cases equal 8 2-3 per cent. of the selling price are as follows: heat, light, power, packing, shipping, traveling, water, superintendents and department managers, display, maintenance, repairs and alterations of furniture and fixtures, and miscellaneous, some of which are not directly locatable, and are in themselves, too small for segregation into separate accounts."

"Observer," another inquirer, in his letter to the editor of THE TIMES, says he is of the opinion that figures quoted on the cost of sales by the accountants cannot be verified in any going retail establishment in the United States. Relative to "Observer's" objections, the accountants' firm states that the figures used were purely arbitrary and not based upon the experience of any particular store. The fact that the illustration was based upon the sale of a pair of gloves was also arbitrary, as any other article or quantity of material could have been used to illustrate the same purpose.

"As a matter of fact, however," says the firm, "we have come in personal contact with stores whose net profit on such a transaction does not exceed 4 per cent. of the selling price, although this is probably below the average. It must be understood that the net profit on the different articles varies a great deal, and the illustration which was made was based upon the average net profit of all of the merchandise dealt in by a retail dry goods store."

Answering An Inquiry.

Another dry goods merchant, in a letter to the accountants, takes exception to the firm's statement that "the form of taking stock should be a reduction of selling price by cost of doing business, etc." This man cannot see how this would reduce the total cost of the stock. To this the firm replied as follows:

Answering your particular inquiry regarding the inventory valuation of merchandise, we desire to say that in our opinion the real value of dry goods should be based upon its selling price, less original per cent. of mark-up, representing the profit. From our wide experience in dry goods and department stores throughout the country we have found that each store has a uniform percentage of profit, which it aims to obtain in selling the goods, and when the selling price is reduced we believe the inventory valuation should be correspondingly reduced.

As an example, when an article costs $1 and is sold for $1.50, the percentage of mark-up or profit on selling price is 33 1-3 per cent. If this article is reduced to sell for $1 we believe the inventory value should be reduced 33 1-3 per cent. and valued at 66 2-3 cents, still leaving a mark-up, or percentage or profit, of 33 1-3 per cent. on the selling price.

If you will read our article carefully you will see that we have not stated that this method would actually reduce the cost of the merchandise, but would, and we believe correctly, reduce the inventory valuation.

It is generally conceded among dry goods men that, all things being equal, they buy their merchandise at approximately the same price, and in comparing notes they usually pass over the prime cost of the goods and confine their discussion to the cost of doing business. Every merchant has it, and he usually feels it is higher than it should be as compared with his gross business and turn-over.

It is perfectly natural, and must be understood, that conditions vary with different stores, competition being stronger in some localities than in others, value of buildings and wages paid vary, different methods of accounting are employed by different stores and other contributing causes enter into the results, making it difficult to compare the results of only a few stores. Notwithstanding this, however, all retail dry goods stores have to a large extent similar kinds of overhead expenses in connection with their service to the public. These expenses may be summarized as follows: Salaries and wages, bonuses and commissions, supplies, furniture expense, (depreciation and repairs,) advertising, prepaid freight and express, insurance, taxes, interest, rent, depreciation, miscellaneous, repairs and maintenance, general store, delivery, packing and shipping, heat, power and light, office stationery, printing and supplies, telephone and telegraph, postage, legal fees, and traveling. Commenting on these items, the accountants have this to add to the discussion:

Expense of Operation.

"From a wide experience in many retail dry goods and department stores we have accumulated a large amount of data on expense of operation. It would not be satisfactory or fair to attempt to compare the results of various stores with respect to the individual items shown in the above list on account of the varying conditions to which reference has heretofore been made.

"We have, therefore, picked twenty-five stores in different cities throughout the United States and find the average per cent. of gross profit (total net sales less cost or inventory value of goods sold), per cent. of net profit, and per cent. of overhead expenses to net sales are as follows:

	Gross Profit. P. C.	Ov'rh'd Exp. P. C.	Net Profit. P. C.
Average 25 stores.....	30.42	23.84	6.58
Highest single store....	35.10	26.00	10.66
Lowest single store....	27.39	18.69	8.30

From the above it will be seen that the average cost of the merchandise was 69.58 per cent. of the net sales, and that the cost of doing business was approximately one-third of the original cost of the merchandise. In other words, when a customer buys an article for $1, 69 cents goes to pay for the cost of it and 23 cents pays for the expense of the merchant in supplying him with the article.

"The modern retail dry goods store of to-day, conducted along the right lines, has its business divided into many different departments, each being conducted independently, so to speak, from the others. The departments are little stores in themselves. This plan is followed so that the gross and net profit or loss can be ascertained as to each department. The merchandise, when purchased, is charged to the department to which it goes, the overhead expenses are pro rated over the various departments, and likewise the sales are kept separate. This is the only method by which a merchant can tell whether a department is profitable or not. The percentages shown above, of course, refer to all departments taken as a whole.

"It must, of course, be understood that the gross profit finally realized is usually much less than the original gross profit at which the merchandise is marked up to sell. The losses on account of markdowns, special low-priced sales, loss of merchandise, stolen goods, &c., are all absorbed in the final gross profit as determined for the year.

What the Turn-Over Is.

"While the final net profit of retail dry goods stores is small, as above shown, this is often offset by a large volume of sales as compared with the average amount of merchandise on hand throughout the year. This is what is known as the "turn-over" and the thing all merchants are striving to make as high as possible. A high turn-over indicates that the stock is moving well and that good judgment is being used in buying and selling, while a low turn-over shows the stock is not selling properly and that obsolete stock may be accumulating.

"The amount of turn-over of course varies with different departments in the same store and with different stores, depending on their location with respect to the source of supply.

"Merchandise subject to change in styles is turned over much more often than staples. For example, millinery and ready-to-wear clothing are usually turned from six to ten times per year, while carpets, linens, dress goods, etc., are commonly turned only two or three times.

"The correct method of computing the turn-over is an important matter and is often improperly determined by many merchants. The proper way to do this is to divide the average monthly stock at retail into the sales at retail or, what is virtually the same thing, by dividing the average stock at cost into the sales at cost. Some merchants incorrectly divide the stock at retail as taken at inventory periods into sales at retail or, what is worse, divide the stock at cost at inventory periods into sales at retail. This latter method would give a turn-over at least 50 per cent. more than the real turn-over.

"Many merchants fool themselves as to their real financial condition by taking inventory at cost regardless of the selling value. Merchandise should be valued on the basis of what it will bring when sold, but not at the selling price. If an article costs $1 and is marked up to sell for $1.50 the per cent. of mark-up or gross profit on the selling price is 33 1-3 per cent. If this article is later marked down to sell at $1 it certainly should not be inventoried at the same amount or cost. The inventory value should be still 33 1-3 per cent. of the selling price, or reduced to 66 2-3 cents, so that the gross profit on the sale will always remain the same."

SAYS BILLS MENACE HEALTH

Goldwater Asks Governor to Veto Two Measures.

Health Commissioner S. S. Goldwater sent an appeal to Gov. Glynn yesterday asking him to veto two bills passed by the Legislature, as he said they menaced the health of the people of New York. One of the bills, introduced by Senator McClelland, he said "was a bold attempt to secure recognition for all kinds of charlatans practicing mental healing."

"We may all shrug our shoulders when a mental healer denies the reality of disease," he said. "How serious was the consequences of such perverted ideas may be to the community is shown, however, in cases such as that of Louis Wessel, who died of diphtheria on Jan. 17. The reality of the disease being denied and a Christian Science healer being in attendance the case was, of course, not reported to the health authorities. No quarantine was established, and no steps were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. When the case was reported to the department by the Commissioners' office an inspector found that the sister of the dead child had continued to attend the public school during the patient's illness. Cultures taken from her throat revealed the presence of virulent diphtheria bacilli, and showed that she had exposed all the other children in her class to the diphtheria infection."

The other bill against which Commissioner Goldwater protested was Senator Herrick's measure giving osteopaths the right to sign death certificates.

STEAMSHIPS RACE TO PORT.

Three Saturday Liners Arrive Late Owing to Bad Weather.

The three Saturday steamers, bringing the week-end mails and passengers from Europe, came in yesterday from 24 to 36 hours late on account of the bad weather east of the Grand Banks. The Lorraine of the French Line, from Havre, reached her pier at 11 o'clock and left the race to be fought out between the St. Paul of the American Line and the Campania of the Cunard Line.

Capt. F. M. Passow of the St. Paul, which reached Quarantine ninety minutes ahead of the Campania, said that the two ships had been in company for three days.

"He did his best to pass me and forged ahead a little yesterday morning," Capt. Passow added, "but our firemen felt that the honor of the flag was at stake, and they bucked up with a will. We passed the Campania in the night and led him by Nantucket to Fire Island, where we had heavy rains, to Quarantine. It was like the old days of competition between the companies."

SEEK BUSINESS HARMONY.

Ethical Culture Society Plans to Improve Industrial Relations.

A campaign has been started by the Business Men's Group of the Society for Ethical Culture to bring about a better understanding between employers and employes by means of an "Exhibit of Better Industrial Relations," to be held at the Ethical Culture Society Meeting House, 2 West Thirty-fourth Street, from April 18 to 25.

The exhibit will show how employers endeavor to improve conditions in individual establishments; will illustrate the activities carried on by associations of employes, with or without the participation of the employer, and the ways by which industrial disputes have been settled. The committee of the Business Men's Group which has charge of the exhibit is made up of A. M. Bing, Dr. E. E. Pratt, Dr. John L. Elliott, and August Rosenberg.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES MEET.

Extension of Erdman Act to be Taken Up at A. F. of L. Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—The convention of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor will open here to-morrow with delegates in attendance representing 350,000 railroad men.

Among the subjects to be discussed are conciliation and arbitration in wage disputes and changes in the Erdman act to make it include all railway employes; methods of placing labor arguments and statistics before the Industrial Relations Committee, and the standardization of wage agreements according to transportation districts.

A. O. Wharton of St. Louis, President of the department, will preside at the meeting.

Pay Hamershlag Inheritance Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—A. L. & S. F. Jacobs of 30 Broad Street, New York, as attorneys, have made an advance payment of $10,000 on the transfer tax on the estate of Joseph Hamershlag, late of New York.

GIVES BOARD POWER OVER COMPETITION

May Stop "Unfair or Oppressive" Methods Under New Bill Put in by Stevens.

UNIFORM ACCOUNTING, TOO

Measure Also Contains All Trade Commission Provisions Incorporated in Committee Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Raymond Bartlett Stevens of New Hampshire, one of the Democratic members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, will to-morrow introduce a new Trade Commission bill as a substitute for the measure ordered reported several weeks ago. The Stevens bill will contain all the provisions of the committee measure and several others.

The new ideas in the Stevens measure are intended to vest the Trade Commission with administrative powers over corporations somewhat similar to certain functions now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to railroads. Mr. Stevens said to-night:

"The committee bill transfers to the Interstate Trade Commission the general power of making investigations that the Bureau of Corporations now has. It enlarges the power of the present Bureau of Corporations in two particulars:

"(1) It compels every corporation that has more than $5,000,000 capital to make an annual report to the Trade Commission containing such information about its financial condition and its relations to other corporations and its business and practices as the commission shall require.

"(2) The commission is empowered to make certain investigations in connection with the enforcement by the Department of Justice of the anti-trust acts.

"There are three different powers of investigation in connection with the anti-trust act:

"(a) The commission shall investigate any alleged violation of the anti-trust act at the direction of the President, the Attorney General, or either house of Congress.

"(b). In suits actually brought by the Attorney General under the Sherman anti-trust law, the court, after decision, may refer to the commission any question as to the relief to be granted.

"(c). After a decree of dissolution against any corporation has been rendered the commission shall have the power on its own initiative or upon the application of the Attorney General to investigate the manner in which the decree has been carried out.

"The commission has no administrative power whatever under the committee bill. Its general investigations are made for the purpose of getting information for legislation by Congress. The special investigations are merely part of the work of the Department of Justice in connection with the enforcement of the Anti-Trust act. The commission's only power is that of investigation and recommendation.

"The bill that I will introduce contains all the provisions of the committee bill, with two important additions:

"1. To the commission is given discretionary power, whenever it may decide that it is practical, to require those corporations which are compelled to furnish annual reports to adopt a uniform system of accounts. This follows the interstate commerce law. The Interstate Commerce Commission originally had the power to require the railroads to make annual reports, but this power amounted to little until the commission received authority to specify the system of accounts the railroads should use.

"2. Section 7 of the bill which I will introduce declares unfair or oppressive competition in commerce to be unlawful. The commission is empowered and directed to prevent corporations from using such methods. The commission, whenever it shall have reason to believe that any unfair methods are being used by any corporation, (after notice and hearing,) shall have power to issue an order restricting and prohibiting the further use of such methods."

REFERENDUM ON TRADE BILL.

Will Ask 500 Organizations to Pass on Commission Idea.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States assigned to prepare a nation-wide referendum on proposed anti-trust legislation announced to-night that it had completed its report on the Interstate Trade Commission bill and would begin the referendum next Tuesday, April 14. The committee purposes to submit its report to more than 500 commercial organizations, scattered throughout forty-seven States.

The report is confined to a discussion of the Interstate Trade Commission bill. The committee says:

"When it becomes more evident what proposals further than a trade commission bill will actually go before Congress for consideration, the committee will hold further meetings and make a separate report with a purpose of affording members of the chamber timely opportunity to express their opinions."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or at the branch offices of the bureau, 315 Custom House, this city, by giving the number of the item referred to.

NO. 12,882. EXCAVATING AND MINING MACHINERY.—An American Consul has received a request from a prominent operater for catalogues and price lists of American made tools, machines, (electric and steam,) rock drills, air compressors, lathes, &c., for use in coal mining and quarrying. The companies in which this inquirer is interested expect to spend $50,000 within the next six months in the purchase of new machinery, and catalogues, &c., are desired as soon as possible.

NO. 12,883. SAWMILL MACHINERY.—An American consular officer in a Latin-American country would like to receive as soon as possible duplicate catalogues in Spanish of American sawmill machinery manufacturers who desire to export their products. One purchaser awaits their arival from which to make his selection.

NO. 12,884. VENEER MACHINERY.—A Director in a leading foreign business house wishes to get in touch with American manufacturers of veneer machinery. His firm is desirous of handling this class of machinery, for which they already have a number of applications. The person intends shortly to visit the United States.

NO. 12,885. MACHINERY FOR STERILIZING CEREALS.—An American consular officer in Canada states that a resident of his district desires to get in touch with American manufacturers of machinery for sterilizing cereals, used in the manufacture of breakfast foods.

NO. 12,886. BUILDING MATERIALS.—An architect in Australasia who intends to visit the United States is desirous of getting in touch with manufacturers of building materials and to acquaint himself with the up-to-date methods in building construction.

NO. 12,887. STEAM LAUNCH. — The American consulate at Madrid, Spain, reports that proposals are requested by the Comandancia de Artilleria de Cartegena for supplying a steam launch for the use of said comandancia, the estimated cost of which is $10,800. Proposals must be submitted through a local agent before May 5, 1914.

NO. 12,888. GENERAL MERCHANDISE FOR AUSTRALIA.—A dairy machinery company in Australia informs an American consulate that it is in search of agencies for American goods suitable for the Australian market.

NO. 12,889. SILK HOSIERY, KNIT GOODS, WEARING APPAREL, &c.—An American consular officer in South America reports that a business man in his district desires to enter into commercial relations with American manufacturers of silk hosiery, silk knit goods, wearing apparel, perfumery, and toilet articles. Correspondence may be in English.

NO. 12,890. CAST-IRON PIPE AND CASTINGS.—Bids are desired for supplying about 800 tons of cast-iron pipes and special castings, 12 to 20 inches, for the corporation, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England. Full particulars may be obtained from W. Leaf Lord, engineer and manager, Gasworks, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent.

CUSTOMS MEN ANNOYED.

Anonymous Letters Have Been Sent to Washington About Them.

Customs officials at New York would like to learn the identity of an anonymous letter writer, supposedly connected with the local service, whose principal activities appear to be devoted to sending communications to the Treasury administration at Washington advising the officials there of alleged infractions of the regulations on the part of heads of departments here.

At least two letters alleging violations of the regulations by high officials have been forwarded to Washington by this writer, with the result that the Treasury Department ordered investigations by the force of special agents. One of these investigations has just been completed. As in the case of the earlier inquiry by the agents, nothing warranting the alleged charges was developed, although witnesses in and out of the service were examined by the Government sleuths.

It was said yesterday that a disgruntled clerk attached to Appraiser Higgins's office is under suspicion. This person's activities, it is stated, are being investigated, and if proof can be obtained the guilty party is likely to be "dropped for the good of the service."

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Forecasts:

Ill. Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., cloudy, warmer; gentle to mod. n. e. to s. e. breezes.

U. Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., cloudy, warmer.

Wis.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., cloudy; warmer in e. mod. n. e. to s. breezes.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., unsett., prob. rains; cooler in w.

Okla., Ark., Mo., Kan.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., fair.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., cloudy.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon., warmer in e.; rains at night or Tues.; cooler Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair, cont'd warm Mon. Tues., unsett., prob. cooler.

Neb.—Fair, cont'd warm Mon. Tues., unsett. in w., fair in e.

N. Car.—Fair Mon.; cooler in e. Tues. fair; warmer; gentle shifting breeze.

S. Car., Ga.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers near coast; cooler in e. and s. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle shifting breeze.

Fla.—Showers Mon.; fair in n. w. Tues. fair; warmer in w.; gentle shifting breeze, mostly n. e. over n. w. portion.

Ala.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle n. to e. breeze.

Miss.—Fair Mon.; warmer in n. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle n. breeze, shifting to s. e. by Tues.

La.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle n. e. to s. e. breezes.

E. Tex.—Fair, warmer Mon., Tues.; gentle to mod. n. e. to s. w. breeze on coast.

W. Tex.—Fair, warm. Mon. Tues. fair.

Utah—Fair Mon. Tues. fair in s., cloudy in n.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., warmer in w. Tues. fair, warmer.

Ky., Ind.—Fair, warm. Mon., Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; warmer in n. and cent. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle shifting breeze, becoming s. by Tues.

Ill.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., cloudy; warmer in e. and s.; gentle shifting breeze, becoming s. e.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, cloaks, suits; Wallick.

ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. Harris, silks; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Word; G. L. Gerson, millinery; Miss Grace Parker, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. H. Morton, rugs; D. C. Ross, millinery; J. M. Fitchie, millinery; Worth.

CLEVELAND—Novelty Skirt and Suit Co.; M. Englander, skirts; J. Friedman, suits; Flanders.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—J. Liebel, skirts; Hoffman House.

CLEVELAND—W. E. Homer & Co.; W. E. Homer, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; L. Ehrbock, cloaks, suits, ladies', infants' wear; 19 E. 24th.

DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; Miss L. Russell, corsets; Miss Coffman, waists; Miss M. Garlock, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. Lee, domestics, dress goods; 71 W. 23d.

DENVER—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; Miss G. O. Preston, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.

DETROIT—The World; Miss M. Malbreuf, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

DULUTH—Silberstein & Bondy Co.; B. Silberstein, jobs coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

FLINT, Mich.—Princess Mfg. Co.; C. E. Frazier, piece goods; Grand.

HARRISBURG — Kaufmann's Underselling Store; D. Kaufman, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

HOUSTON—Foley Bros. D. G. Co.; M. J. Nugent, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

LOS ANGELES — Bullock's; F. P. Bacon, dress goods, wilks, linings; 95 Madison Av.

MILWAUKEE — Paris Fashion; M. Grossbaum, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster Co.; C. Kant, silks, dress goods, woolens, flannels; 116 West 32d.

PARKERSBURG—Cox & Hawkins Co.; H. C. Cox, hats; Hoffman House.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies', misses', coats, white dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Co.; Miss M. C. Long, ladies' wear; 214 Church.

PROVIDENCE—The World; M. Gerson, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

READING—Penn Cloak Co.; A. A. Aal, cloaks, suits; Claridge.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. L. Leszynsky & Co.; S. L. Leszynsky, ladies', misses' garments; 1,182 Broadway.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—L. A. Norton, dresses; Brotell.

SAVANNAH—I. Epstein & Bro. Co.; E. S. Epstein, notions, furn. goods, cloaks, suits; 851 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. Woods, boys' clothing; Miss Hubbard, fancy goods; 2 Walker.

ST. LOUIS—P. Roberts Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Rose, jobs Spring suits, coats, dresses; 170 5th Av.

TOLEDO—The World; Miss M. Landis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

TROY, N. Y.—W. P. Herbert & Co.; Miss E. Cannon, dresses; Brotell.

UTICA, N. Y.—S. C. Hunter; A. S. Hunter, lace, muslin underwear, housefurn. goods; 221 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, waists; 15 W. 29th.

WORCESTER—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; W. K. Stanley, prints, ginghams, silks; Mrs. M. Martin, millinery; Miss V. Alich, millinery; 75 Spring.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words equal to a line.

Do you want cash to conduct your business? We discount your notes, outstanding accounts, or we buy your excess of stock for cash; no proposition too large. Staff, 334 5th Av. Telephone 8068 Madison Square.

$25,000 CASH.

We are in the market to buy this amount of ladies', misses', and children's wear of every description, sample lines, jobs, or regular stock, underprice for special sales. B 168 Times.

WANTED, 200 DRESSES

in all materials, 1,000 ladies' and misses' suits in silk, fancy and serge; 500 dozen waists in all materials; delivery at once or within one week. W 200 Times Downtown.

We are ready to buy any quantity of coats and suits left over from the Spring season; we pay spot cash. Call, with samples, Eastern Jobbing House, 60 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 8268.

Job on knee pants, 500 dozen, all or part; good grades. Call or write 89 Sedgwick St., Brooklyn.

We are open for ladies' Fall skirts, only latest styles and materials. 12 West 27th St., top floor.

Jobber looking at linen suits and coats, 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 243 Lenox Av., near 125th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
The Best Method—Superior Native Teachers.
Private and class lessons. Day and evening.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free conversation circles for students.

FOR SALE.

Men's Clothing, $1 Weekly
Men's suits and overcoats, $12; $1 down, $1 weekly; ready made and to order, $15 up. Exchange Clothing Co., 19 Park Place, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, FLORA E.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORA E. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, Room 1308, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or before the 20th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1913.

ALBERT FALCK,
WILLIAM B. SYMMES, JR.,
Executors.
W. ROGERS WESTERFIELD,
Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PREDICT SUCCESS FOR CITY BOND SALE

Foreign Participation Expected in $65,000,000 Issue to be Offered on Wednesday.

4¼ PER CENT. JUSTIFIED

Great Amount of Money Awaiting Investment Assures Many Bids, Controller Prendergast Says.

Controller Prendergast expects to hold one of the most successful bond sales in the history of New York City on Wednesday, when bids will be opened in his office on the fifth floor of the new Municipal Building for $65,000,000 of new 4¼ per cent. corporate stock. This is to be the only offering of city bonds this year. Inquiries of the Finance Department indicate foreign participation in the loan, and it is believed that at least one Wall Street syndicate will submit an "all or none" bid.

"Not in any year for the last nine," said Controller Prendergast, "have the authorities looked forward with more certainty to a successful sale. The principal reason for this feeling is the cordial reception which the announcement has received from investors. Although many advised against the issuance of a bond bearing less than 4½ per cent. interest, the decision to make the rate 4¼ per cent. has proved fortunate.

"The fact that a great mass of money is awaiting the best kind of investment seems to assure the success of this sale, although there can be no doubt that the policy inaugurated by me of having but one sale a year has established a much firmer relation between the investing public and the city.

"Another strong reason is the fact that investors now have a better understanding of the city's actual financial condition than was ever possible in the early history of the consolidated city. The reforms in bookkeeping procedure started during the latter part of the term of my predecessor, Mr. Metz, and which we have carried almost to completion, have undoubtedly produced a healthy effect in the public mind regarding the city's financial affairs. Nor could I possibly overlook the fact that the much higher conception of public administration inaugurated during the last administration by Mayor Gaynor, and to the consummation of which Mayor Mitchel is giving his talents, has produced a very marked effect upon the financial interests of this city."

Last year's offering of corporate stock bearing interest at 4½ per cent. While the city will not obtain as high a price for this year's issue as it would if the rate were made the same, the difference is expected to be more than offset in the next few years by the annual interest saving amounting to $162,500. The bond market is much more attractive than it was on the occasion of the previous sale.

The 1911 sale was held Jan. 24 and was for $60,000,000 of fifty-year 4¼ per cent. bonds. The issue was very largely oversubscribed, 571 bids totalling $526,222,000. Of these 234 were successful at an average price of 100.904. The conditions were not especially favorable. At about the same time the Pennsylvania Railroad, announced a stock increase of $100,000,000, and there were a number of other important applicants for funds.

The sale in 1912, on May 7, came in the heat of the political controversy between Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft, which confused the money market. The issue was for $60,000,000 at 4½ per cent. This issue was also oversubscribed more than four times at an average of 100.747.

Last year the city again sold its bonds in the face of adverse conditions. In the same months other cities offered $19,000,000 of bonds which did not sell. In the following month issues aggregating $25,500,000 of municipal bonds failed. The new tariff was under consideration, and investors did not know what Congress would do. Nevertheless, the New York issue was oversubscribed by $31,000,000. The average price was 100.137, the lowest average in recent years, but the city's credit stood the test where other cities failed.

One element which makes the outlook satisfactory is that New York City bonds are absolutely tax free. According to the Charter city bonds can be taxed for State purposes, but as a matter of practice the city pays the tax. They are also exempt from the Federal income tax.

KATE GREENAWAYS
Children's, Juniors' and Misses' Dresses for Summer.
Paramount Mfg. Co., 119 W. 25th St.

RIBBONS White & Narrow OUR LINE A WINNER
MAX A. WITT & CO., 22 West 38th St.

HOSIERY. Lisle Hosiery—wide assortment all colors—prompt delivery.
H. P. FRIEDMAN & CO., 504 Broadway.
No Connection with Any Other House.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.
Fire Underwriters' Sale.
To-morrow, Tuesday, April 14, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at our additional salesroom,
52 Lispenard St., N. Y. City,
we will sell at public auction
for account of whom it may concern
SALVAGE STOCK OF
2,000 Original Pieces
Tickings, German Linen,
Cambrics, Imported Cretons,
Pillow Tubing and Casing
BURLAP, ETC.
Most of the goods in perfect condition; some damaged by water only.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
Leopold Gans Company
TEL. SPRING 18.

Department Store Fixtures.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell Tuesday, April 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at southeast corner of
14th St. and Sixth Ave.,
a stock of fine store fixtures, consisting of cash registers, silent salesmen, counters, tables, counter and computing scales, partitions, shelvings, wall cases, steel lockers, arc and electric lamps, R. T. desks, bookkeepers' and cashiers' desks, chairs, restaurant ranges and broilers, ice boxes, mirrors and also a large lathe and other fixtures appertaining to a retail store too numerous to mention. Entrance on 18th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
OFFICES
35
So. William St.
For Importers and Exporters. Exceptional light; reasonable Rents. On premises or
E. S. Willard & Co.
52 William St. Tel. 5067 John.

FOR RENT at reasonable rentals, several desirable stores in rapidly growing district, suitable for
STATIONERY, CIGARS DELICATESSEN
SPORTING GOODS DAIRY
CONFECTIONERY GROCER
FURNISHINGS MEAT MARKET
SHOES RESTAURANT.
Call, write or phone
WOLFSOHN & AUGUST,
1313 St. Nicholas av. Telephone Audubon 4078.

SAFES RESIST BURGLARS.

Thieves Break Their Bits in Trying to Force Coal Yard Vaults.

Thieves wearing gloves, to avoid leaving finger prints behind, attacked three safes in Reimer Brothers' Coal Yard, Atlantic Avenue and Hendrix Street, East New York, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. They smashed the combinations on two of the safes, but failed to penetrate to the interior. They broke their bits on the third safe. Then they broke into a cash drawer and stole $100. Several thousand dollars were in the safes.

The police said that the job looked like the work of the gang which broke into Thedford & Ackerman's Coal Yard two months ago and killed August Lehman, an aged watchman, with a bludgeon.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Men's Furnishings
Ladies' Neckwear
Toilet Articles
Smallwares
and Kindred Lines
Commencing Tomorrow,
TUESDAY, APRIL 14th,
and Continuing
Throughout the Week
This Sale will afford opportunity to secure Desirable, Up-to-Date Merchandise in the lines mentioned, at very radical reductions from usual prices. While the assortments will be very large, early buyers will find the best selections.
THE H.B.CLAFLIN COMPANY
WORTH & CHURCH STREETS NEW YORK
NO GOODS AT RETAIL

AUCTION SALES

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley, and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.
LIQUIDATION SALE
by PUBLIC AUCTION
(by order of Edw. B. Jennings, Treasurer of Samoset Company)
4—PARCELS of REAL ESTATE—4
1003—Lots of MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT—1003
to be sold separately, in lots to suit purchasers, on the premises of the
SAMOSET COMPANY
at CENTRAL FALLS and VALLEY FALLS, R. I.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22D, 1914, commencing at 9:30 o'clock A. M.
The real estate will be sold at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
1 COTTON STOREHOUSE AND LOT, area 23,337 sq. ft. Opposite freight station, with frontage on Mill and High Sts., Valley Falls.
1 FOUR TENEMENT HOUSE AND STORE on Mill St., Valley Falls; area of land, about 7,322 sq. ft.
1 FOUR TENEMENT HOUSE, corner of Mill and High Sts., Valley Falls; area of land, 3,113 sq. ft.
1 FOUR TENEMENT HOUSE on High St., Valley Falls; area of land, 5,741 sq. ft.
1003—LOTS of MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT—1003
consisting of Pickers, Cards, Mules, Looms, Spinning Frames, Combers, Spoolers, Warpers, Bobbins, Scrap, Leather Belting, Surveyor's Transit, and Office Furniture.
(Now in the Samoset Mills.)
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
Managers of Estates, 170 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

MERCHANDISE.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE
EMBROIDERIES
Flouncings, Allovers, Neckwear, etc., Inventoried at Over $75,000,
Formerly the property of JENNY E. SINGER, Inc., an Assignee of
JOHN FRISCHKNECHT & CO.
Will Be Sold To-morrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday, April 14th and 15th, 1914,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M. each day, on premises, 13-21 East 22d Street, near Broadway, New York City,
By D. HARTMANN, AUCTIONEER.
This stock consists of a full and complete line of Cambric and Swiss Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, Corset Coverings, Ruffled Muslins, Baby Match Sets, Galloon Sets, Orgy, Veils, Fancy and Plaque Galloons; Real Swiss Bands, Allovers, Venice and St. Gall Insertions, Ruffled Flouncings, of the highest grades; Hemstitched and Scalloped Flouncings, and a most beautiful line of Ladies' Collars, Medallions, Yokes and Motives, also a very fine line of Imported Crepes, Batiste and Lawns. Also all the Elaborate Fixtures, consisting of Solid Oak Tables, Stockings, Cabinets, Bookcases, Roll Top and Flat Desks, all in the extreme latest styles, made by the Library Bureau, Cabinets and Clothes Racks, Pigeon-holes, Monarch Typewriter No. 3 and Desk, 2 Double Door Safes, and about 250 Feet Solid Oak Shelving and Frames, Plate Glass Partitions, also a lot of Chairs, Linoleum, Rugs, Pictures, Counters with Drawers, and in fact everything found in a well established place of this kind.
ON EXHIBITION TO-DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 13TH,
with descriptive catalogues, from 10:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. NOTICE:—The above offering is one of exceptional merit, as this entire stock was imported for the present season's demand, the goods are exclusive and positively most modern, and should prove a splendid advertising medium for department stores, and an exceptional chance for retailers, jobbers and manufacturers as well. Will be put up in suitable lots, and sold strictly without reserve.
Auctioneer's Office, 8 Greene Street, New York. For information telephone 4200 Spring.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Wednesday, April 15, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at our Salesrooms, 15-17

Wm. A. Read & Co.

United States and Canadian
Municipal Bonds
Maturing in from 5 to 25 Years

Yielding
4.20% to 5⅛%

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Good Security For Your Money

When hydro-electric power plants have available ample water supply, ample generating capacity, and a good market for their output, the properties constitute one of the best forms of security on which to base conservative investment bonds. Ask us to send you Circular 1427 describing first mortgage 5% bonds of this character.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York

New York City BONDS
Sent free on request, Card—Showing

A. Full details 146 SEPARATE ISSUES New York City Bonds.
B. Dates of all previous sales, amount Bonds sold, and prices City received at Sale.
C. Financial statement NEW YORK CITY, showing total amount Bonds outstanding New York City to-day.
D. Amount Bonds in Sinking Fund.
E. Details of Brooklyn and all other issues.

Every Investor should have this Schedule. Write us to-day.

Farson, Son & Co.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Had traders been in different mood some of last week's news might easily have given considerable stimulus to the stock market, but as it was, after advancing a little the first two days prices began to decline again, and by the end of the week had lost a good deal of ground. In the long run the result of the year's farming will probably count for more in shaping the course of trade than any other single factor, and yet the April Government crop report, which gives the Winter wheat crop such high promise, was received with more or less indifference. Another item of good news from Wall Street's point of view was the decision in favor of the Lackawanna in the Government's suit against that road and the Lackawanna Coal Company. Here was a matter which bore not only upon the position of this one road, but upon other anthracite properties similarly situated and also to some extent on the general question of reorganization under the Sherman law, for the Government action in this case was brought under that statute as well as under the commodities clause of the Hepburn act, but the market made practically no response to the news of this decision.

For some time traders have been left pretty much to their own devices in the stock market, and this in itself helps to account for the depressed state of sentiment among them. It is only at exceptional periods that outright purchases of stock or liquidations of stock holdings by the public at large bring about aggressive price movements, but without some substantial public following either on one side of the account or the other traders find profit-making difficult. When they weary of the effort they are usually in a frame of mind to emphasize the unfavorable elements in the situation, and to give to the favorable factors less consideration than they deserve. Something of this kind seems to have been done last week in failing to attach more importance to some of the week's news, notably the crop report. It is, to be sure, too early to form a definte opinion regarding the year's harvests, but not too early to be hopeful regarding them when hope is supported by so good a beginning as that recorded in the April Government report.

The trader does not ordinarily look as far forward as the investor, and this no doubt accounts in part for the small interest which the stock market seemed to take in this report. It is looking rather to what may happen in the next sixty or ninety days than to the conditions which may prevail after harvest time. In this narrower view of the outlook the trader finds a number of things which give him concern, notably the declining tendency which has recently been shown in trade, with which he connects in varying degree, according to the personal viewpoint, the bearing of governmental activities on business enterprise. So it was that the monthly statement of the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation exerted as much influence as any other single item of last week's news It showed a falling off of 372,000 tons for the month, which was not, however, considered as significant in itself as was the fact that the output was declining as the month covered by this report was ending. This falling off in orders on hand was, in fact, less than the increase recorded during February, but whereas then the Steel Corporation's mills were being operated in the neighborhood of 80 per cent., they are now being run at a much lower figure. And this, in general terms, is true of the steel trade as a whole.

Over a period of years the steel trade is as good a single index of general business as any other, but it is not fair to assume in the present instance that business as a whole has been receding as much as has the steel trade. Indeed, there is much evidence to the contrary, including that supplied by the record of bank clearings, which at the moment are making favorable comparison not only with last year, when bank clearings were falling off at this season, but even with this period in 1912. Due count must be taken of the part which the very small buying by the railroads is playing in the decline in the orders reaching the steel trade. Frequent reference is made to deferred railroad demands, sometimes, perhaps, on unsound premises, but there can be very little doubt that the retrenchment programmes recently entered upon by the railroads touched many items of expenditure which cannot indefinitely be suspended. In this sense demand for railway supplies is piling up and must sooner or later be satisfied. If the railroads were of one accord to resume buying on a normal scale, the effect would very speedily show on the order books of the steel mills. It is probable, moreover, that some such movement would result from the granting of the rate increase which the railroads are pleading for. It is measurably true, therefore, that the steel trade is as much interested as are the railroads themselves in the outcome of the rate case. But it is expected to be at least a month, and possibly two or three months, before a decision is reached in that matter. Before that time, however, there may be an opportunity to judge with a little more assurance what the outcome of the commission's deliberations will be. That opportunity might be afforded in the decision expected from the Interstate Commerce Commission early in May on the broad question whether present railway revenues are or are not adequate.

While reasons exist for suspending judgment in respect to a variety of matters in which the stock market is interested, conditions have early been moving of late in favor of an improved bond market. During the next sixty days the investment demand will have to stand the test of a large amount of new issues, but in attempting to gauge the effect of this upon the investment market it is necessary to bear in mind that practically all the new issues which are planned are for refunding purposes. In many instances they will replace temporary issues which are soon to mature. If the railroad bond market stands the test of new issues as well as the municipal market has the announcement of the $65,000,000 issue for which New York City will receive bids on Wednesday, nothing more can be asked. That proposed issue, so far from hurting the market, has not prevented a further rise. The new bonds themselves in the "when issued" trading have advanced practically ever since the issue was announced, and were at the close of last week quoted as high as 102. While the fact that most of the new issues which are now foreseen will merely replace outstanding obligations makes it easier for the market to care for the new securities, it would be much more satisfactory, having regard to the situation as a whole, if a much larger proportion of the coming flotations of securities represented the raising of additional capital for investment in corporate enterprise. That would give stimulus to trade which is altogether lacking in loans which merely replace other loans the proceeds of which have already been spent.

When large, new issues are made for new work one very tangible sign will be afforded that some of the restrictions which now hold business enterprise in check have been lifted. Some of these it is within the power of Government to lift, and wise statesmanship would suggest that being done with as little delay as possible. Underlying economic conditions are for the most part satisfactory, and such encouragement as would be afforded by the granting of a rate increase, by wise revision of some proposed laws, and by the adoption of a broader viewpoint in dealing with those matters in which business and Government come into contact, could very easily enliven the spirit of enterprise. A change for the better in this respect would be greatly facilitated by the existing ease in money and by the excellent outlook for this year's farming. The opportunity presented is well worth seizing.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Effect of Ulster Less — Americans Favored—Money Outlook Good.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The Stock Exchange is taking its customary Easter holidays. The political strain over Ulster is distinctly less severe in its effects on the City, and the general outlook consequently remains good.

Active dealings in oil shares continue. The small denomination of most of these shares, which rarely exceeds $5, and the fact that no considerable number of the public has ever lost large sums in this group all at the same time, make them a convenient medium for the reviving of the confidence of speculators.

Markets in general remained very firm before the holiday, which was an indication of their oversold condition. The Canadian Western freight rates decision affected Grand Trunk even more than Canadian Pacific.

Stock buyers are inclined to view the American market with favor, though the slump in M. K. T. on Thursday here was an important unsettling feature.

The better tone of the market for South African mines was accompanied by a certain amount of option buying.

The outlook for money is fairly good. The last bank return was the first published this year which showed reserve lower than at the corresponding date last year, but this was due to the increased circulation of coin for the Easter holidays.

BOURSE HALTS COMMITMENTS.

Paris Waits End of Holidays—Rentes Depressed—Money Abundant

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—The Bourse rejoiced over the dissolution of the Chamber before the determination of the general income tax, which delays the attack on national finances. This assisted a recovery in most speculative departments, with many bears hurrying to cover. All speculative commitments were deferred till after the Easter holidays.

Rentes were slightly depressed. The Treasury again borrowed 100,000,000f. on six months' notes at 2½ per cent., denoting the imminence of a new French loan.

The Brazilian loan negotiations are still held in abeyance because English bankers require that there shall be instituted international control of the State and Federal borrowing there, which Brazil rejects. Brazilian funds and Brazilian rails were sluggish.

Bulgaria has rejected the proposal of the French banks to advance three hundred millions, if Russia will guarantee it. The new Anglo-French group is now negotiating the same amount on the tobacco tax.

At the close money was abundant, but its holders were distrustful, and discounts were therefore above London rates. It is said that some French banks are availing themselves of the financial facilities given by the English discount market. Next week's fortnightly liquidation is expected to be uneventful. The American department was neglected and dull.

MONEY EASIER IN BERLIN.

But Trading Narrowed Before Holiday—Reduced Bank Rate Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—Business and trading were restricted by the approach of the holidays, with the tendency weak, though showing slight improvement on Wednesday and Thursday. Canadian Pacific was the centre of interest after the Western rate reduction was made known. This caused a sharp reaction in Canadian Pacific, but failed to influence the general market, and other American issues were scarcely affected.

Notwithstanding the fact that the public held steadily aloof and trading was extremely narrow, banks tried to animate traders with talk of cheerful prospects for the security markets. Bankers' circulars assert there are good prospects for a more active, stronger market, owing to easing money, which grew more pronounced this week.

Bidding for private bills was brisk. The tendency of private discount was lower, and the call rate approached Berlin's minimum level. The Reichsbank's return compared favorably with 1913, and all circumstances encourage the hope that the Reichsbank will reduce its rate in April.

The easy monetary outlook encouraged the buying of home Government bonds, which slowly rose under a moderate investment demand.

Although a further reduction of German steel export prices occurred, and the general iron market situation remained unfavorable, iron and coal shares showed a fairly firm tone.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 6	1.00¼	99⅝	96	95¼
April 7	99⅞	99¼	95⅝	94⅝
April 8	99⅞	99¼	95½	95⅛
April 9	1.00¼	99⅞	96⅝	95¼
April 11	1.00⅛	99⅝	..	..
Week's range	1.00¼	99¼	96	95⅛

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 6	91¼	90⅝	87⅛	86⅝	86⅞	86¼
April 7	Holiday					
April 8	90⅞	90¼	86⅜	86	86⅜	86
April 9	91½	90⅞	87	86¼	86⅝	86¼
April 11	91½	90⅞	87⅝	86¼	86½	86⅛
Week's range	91½	90½	87⅛	86	86⅞	86

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 6	68¾	68	68⅝	68¼	68½	68
April 7	Holiday					
April 8	69⅛	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	69	68¼
April 9	69⅝	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	68⅞	68¼
April 11	69	68⅜	68⅜	67⅝	68⅛	67⅝
Week's range	69⅝	68⅝	69¼	67⅝	69	67⅝

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 6	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	39¼	38½	38
April 7	Holiday					
April 8	39½	38⅞	40	39¼	38⅝	38⅛
April 9	39¼	38⅝	39½	38⅜	38⅝	37⅝
April 11	38⅝	38¼	39¼	38⅜	37⅝	37¼
Week's range	39⅝	38¼	40	38⅜	38⅝	37⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 6	10.50	10.42	10.70	10.62
April 7	Holiday.			
April 8	10.60	10.52	10.80	10.72
April 9	10.55	10.52	10.77	10.72
April 11	10.52	10.50	10.72	10.70
Week's range	10.60	10.42	10.80	10.62

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 6	11.12	11.07	11.30	11.25
April 7	Holiday.			
April 8	11.20	11.17	11.37	11.32
April 9	11.20	11.15	11.40	11.32
April 11	11.15	11.12	11.35	11.32
Week's range	11.20	11.07	11.40	11.25

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 6	20.82	20.72	20.87	20.80
April 7	Holiday			
April 8	21.00	20.82	21.05	20.87
April 9	21.03	20.92	21.07	20.97
April 11	20.97	20.92	21.00	20.92
Week's range	21.03	20.72	21.07	20.80

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
April 6	12.48	12.35	12.40	12.25	11.69	11.59
April 7	12.80	12.61	12.50	12.32	11.76	11.63
April 8	12.83	12.73	12.52	12.42	11.77	11.70
April 9	12.77	12.66	12.48	12.38	11.78	11.66
Wk's rge	12.83	12.55	12.52	12.25	11.77	11.59

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 11, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
360.	Alas. G. M.	24⅞	25¼	24⅛	24⅛
8,020.	Amal. Cop.	76⅜	77⅝	75⅝	75½
70.	Am. B. Sug.	22¾	23½	22¼	22⅜
1,940.	Am. Can.	29	29⅜	28	28
30.	Am. C. & F.	50¼	50¼	50	50
30.	Am. Cot. Oil.	43	43	42¾	42¾
420.	Am. Ice Sec.	30⅜	30⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10.	Am. Loco ..	33½	33½	33¼	33¼
350.	Am. S. & R.	69⅛	69⅛	68¼	68¼
50.	Am. Sug. R.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
140.	Am. T. & T.	122¼	122⅝	119⅞	119⅞
80.	Am. Cop. Co.	35⅜	36	34⅜	35
150.	A., T. & S. F.	90⅞	91	90⅛	90⅜
540.	Balt. & Ohio	89⅞	90¼	89½	89½
110.	Beth. Steel.	40	40	38⅜	38⅜
210.	B. R. T.	92½	92¼	92	92
180.	Cal. Pet.	26⅛	26⅛	23	23⅛
8,200.	Can. Pac.	206	207	198	198½
470.	Cent. L. C.	35½	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝
550.	Ches. & Ohio	53½	53⅝	52⅞	53
740.	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	100¼	101⅜	99⅜	99⅜
10.	Chino Cop.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
140.	Col. F. & I.	32¾	32⅞	30¼	30½
180.	Con. Gas.	133	133	131½	131⅝
40.	Corn P. Ref.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
40.	D. & R. G.	12	12	11⅜	11⅜
30.	Distil. Sec.	17½	17½	16⅝	16⅝
440.	Erie	29½	30	29¼	29¼
50.	Gen. Motors	78	78	78	78
660.	Goodrich, (B. F.) Co.	26½	27⅜	26	26
730.	Great N. pf.	127½	127½	123⅜	123⅞
100.	G. N. Certs. for Ore P.	34	34½	32⅝	32⅝
10.	Gug. Explor.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
170.	Int.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	15½	15½	15	15
880.	Int.-Met. pf.	62⅛	62½	60¾	60¾
2,280.	Lehigh Val.	144	145⅞	144	144
490.	Mex. Pet.	66⅜	67⅝	64¼	64¾
130.	Mo., K. & T.	18	18	15	15⅜
20.	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	43¼	43¼	43	43
2,260.	Mo. Pacific.	25⅝	26⅛	24⅝	24½
20.	Nev. Con. C.	15	15	15	15
1,390.	N. Y. C.	89⅝	90⅛	89	89⅛
3,540.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69⅝	69⅞	66⅜	67
10.	Nort. W.	104	104	104	104
610.	North. Pac.	114⅜	115	111⅛	111½
30.	Pacific Mail.	24	24	24	24
420.	Penn. Rail.	110⅞	111	110¼	110¼
10.	Press. S. C.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
460.	Ray Con. C.	22⅜	22⅜	21¼	21⅜
21,640.	Reading	165¼	166⅜	164⅞	165
10.	Rep. I. & S.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
10.	R. I. & S. pf.	86	86	86	86
740.	Rock I. Co.	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3¼
140.	R. I. Co. pf.	6¼	6¼	5	5
90.	Rum., (M.) Co.	9	9	7⅜	7⅜
30.	Rum., (M.) Co. pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
10.	Seaboard Air Line pf.	55⅛	55⅛	55¼	55⅛
560.	South. Pac.	94¼	95	93⅝	93⅝
200.	South. P. Rts.	⅛	⅛	3-32	3-32
40.	S. R. ext.	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
80.	Tenn. Cop.	35⅛	35⅛	34½	34⅝
220.	Texas Co.	145	145	142⅜	142⅝
110.	Third Ave.	44	44	43	43
30.	U. B. & P. Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10,380.	Union Pac.	159¼	160	157⅝	158
1,050.	U. S. Rub.	61¼	61¼	59¾	60¼
26,580.	U. S. Steel.	63⅝	63⅝	60⅝	60⅝
110.	U. S. S. pf.	110¼	110¼	109¾	110
300.	Utah Copper	57⅜	57⅜	56	56
50.	V.-C. Chem.	31⅛	31⅛	30⅜	31
340.	Wabash	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
40.	Wabash pf.	5½	5½	4⅞	4⅞
160.	W. U. T.	62½	62½	62	62¼
180.	W. E. & M.	74⅜	75	74	74
100,310					

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following table are given the stocks in which no transactions have occurred in the current year, together with the last price in 1913 at which a sale was made and the bid and asked price on Saturday last:

	Last Price.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Coal	75	83	97
American Tobacco pf.	99⅜	..	..
American Water Works pf.	95	..	..
Associated Merch. 1st pf.	93	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	116½	116½	135
Central Coal & Coke. pf.	85⅜	..	..
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	65	..	..
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	131	135	150
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	135	140	..
Consolidation Coal, Md.	102¼	..	..
Cuban-American Sugar pf.	90	..	84
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	85	..
Du Pont Powder pf.	93	..	..
Int.-M., pf. vot. tr. cfs. ext.	58	..	..
Iowa Central pf.	14½	13	19
Keokuk & Des Moines.	7	4	8
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	42	38	..
Lake Shore	185	..	..
Michigan Central	170	..	190
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	92	100
New York Dock.	8	5	20
New York & Harlem.	365	..	..
New York State Railways.	86½	..	..
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	195½	185	..
Philadelphia Co.	87½	88	88
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	157	..	..
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stock cfs.	78	..	78
St. J. & Grand Isl. 1st pf.	45	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. new cfs.	30	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. pf. cfs.	96½	..	..
South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	102	..	106
Ry. Sec., M. & O. stk. tr. cfs.	72¼	70½	77
Toledo Railways & Light.	24	..	..
Twin City R. T. pf.	135	125¼	..
U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	37	20	32
U. S. Red. & Refining.	½	..	..
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	78⅜	70	87
Virginia Ry. & Power pf.	96⅜	96	..
Vulcan Detinning.	4	11⅜	11
Weyman-Bruton	235	215	300

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal. Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
April 6	1¼@2	1¾	2¼@2¾	2¼@3	2¾@3
April 7	1¼@2	1¾	2¼@2¾	2½@3	3
April 8	1¼@2	1¾	2¼@2¾	2½	2¾@3
April 9	1½@2	2	2¼@2¾	2½@2¾	3

Week's Range.—On call, 1¼@2; renewal rate, 1¾; 60 days, 2¼@2¾; 90 days, 2½@3; six months, 2¾@3.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3@4; renewal rate, 3¾; 60 days, 4¾@5; 90 days, 4¾@5; six months, 4¾@5.

Year to Date.—On call, 1½@10; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 2¼@4¾; 90 days, 2¾@4¾; six months, 3@4¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 2@7; renewal rate, 3; 60 days, 3¼@6½; 90 days, 3¾@6; six months, 4@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
April 6	1 13-16	1 13-16@1¾	2½	2½
April 7	1 13-16	1 13-16	2½	2½
April 8	1¾	1¾	2½	2½
April 9	1 15-16	1¾	2½	2½
April 11	1 15-16	1¾	2½	2½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4½	Feb. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Mar. 19, 1914
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.	Cable. Close.
April 6	4.8655	4.8645	4.8650	4.8500	4.8675
April 7	4.8650	4.8645	4.8650	4.8500	4.8675
April 8	4.8695	4.8690	4.8695	4.8525	4.8690
April 9	4.8695	4.8670	4.8675	4.8525	4.8700
April 10	4.8675	4.8670	4.8675	4.8525	4.8700
April 11	4.8685	4.8680	4.8680	4.8525	4.8700

Week's range—

	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
High	$4.8695	$4.8525	$4.8700
Low	4.8645	4.8500	4.8675
Same week last year—			
High	4.8710	4.8235	4.8765
Low	4.8645	4.8275	4.8750

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 6	Par	Par	* 5c	*30c
April 7	Par	Par	†10c	*25c
April 8	Par	Par	†10c	*20c
April 9	Par	Par	†10c	*25c
April 10	Par	Par	†10c	*25c
April 11	Par	Par	†10c	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. P.	Madrid. Gold.	Lisbon. Prem.
April 6	25 17	20 43½	6.20	18.00
April 7	25 16	20 44½	6.10	18.00
April 8	25 16½	20 44½	6.20	18.00
April 9	25 16	20 44½	6.20	18.00
April 11	25 15½	20 45¾	6.20	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
April 6	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 7	77 9	76 4½	27
April 8	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 9	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 11	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
April 6	76 5-16	86f 70c	77	87
April 7	76⅛	86f 52½c	77	87
April 8	76 3-16	86f 60c	77	87
April 9	76⅛	86f 72½c	77	87

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb market for the week ended Saturday, April 11, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
125.	Am. S. G. Co.	26	25	25	— 3
1,200.	Brit.-A. Tob.	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
2,300.	B.-A. T. new.	22⅞	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
35.	Houston Oil..	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
25.	Kelly S. T....	58	58	58	..
1,075.	M. of A. new.	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
2,500.	Maxwell M..	8½	7¼	8	+ 1⅛
1,415.	M. M. 1st pf..	34⅜	33½	33½	— 1⅛
1,500.	M. M. 2d pf..	12½	11⅝	12¼	+ 1¼
1,420.	Pneb. S. & R.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
12,400.	R. & H. C. new	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
1,350.	Savoy Oil.....	12⅜	11¼	12	— 1⅛
1,400.	Steri. G. w. i.	7	6⅞	7	..
4,000.	U. C. S. w. i.	96	94	94	— 1⅞
50.	U.C.S.pf.w.i.	117	117	117	+ ½
1,400.	U. P. S. Corp.	5⅜	4⅜	5⅛	..
2,900.	Way. C. & G.	6	5⅜	5⅞	..
100.	Wilcys Overl'd	65	65	65	— 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

5,000.	A.-A. Oil, new	17⅞	17	17⅜	..
225.	Atlantic Ref.	665	628	642	..
1.	Borne-Scrymsr.	295	295	295	— 5
675.	Buckeye P. L.	146	140	144	+ 1
575.	Continental O.	242	215	230	—10
11.	Crescent P. L.	54	52	52	..
70.	Eureka P. L.	275	270	275	+ 5
240.	Galena-S. Oil.	173	169	169	+ 4
315.	Indiana P. L.	146	138	146	+ 5
700.	Nat. Transit.	41	39½	40	— 1
82.	N. Y. Transit.	281	270	273	—15
235.	Northern P. L.	115	113	114	— 4
4,200.	Ohio Oil.....	195	178	187	— 4
875.	Pierce Oil....	90	80	80	— 4
1,300.	Prairie O. & G.	525	455	457	—66
315.	Solar Refin'g.	355	318	330	—30
750.	S. Penn. Oil.	394	360	367	—18
440.	South. P. L.	230	220	230	+ 2
15.	S. W. Pipe L.	144	141	141	— 8
2,950.	S. O. of Cal.	335	303	310	—22
1,445.	S. O. of Ind.	497	445	470	—23
7,625.	S. O. of N. Y.	235	209	224	— 6
1,425.	S. O. of N. J.	422	403	416	— 3
135.	S. O. of Ohio.	415	390	400	—34
235.	S. O. of Kan.	490	460	475	—25
262.	S.O.Ky. new.	282	267	272	— 8
550.	Un. T. Line...	91	87	88½	— 3½
1,700.	Vacuum Oil...	242	224	230	—10½
10.	Wash. Oil....	50	50	50	— 2

UTILITIES.

1,225.	Manhat. T....	1¼	1	1 1-16	..
7,000.	No. Am. rts..	⅝	1-16	1-16	..
2,400.	Un. C. S. rts.	4¼	4	4¼	..

RAILROAD.

1,400.	U. P. rts. ex. $3 C. div....	28⅝	28⅛	28½	..

MINING.

4,500.	*Beaver Con..	32	30	31	— ⅛
11,900.	*Big Four.....	10	8	8	— 2
3,200.	Boston Mon..	8⅜	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅛
5,500.	Braden Cop...	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
1,171.	Brit. C. C...	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
140.	Buffalo Mines.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
950.	Canad'n C.w.i.	2⅝	2¼	2

Paul Smith's Electric Light & Power & RR. Co.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds Due 1936. Interest May & Nov. 1000 each—callable at 105.

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BRIEFS IN BELMONT SUIT.

Court to Decide This Week on Alimony for Wife of Financier's Son.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum will decide this week just how much alimony shall be paid to Ethel Lorraine Belmont who is the wife of August Belmont's son Raymond. Briefs from the lawyers representing both sides of the case were handed to the justice last Monday and they covered the case from the time that young Mr. Belmont first met Ethel Lorraine until he left her. The two dates cover a period of about four years.

Mr. Mooney, counsel for Mrs. Belmont, in his brief asserts that the defendant is still living in luxury notwithstanding that the testimony showed that his income was only a little more than $600 a year. The brief of Mr. Nicoll, counsel to Mr. Belmont, maintains that the only question involved is the amount of alimony that shall be given to the plaintiff. In his brief he says:

"During the existence of their relations she admits having received over $30,000 in cash from the defendant; how much more he actually gave her the evidence does not disclose. But whatever the amount, she has either saved or squandered the greater part of it. His fortune has meanwhile melted away, so that to-day his entire possessions are worth but $14,000 and produce an income of not more than $600. The rest was spent while, as she claims, she was 'constantly in his company'. If on a consideration of the whole case your Honor is of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to still more of the defendant's now comparatively insignificant capital, for the depletion of which the evidence shows she is quite as much responsible as the defendant himself, then we submit that the amount must be purely nominal."

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 11, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$8,500,000	..	..	.....	12	18
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	42	44
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	85	88
Do pf. ($50)	1,061,300	1½	Q	Feb 1, 14	$47½	$49
Am. L. & Tr.	13,919,301	1¾	Q	Feb 2, 14	365	369
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1¾	Q	Feb 2, 14	107	109
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	66	68
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	81	83
Do op. warr.	1,804,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 6% nos.'21	2,300,000	3	S	F. & A.	9	13
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	96	98
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	48	52
Aguad'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	72½	74½
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	22	26
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Ashev. L.& P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,400,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
Au.-Alk. 5s, '35	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Ban. R. & E. Do pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	44	48
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	117	119
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Buf. Cr 1st 5s	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100¼	101
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1½	Q	F. & A.	..	98
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	Apr 1, 14	100	101¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,693,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¾	108
C.M.L.& P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	M. & N.	94	97
Do 6s, '40..	1,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	55	65
Chas. Con R., G.& E.($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do 5s, '30....	1,753,000	2½	S	M. & S.	63	95
C.L.H.& P. 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	100
Cl.R. 1st5s, '31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Colo. Power. Do 7% pf	13,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s.'36	425,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Do com.	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Do pf.	15,500,000	1	..	.....	..	..
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	60	61
C. T. & P....	9,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88¾	89¼
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	73	74
C. P. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103¾
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	89
El. Bd. Dep. pf.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
El. B. & S. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	67	70
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	98¼	100
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	2,500,000	½	..	Dec 30,13	20	30
Do 5s	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	75	80
Ex. Sgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	1,003,900	..	..	.....	75	78
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	77	80
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	101
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	4,750,000	..	..	.....	20	23
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,14	70	73
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
G. W. Power 5s, '46	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	125
Do 6s, '32..	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39..	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	108
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, '40..	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	468,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
J.C.-H.& P. 4s	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	64¼	65
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¾	78½
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Do 1st 1.r.5s	9,543,080	..	..	.....	14	15
K. C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 11	35	40
K.C. Ry. & L. '22	2,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	83½	89½
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	7,242,000	2½	S	J. & J.	68	74
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	86	88
Lincoln Gas & Elec....	3,089,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 14	99	101
L. R. Ry. & L. & G. & E. 5s	2,250,000	..	..	.....	30	84
Mut. Alliance	4,883,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	104
Mobile Gas. pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Feb 16,14	93½	97½
Do 1st 5s, '41	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,433,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Nashville R. & L. 1st 5s, '37	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	85	87½
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
N. Y. West'r LGM4s.2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	83
N. Y. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '43..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	17	21
Do 1st 6s, '31	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
N. St. Power Co. pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	85	92
N. T. Tr. 5s.	8,386,700	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	16	18
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	70	75
Ont. P. stock	2,630,000	2½	Q	J. & J.	100	101¼
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,868,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	87	90
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '30	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ot. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	89	92
Ozark P. & W.	1,030,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Pac. G. & El. 5s	1,500,000	..	..	.....	34	39
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
Pub. S. C. 5s	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	101
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	20,047,370	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	104¾	105
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$50
Roch. & Lbs tax ex. N.Y.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	11	18
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s, '48..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Rock. L.& P. 5s..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	77
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
Sch. Ill. R. & P. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '33..	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scrn. Ry ($50)	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	1½	Q	..	60	67
Do con. 5s, '32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	62½	70
Scran. El. 5s.	1,100,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	97½	100
Seattle Elec. con 5s, '29.	4,383,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¼	102
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sierra & S. F. Div. 1st 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sp. Cal. Ed.. Do pf.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
Do gen. 5s, '39	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,14	87	88
S. W. U. Cor.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	97	98
S. Power 5s	15,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Spok. & Inland R. 5s..	6,000,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 13	32½	35½
Sup. W. Lt. & P. 1st 4s, '31	3,956,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	101
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	1,800,000	2	S	J. & J.	90	94
Do pf. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	M. & N.	80	88
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '36	11,784,950	2	Q	Mar 16,14	$8	$9
Tenn. R., L. & P.	814,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Do pf.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	17½	18½

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1.
b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 11, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¾
Un. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf....	6,929,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf....	7,707,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	75	77
United Util....	5,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	71	77
Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	71	78
Utah Sec. Cor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	27,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Wash. H. & E. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America ..	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	560	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	212	215
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 2, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	5	S	Dec 30,13	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	180	195
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	565	605
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	173	178
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	410	425
Citi'z C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	173	179
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 13	348	352
C'l & L. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	155	162
Colonial	400,000	2½	S	Mar 31,14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	Q	Jan 1, 14	300	320
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	S	Apr 1, 14	174	177
Corn Exch..	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	314	317
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	155	165
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat...	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	885	905
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	350
Fourth Nat..	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	182	186
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 31,14	220	240
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	130	140
German Ex...	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	375	415
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	270	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	650	660
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	275	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	500	520
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	177	183
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	615
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	..	.....	240	250
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	240	250
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,14	230	236
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	168	176
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	165	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	315
Mutual	2,000,000	6	S	Apr 1, 14	175	185
Nat. Nassau..	1,000,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	310	320
New Nether-land	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	170	180
N.Y. (N.B.A.).	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	210	225
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	325	375
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	S	Oct 15,13	162	170
Park Nat....	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 2, 14	230	235
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	365	370
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	420	..
Security, new	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	105	120
State	1,000,000	5	S	..	125	135
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	180	200
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	S	Dec 31,13	145	155
West Side....	200,000	6	S	Mar 31,14	275	..
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
			S	Dec 31,13	560	575

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1.
b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	420	430
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	150	154
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	470	485
Col.-Knick....	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	440	450
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1010	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	410	420
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 2, 14	1110	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	8e	S	Dec 31,13	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	230	245
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	285	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Mar 31,14	540	562
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	270	280
Home	750,000	2	S	Jul 15,07	100	110
Hudson Tr....	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	140
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	570	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	153	158
Lincoln	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	153	158
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	S	Sep 30,07	115	122
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	360	370
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	135	145
New York....	3,000,000	8	S	Mar 31,14	130	140
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Mar 31,14	590	605
People's Tr.	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 10,13	970	990
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 14	285	295
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31,14	405	415
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 14	..	410
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Mar 31,14	410	425
			S	Jan 2, 14	1050	..

b—Incl. 2% extra.
e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Do 5s, '47..	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '51	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	15,718,380	..	..	.....	102	104
Cities Serv.. Do pf.	27,388,426	½	M	Apr 1, 14	91	98
Col. G. & E. 6s, '27	19,091,000	1½	S	J. & J.	71	73
C. G. of N.Y. 1st cn. 5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30....	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
E. O. G. 1st 5s	18,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Georgetown Gas 5s, '61.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 13	136	139
Kan. Nat. G. 1st 6s, '16	12,000,000	..	..	.....	81½	84½
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	65
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
N. Am. 5s, '48	2,144,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	95	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 5s, '30	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102
N. Y. & E. R. 5s, '90....	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	97	100
Pac. G. & E. Do pf.	2,568,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Port. G. & C. 5s	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	87½	89
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	5,421,000	2½	S	Feb 14,14	81	89
Do deb. 5s..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S'b'k Wat. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	4,490,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	12,892,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s,'51	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99½
Syra. Lt. 1st 5s, '51	6,479,500	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col. tr. 5s, '35..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	70½	81
Wash'ton G. Do 5s, '60..	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	101
W. N. Y. W.	2,600,000	2½	V	J. & J.	92½	97½
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	83	93
	5,000,000	..	..	.....	107	108
	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Brit.-Am.	$18,116,500	2½	Q	Mar 31,14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED APRIL 11

Range for Year 1913. High	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period
150	110	108	Mar. 11	91	Feb. 20	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q
24⅝	18	25¼	Apr. 6	20⅜	Jan. 6	.....	..	..
9	7⅝	14½	Feb. 20	8⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..
43	40	49	Jan. 26	43½	Jan. 6	.....	..	..
80¾	61	78⅛	Feb. 4	70¾	Jan. 8	.....	..	..
67	41¼	55½	Mar. 19	47⅜	Jan. 2	Feb. 23, 1914	1½	Q
99	90	97½	Jan. 23	91	Jan. 8	Jan. 15, 1914	1	Q
50½	19⅜	28¼	Jan. 22	20	Mar. 5	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	QQQ
86	65	73¼	Jan. 26	68	Mar. 11	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
90¼	89½	97½	Feb. 11	90	Jan. 9	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q
129⅝	127⅜	146⅞	Feb. 20	129½	Jan. 12	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q
46¾	21	35⅛	Jan. 27	28	Apr. 11	.....	..	..
129½	90¼	96	Jan. 24	89	Jan. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
56⅜	36½	39¾	Feb. 4	44⅛	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	QQQ
117	108	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
43¾	33¼	38⅜	Jan. 26	35½	Apr. 9	.....	..	..
78¼	60¼	68	Jan. 29	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA
87	80	88¼	Mar. 24	84½	Mar. 18	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
109¾	105	106	Jan. 16	104	Mar. 19	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
57⅜	33½	40⅝	Feb. 3	37½	Jan. 8	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
98	92½	97⅝	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 15	June 1, 1911	2½	Q
166	85	110¼	Jan. 21	100	Jan. 9	Dec. 1, 1913	5	SA
5⅞	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4⅛	Jan. 19	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
27¾	15¾	25⅜	Feb. 6	20⅝	Feb. 25	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..
12½	6⅞	12⅜	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1¼	..
83⅝	20	31⅝	Jan. 23	10	Jan. 8	.....	..	..
44½	27	32¾	Jan. 16	28	Mar. 11	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾	..
100⅜	94	102¼	Mar. 25	96	Jan. 6	Aug. 26, 1908	1¼	..
13	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	7	Jan. 13	Jan. 21, 1914	1⅜	Q
61½	41⅝	50¼	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3	.....	..	..
74⅝	48⅜	71⅛	Feb. 4	63½	Jan. 3	Nov. 8, 1913	2	SA
107	97	106	Jan. 27	98¾	Jan. 3	Mar. 16, 1914	1	Q
88	78¼	85	Jan. 19	82	Mar. 12	Mar. 2, 1914	1⅜	Q
133	130	172	Jan. 31	160	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
105	100	104	Feb. 20	99⅞	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	3	Q
104	25	37⅛	Feb. 16	28	Jan. 6	Mar. 31, 1914	1½	Q
118	99⅞	109⅝	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	.....	..	..
116⅜	110¼	113⅞	Jan. 7	107⅝	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q
140	110	124¼	Jan. 30	119	Feb. 10	Mar. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
204⅜	200	256	Mar. 23	230⅝	Apr. 1	Mar. 2, 1914	2	Q
106¼	96	103½	Feb. 20	101¾	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
23½	15	20⅜	Jan. 28	13½	Mar. 4	.....	..	..
82	74	85	Jan. 26	72½	Mar. 4	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
32¼	11⅞	17⅜	Jan. 23	13⅜	Feb. 16	Apr. 1, 1913	1	Q
41½	30¼	38⅞	Feb. 3	29⅜	Jan. 9	Jan. 14, 1914	75c	Q
120	22	29⅞	Jan. 8	15⅝	Apr. 3	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..
43½	42½	43	Jan. 29	43	Jan. 29	Dec. 15, 1913	1½	Q
106⅜	100¼	100⅜	Jan. 23	93¼	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	QQ
102¼	96	101⅝	Feb. 9	97¼	Jan. 13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA
53½	36¾	52¼	Mar. 5	38½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA
103⅝	100¼	108½	Mar. 23	102¼	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA
106⅜	90⅝	98⅝	Jan. 24	87¾	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA
88	77¼	82⅜	Feb. 26	77½	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA
1⅝	1	1¼	Feb. 9	⅞	Mar. 24	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..
41½	25	44¾	Mar. 11	29½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
74	62¼	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
92⅜	83½	94¼	Mar. 6	87½	Jan. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
137⅞	121	136⅞	Feb. 11	120	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q
188	171½	180	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
125	110½	130	Jan. 22	125	Mar. 30	Feb. 20, 1914	2	Q
47⅝	38¾	44	Feb. 4	37⅛	Jan. 9	Mar. 31, 1914	3½	SA
54	34⅞	40	Jan. 2	38	Feb. 6	Sep. 1, 1910	75c	Q
94⅝	60	70	Feb. 13	68¼	Feb. 11	July 21, 1913	2	Q
..	..	70	Feb. 18	58	Apr. 11	Feb. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
41¼	24¼	31⅝	Feb. 5	28½	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1	Q
33	32¾	38⅛	Jan. 27	30	Mar. 19	Dec. 31, 1912	1¾	Q
69	60	69	Jan. 28	46	Mar. 19	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..
65¼	55	35	Jan. 24	30	Mar. 24	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..
142⅝	125⅛	130½	Jan. 24	124½	Jan. 2	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q
17⅞	7⅜	13¾	Jan. 31	7¾	Mar. 25	.....	..	..
27⅞	17	27	Jan. 20	20	Mar. 25	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼	Q
77	74	80	Jan. 20	80	Jan. 20	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA
100⅛	91¼	99⅜	Feb. 3	91¾	Jan. 2	Mar. 1, 1914	1⅜	Q
167	147½	159½	Feb. 4	147⅜	Mar. 30	Mar. 20, 1914	2½	Q
445	380	405	Jan. 27	388	Jan. 8	Jan. 20, 1914	2½	Q
28⅛	13⅜	19¼	Jan. 31	10½	Feb 25	.....	..	..
41	23	31½	Feb. 4	19¾	Mar. 13	Jan. 15, 1911	2¼	Q
80⅜	67⅛	75	Jan. 30	72	Jan. 17	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q
21⅜	9⅝	20½	Mar. 4	17	Jan. 3	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..
8½	4	6	Feb. 26	6	Feb. 26	.....	..	..
16¾	10	11	Jan. 26	9½	Jan. 9	.....	..	..
82½	20¼	32¼	Jan. 23	27¼	Jan. 3	.....	..	..
49½	38½	49¾	Jan. 27	42¾	Jan. 3	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..
41	28¼	40¼	Jan. 28	35	Jan. 2	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..
18	11	15	Jan. 24	15	Jan. 24	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	Q
44	33	42	Jan. 27	35¼	Jan. 16	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q
183⅛	175	180	Jan. 23	170	Apr. 9	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q
100⅞	105	108½	Feb. 13	101½	Feb. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
140	129⅜	136⅜	Feb. 20	140	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q
81¾	70	79¼	Mar. 10	37⅜	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
68	15⅛	27⅜	Apr. 7	17½	Jan. 5	Nov. 1, 1913	3½	SA
105½	..	98⅝	Feb. 16	19⅝	Jan. 17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..
132⅜	115½	134⅜	Feb. 4	123¾	Apr. 11	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
128	..	..	Feb. 16	125	Jan. 20	Feb. 2, 1914	1¾	Q
41¼	25½	39¼	Jan. 19	31⅛	Apr. 9	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	Q
52¾	40¾	57½	Apr. 2	44⅝	Jan. 8	Mar. 31, 1914	87½c	Q
87	80	*84	Mar. 7	*82	Mar. 23	.....	..	..
96	90	*96	Mar. 6	92	Feb. 5	Nov. 15, 1913	2½	SA
150	150	165	Feb. 4	162	Apr. 1	Nov. 15, 1913	3	SA
113	109	115	Mar. 26	110	Jan. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q
125	125	127	Jan. 31	125	Jan. 24	Mar. 31, 1914	2½	Q
120	100⅜	120¼	Mar. 14	116	Jan. 19	Mar. 25, 1914	65c	M
128⅝	102¾	115	Jan. 28	107	Jan. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA
19½	13⅞	18½	Mar. 24	15½	Jan. 7	.....	..	..
19½	12⅜	16⅜	Jan. 24	14½	Feb. 25	.....	..	..
65⅝	47	63	Jan. 24	58½	Mar. 7	.....	..	..
58	58	58½	Mar. 30	58½	Mar. 30	.....	..	..
30	5	10	Jan. 24	7	Jan. 8	.....	..	..
90	26	36	Jan. 26	25	Mar. 23	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	Q
111½	..	113⅝	Jan. 22	107¼	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼	Q
116	111	118⅝	Mar. 4	113½	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼	Q
110¼	95½	112	Feb. 22	107⅞	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¼	Q
114⅝	111	117⅛	Feb. 18	114⅜	Jan. 6	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼	Q
12⅝	6½	10⅞	Feb. 20	6	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	1¼	Q
48½	32½	41	Jan. 31	35¼	Mar. 10	.....	..	..
28½	4½	9⅞	Jan. 20	6¼	Jan. 9	Jan. 15, 1914	½	Q
20	15⅞	29	Jan. 19	19	Jan. 2	Feb. 1, 1913	½	..
10¼	7½	7½	Jan. 21	7	Jan. 17	.....	..	..
78	53½	71¼	Apr. 7	65½	Jan. 30	.....	..	..
28⅝	21⅜	27⅜	Jan. 31	24⅜	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1	Q
61¾	56	62	Jan. 23	58	Jan. 12	.....	..	..
97	77	91	Mar. 14	80	Jan. 15	Jan. 15, 1914	1	Q
110	106¼	108⅛	Apr. 10	106	Mar. 12	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
83	58	105	Feb. 25	81	Mar. 12	Feb. 2, 1914	2	Q
102	97	105	Mar. 3	99	Jan. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
49⅞	20⅜	40	Jan. 26	32¾	Apr. 9	Jan. 31, 1913	1	Q
104½	90⅜	101	Feb. 4	95	Jan. 2	Mar. 16, 1914	1⅜	Q
11	7	9	Jan. 23	6½	Feb. 28	.....	..	..
35	16	21½	Jan. 28	17	Apr. 3	Jan. 15, 1908	1	..
188⅝	141¼	156¾	Jan. 23	142¼	Mar. 30	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q
235	195	231	Mar. 7	219¾	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q
116½	106½	112	Mar. 18	111⅝	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	4	Ex.
48¼	30	36	Feb. 5	28	Jan. 15	Nov., 1896	1	..
39⅝	21	38	Jan. 26	31⅜	Mar. 12	.....	..	..
105	80	105	Mar. 19	101	Feb. 26	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
95	84	105	Jan. 24	95	Feb. 26	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
200	150	190	Apr. 7	166	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
116½	102	113¼	Mar. 14	110	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
142¼	126¼	141⅞	Jan. 19	133⅜	Jan. 3	Feb. 10, 1914	3½	SA
87	75⅝	87⅜	Feb. 20	77	Jan. 12	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
69	62	70	Jan. 27	63½	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
132⅝	127	133	Feb. 7	125	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
78⅞	65	69¼	Jan. 17	57	Mar. 31	Mar. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
105½	97½	103¼	Feb. 9	100	Feb. 18	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
42⅞	32⅜	38	Jan. 27	32½	Feb. 9	.....	..	..
152	127⅝	151¼	Jan. 30	130⅜	Feb. 9	.....	..	..
78⅝	41⅜	73½	Feb. 9	46½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
91⅜	69	87	Feb. 4	76	Mar. 18	.....	..	..
20⅞	20⅜	24⅜	Feb. 16	21¾	Jan. 3	.....	..	..
22¼	12	16½	Jan. 31	12½	Jan. 6	.....	..	..
36	30	33⅝	Jan. 22	31	Apr. 1	.....	..	..
142½	115¼	137	Feb. 5	121	Apr. 8	.....	..	..
145	131	145	Feb. 2	140	Apr. 9	.....	..	..
83⅛	81¼	84⅜	Jan. 31	80	Apr. 3	.....	..	..
29½	18⅛	24	Jan. 22	14¾	Apr. 3	.....	..	..
64½	52	60	Jan. 30	39½	Apr. 9	.....	..	..
38⅝	21¼	30	Jan. 27	23⅜	Mar. 13	.....	..	..
*100	*100	104½	Mar. 19	104	Jan. 30	.....	..	..
..	..	50	Mar. 20	48⅜	Apr. 9	.....	..	..
..	..	102¼	Mar. 27	101⅜	Apr. 8	.....	..	..
..	..	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	.....	..	..
*163	*161	166¼	Mar. 26	166¼	Mar. 26	.....	..	..
170	132½	144	Jan. 21	140	Jan. 29	Feb. 2, 1914	3½	SA
130	104	139	Feb. 3	122	Jan. 6	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q
124⅞	116	124	Mar. 14	119¼	Jan. 2	Feb. 28, 1914	1¾	Q
15	6⅝	14	Feb. 3	9⅝	Jan. 8	July 15, 1905	1	..
85⅞	43	52	Mar. 26	36	Mar. 7	Mar. 31, 1914	1½	Q
107¾	102	109	Feb. 18	103	Jan. 3	Mar. 31, 1914	1½	Q
39	31	34	Feb. 6	30	Jan. 13	Feb. 10, 1913	2	..
27⅛	8¾	14	Jan. 26	10	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
23	13	16½	Jan. 22	14⅝	Jan. 7	Mar. 31, 1914	37½c	Q
82½	56	89	Jan. 28	61	Jan. 7	Mar. 20, 1914	1¾	Q
109¾	90¾	96⅜	Jan. 31	87⅞	Mar. 6	Mar. 20, 1914	1¾	Q
63¼	47	75	Mar. 6	59	Mar. 26	Mar. 1, 1913	4	..
..	..	72	Mar. 12	72	Mar. 12	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA
26	25	26½	Mar. 11	26½	Mar. 11	Oct. 15, 1913	1	..
..	..	*115¾	Mar. 13	*115¾	Feb. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
126½	65¾	78	Jan. 22	65¼	Mar. 4	Sep. 30, 1913	1½	Q
33⅝	23⅝	31⅝	Jan. 22	23	Jan. 4	Aug. 4, 1913	2	..
47¼	39	43	Jan. 12	26	Mar. 30	Jan. 1, 1914	½	..
113¼	98	105¾	..	97½	Jan. 9	Mar. 19, 1914	1½	Q
87	80¼	88½	Mar. 12	85	Jan. 7	Feb. 19, 1914	1¼	Q
81½	60	79¼	Mar. 14	65	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
122⅜	101¾	118½	Feb. 4	109	Jan. 2	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	Q
75⅝	54	65	Feb. 5	59	Jan. 16	Mar. 15, 1914	1½	Q
3¼	2	2½	Jan. 17	2¼	Jan. 17	Dec. 30, 1902	30c	..
107⅞	106	104½	Mar. 5	103	Apr. 1	.....	..	..
85	80	88	Jan. 27	85	Jan. 2	Mar. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
31½	16	83½	Jan. 27	80	Mar. 9	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	Q
46	27	29	Jan. 21	23½	Mar. 10	Dec. 1, 1890	1	..
96	82	90	Jan. 24	86½	Jan. 19	.....	..	..
128⅝	106	115¾	Jan. 31	108¾	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q
123	104	125	Jan. 5	120¼	Jan. 3	Feb. 28, 1914	1½	Q
12	6	10	Jan. 22	6	Mar. 17	Feb. 25, 1914	2	Q
29	15	29	Feb. 5	26	Jan. 23	.....	..	..
95	85	*95	Mar. 17	*93	Jan. 17	.....	..	..
104	77¼	91	Feb. 4	70	Mar. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
200	166	191	Mar. 25	95¾	Apr. 1	Jan. 26, 1914	1½	Q
24⅝	14½	23¼	Feb. 4	17⅜	Jan. 2	Jan. 26, 1914	1½	Q
12	7	13¼	Feb. 4	8	Jan. 16	.....	..	..
100	90	93	Feb. 3	83	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
85	15¼	45	Feb. 14	25¾	Jan. 6	Mar. 11, 1914	1¾	Q
103⅜	86⅛	104	Jan. 30	90⅝	Jan. 6	Feb. 25, 1914	1½	Q

Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	Week Ended April 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Ye'r Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales. W'k Ended April 11.
$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	24¾	25¼	24	24	145	— ½	19,900
7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	12¾	12¾	12	12	..	— ⅛	
24,878,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	..	— ⅛	751
15,554,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	76⅝	77⅜	75¼	75¼	77⅝	— 1⅜	400
158,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	57	57½	56⅝	56⅝	..	— ⅛	42,800
18,930,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	..	+ ⅛	300
27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	35¼	— ⅛	100
5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	..	..	..	69½	86	..	100
41,993,300	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	..	..	..	90	..	..	
41,223,300	American Can Co.	139	139	139	139	..	— 2½	
30,000,000	American Can Co. pf.	29½	29¾	28	28	36¼	— 1⅝	100
30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	92	92	91	91	97½	— 1¼	7,800
16,984,700	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	97½	— 1¼	420
20,553,700	American Cities	116	116½	116	116½	..	— ½	600
10,630,900	American Cities pf.	36	36	35½	35½	38	— ½	220
2,500,000	American Coal Products	62	62	62	62	70½	— 2½	500
20,937,100	American Coal Products pf.	84	84	84	84	..	..	100
10,108,800	American Cotton Oil Co.	43	43	42½	42½	47	..	200
18,000,000	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	97⅛	97½	97¼	97½	..	— ¼	150
11,274,100	American Express Co.	..	..	..	100⅝	..	..	
19,548,900	American Hide & Leather Co.	..	..	..	4½	..	..	
19,045,100	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	..	..	..	22⅝	25½	..	
16,730,000	American Ice Securities Co.	30¾	30⅞	29½	29⅝	25⅞	— ⅝	1,700
10,650,000	American Linseed Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½	..	— ⅛	100
25,000,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	..	..	..	103½	..	..	
25,000,000	American Locomotive	34½	34½	34	34	36	— ½	400
5,730,000	American Locomotive pf.	100⅝	100½	100⅜	100½	..	+ ¼	200
8,888,900	American Malt Corporation	..	..	..	7⅝	10¼	..	
50,000,000	American Malt Corporation pf.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48½	55	— 1½	355
50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	69¼	69¾	68¼	68½	..	+ ⅛	3,175
50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	105	— ⅛	2,280
11,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B.	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	..	— ½	400
3,940,800	American Snuff Co.	161⅜	162	161⅜	162	178	+ 1½	200
10,218,000	American Snuff Co. pf., new	..	..	..	103	..	..	
45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	32½	32½	32¼	32½	36	— ½	200
25,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100½	100½	99¾	100¼	114½	— ½	700
344,648,800	American Tel. & Cable Co.	111	111	111	111	..	+ ½	200
40,212,000	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	..	..	..	59	62	..	
51,707,900	American Tobacco Co.	122¼	122⅝	120	120	131½	— 1⅞	1,800
20,000,000	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	235	238½	235	237	239	+ 3	2,280
40,000,000	American Woolen Co.	105⅝	106½	105¼	105¾	..	..	1,300
10,700,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	..	..	..	104¾	18	..	
106,232,100	American Writing Paper pf.	..	..	..	76½	78	..	
9,990,000	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	..	..	..	14	30¼	..	
40,000,000	Assets Realiz. Hon Co.	35¾	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	38¾	— ⅝	3,900
195,631,000	Associated Oil Co.	..	..	..	15⅞	106½	..	
114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	..	..	..	43	..	..	
67,558,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	97⅛	97⅛	96½	96⅝	102½	— ⅛	2,310
..	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100¼	100	100¾	100	— ⅛	230
20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS	122	122	122	122	123½	— 1⅜	100
20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	49	49	47	47	48	— 1⅝	400
150,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	108¾	108¾	108	108	104¾	..	300
60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80⅝	90¼	80¼	89¾	99½	— ½	4,000
8,931,200	Batopilas Mining	80½	80½	80½	80½	..	..	
14,869,800	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	..	..	..	80½	..	..	100
14,008,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	41	41	39	39	34½	— 2	
64,304,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	85	85	82¾	82⅝	71	— 1¼	4,300
17,990,000	Brooklyn Union Gas.	92⅝	92⅝	91⅞	92	91½	— ⅛	510
7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	..	..	..	12⅞	13	..	4,915
10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.	107⅝	107¾	107⅝	107¾	8	..	
14,647,300	Butterick Co.	..	..	..	27	..	..	71
14,000,800	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM.	26½	26½	23	24	44⅝	— 3	
12,981,500	California Petroleum pf.	66	66	65	65	73	— 2	2,700
15,000,000	Canada Southern.	..	..	..	65	..	..	350
259,951,300	Canadian Pacific.	206½	207¼	198	198	213½	— 8½	
11,572,900	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf.	..	..	..	88	..	..	84,250
39,592,800	Central Leather Co.	35¾	35¾	34½	34½	99¾	..	
33,270,200	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾	95¾	— 1	5,330
27,436,800	Central of New Jersey.	..	..	..	320	325	..	200
16,000,000	Central of South American Tel.	..	..	..	22	..	..	
62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	53⅜	54¼	52⅝	53¼	68½	— ⅝	5,800
10,537,800	Chicago & Alton.	..	..	..	9⅝	10	..	
19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	12½	12½	12	12	25⅜	— ⅜	
45,188,900	Chicago Great Western.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	17½	— ⅜	500
43,779,700	Chicago Great Western pf.	33	33	33	33	30	+ ⅛	
118,935,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100¾	101⅜	99¼	99¼	..	— 1⅛	8,720
136,274,900	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	..	..	..	99¼	134½	— 4⅜	
179,191,700	Chicago & Northwestern.	133	133½	132½	132⅝	158	— 1	1,585
22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	..	..	..	175

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. RICHARDSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Edward R. Finch, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Henry W. Richardson, bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt in the State of New Jersey, District of New Jersey.

The property to be sold consists of the following:

(a) A parcel of land, with a frame residence thereon erected, known as No. 83 Vernon Terrace, in the City of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning in the westerly line of Vernon Terrace at a point therein distant southerly forty-six and eighty one-hundredths feet (46.80) from the intersection of the southerly line of Park Avenue with the westerly line of Vernon Terrace; thence running along said westerly line of Vernon Terrace south twenty-nine degrees five minutes west fifty (50) feet to line of land conveyed by Myra D. Jennings and Winthrop D. Mitchell, executors to Edward Lour; thence along said Lour's line northerly fifty-eight degrees forty-six minutes west, one hundred and thirty-eight and seventy-five one-hundredths feet, (138.75;) thence north twenty-nine degrees five minutes east fifty-two and ninety-one one-hundredths feet, (52.91;) thence south fifty-seven degrees, thirty-four minutes east one hundred and thirty-eight and ninety one-hundredths feet (138.90,) to said westerly line of Vernon Terrace and place of beginning.

Subject to a first mortgage of $7,500 and interest at five per cent. from June 1st, 1913, and accrued taxes of about $127.

(b) All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the City of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Furchard Avenue with the westerly line extended of South Brighton Avenue; thence along said easterly line north twenty-three (23) degrees, fifteen (15) minutes east one hundred and sixty (160) feet; thence south sixty-six (66) degrees, forty-five (45) minutes east, three hundred and eighty and twenty-two-hundredths (380.22) feet to land fronting on East Park Street; thence along that land south eighty-three (83) degrees west; three hundred and seventeen and sixty-hundredths (317.60) feet; and thence north sixty-six (66) degrees, forty-five (45) minutes west one hundred and five and eighty-six-hundredths (105.86) feet to the place of beginning.

Subject to a first mortgage of $2,500 and interest at five per cent. from May 2nd, 1912, and accrued taxes of about $131.00.

(c) All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the City of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning in the westerly side of South Clinton Street at a point distant one hundred feet and sixteen one-hundredths of a foot northerly from the northerly line of Rhode Island Avenue; thence running north fifty nine degrees, thirty-two minutes, west one hundred feet and sixteen one-hundredths of a foot; thence north twenty-seven degrees, thirteen minutes, east fifty feet; thence south sixty-two degrees, forty-six minutes, east one hundred feet to said westerly line of South Clinton Street; and thence along the same south twenty-seven degrees, thirteen minutes, west fifty-five and sixty-eight-hundredths feet to the place of beginning.

Free and clear but subject to accrued taxes of about $16.00.

(d) All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Township of South Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Elmwood Avenue, as laid out on a map entitled "Map of Prospect Park, South Orange, Essex County, N. J.," distant forty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the same with the southerly line of South Fourth Street, as laid out on said map; from thence running (1) southerly along said line of Elmwood Avenue fifty feet; thence (2) westerly, at right angles to said line of Elmwood Avenue one hundred and thirty-nine feet, more or less, to the easterly line of lands heretofore conveyed by the party of the first part to Benjamin J. Downer; thence (3) northerly along that line fifty feet and five one-hundredths of a foot; thence (4) easterly, parallel with the second course, one hundred and thirty-seven feet, more or less, to said line of Elmwood Avenue and place of beginning.

Subject to the usual restrictions against the sale of liquor and the maintenance of any factory or business, and that a residence shall cost not less than $6,500. For full particulars as to covenants see Book R 31 of Deeds, Page 102, in the Register's Office of the County of Essex, New Jersey. Subject also to accrued taxes of about $6.00.

(e) All those lots, tracts, or parcels of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Morris, in the County of Morris, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a point on Pear Street distant two hundred feet, on the south side thereof east from the corner of Whitney Avenue and Pear Street at the line of Lot No. 48 heretofore conveyed by Ida S. Ball and husband to Henry C. Richardson; thence running along said line of Lot No. 48 south one hundred and fifty feet; thence east forty feet; north one hundred and fifty feet to the south side line of Pear Street; thence west along the said south side line of Pear Street to the point or place of beginning.

Being Lot No. 49 in Block C as shown on a Map of Bellevue Park, filed of record December 21st, 1887, Map No. 107.

Also all those three certain lots or parcels of land adjoining the above, known on said map before mentioned as Lots Nos. Fifty, Fifty-one, and Fifty-two in said Block C. Each of said Lots Nos. 50-51-52 having a frontage of fifty feet on the said south side of Pear Street in Block C, and a uniform depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

Also all those two certain lots or parcels of land known and distinguished upon the said map of Bellevue Park aforementioned as Lots Nos. sixty-seven and sixty-eight (67 and 68) in Block C aforesaid, each having a frontage of fifty feet upon the north side line of Whitney Avenue by a depth of about one hundred and twenty-two feet, but irregular.

Also all that certain lot known and designated on map aforesaid as Lot No. sixty-six (66,) said lot having a frontage of forty feet upon said north side line of Whitney Avenue, by an irregular depth of about one hundred and twenty-five feet.

Also all those three certain lots or parcels of ground upon said map aforementioned as are known and distinguished as Lots sixty-three, sixty-four, and sixty-five, said lots having each a frontage upon the north side of Whitney Avenue in Block C of fifty feet by an irregular depth of about one hundred and twenty-eight feet.

The above lots are conveyed with restrictions that at no time shall any of them be used for any objectionable purpose that may become a nuisance to the neighborhood, under a penalty of damages to the parties aggrieved.

Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part herein by Charles Heath and Anne M. Heath, his wife by deed dated March 5th, 1898, and recorded March 12th, 1898, in Book P 15 of Deeds of Morris County, on Page 41.

Also all those lots, tracts, or parcels of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Morris, in the County of Morris, and State of New Jersey, viz.: Lots numbered forty-five, (45,) forty-six, (46,) forty-seven, (47,) and forty-eight, (48,) each having a frontage of fifty feet upon a certain street called Pear Street, and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet as laid down upon a certain map or plan of Bellevue Park, Morristown, New Jersey, filed in the County Clerk's Office of said Morris County, on December 23d, 1887, upon reference to which said map the boundaries of said lots will more fully appear. Subject, however, to the following restrictions, "that at no time hereafter shall the said lots be used for any slaughterhouse, bone boiling establishment, or any other noxious business that could be an injury to the neighborhood." Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Henry W. Richardson and Emma M. Richardson, his wife, by deed dated March 5th, 1898, and recorded March 12th, 1898, in Book P 15 of Deeds for Morris County on P. 47.

Subject to accrued taxes of about $48.

(f) All those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises, hereafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Piscataway, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, being forty-eight lots whioh on a map entitled "Map of the Field Property, Situated in the City of Plainfield, New Jersey," filed April 27th, 1896, in Middlesex County, are known and designated as lots numbered one hundred and eighty-nine (189) to two hundred and thirty-two (232), each inclusive.

Being the entire block bounded on the north by Marion Street, on the east by Field Avenue, on the south by Firth Street, and on the west by Plainfield Avenue.

Subject to a first mortgage of $6,000 and interest at five per cent. from February 11th 1913, and accrued taxes of about $45.

(g) All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of Plainfield, Union County, New Jersey, and in the Township of Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Field Avenue and Marion Street; running thence easterly along the northerly line of Marion Street six hundred feet to the westerly line of Central Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of Central Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Marion Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Central Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with Marion Street four hundred and fifty feet to the easterly line of Field Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly line of Field Avenue one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to a first mortgage of $6,000 and interest at five per cent. from March 29th, 1913, and accrued taxes of about $45.

(h) All those certain tracts or parcels of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Piscataway, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, comprising Lots Nos. 505 to 578, inclusive, and 595 to 604, inclusive, in Block No. 19 on a certain map entitled "Map of Edgerton Park, Middlesex County, New Jersey, adjoining Plainfield and Dunnellen, surveyed December, 1903, by J. R. Bauer, C. E., Bliss Heath, N. J." and which said map is filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Middlesex, N. J., said lots being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Washington Avenue and Eleventh Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street 261.20 feet; thence southerly 200 feet to the northerly side of Twelfth Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Twelfth Street 235.10 feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of Washington Avenue 201.28 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to accrued taxes of about $17.25.

(i) All those certain lots, tracts, or parcels of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Nutley, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, being known as and by Lots Numbers forty-one (41), forty-two (42), forty-five (45), and forty-six (46), on a map entitled "Map of Lakeside tract, property of Nutley Realty Company, at Nutley, N. J.," surveyed and mapped by Frank T. Shepard, Surveyor, Nutley, N. J., and filed in the Register's Office of the County of Essex in case No. 549 on the twenty-first day of June, 1907.

Lots forty-one (41) and forty-two (42) are more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of Lake Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northeastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of High Street with the northwesterly line of Lake Street; and running thence north forty-nine (49) degrees seven (7) minutes west and at right angles to Lake Street eighty-four and thirty-three one-hundredths, (84.33) feet; thence north thirty-six (36) degrees forty-two (42) minutes east fifty and fourteen one-hundredths (50.14) feet; thence southeastwardly and again at right angles to Lake Street ninety-seven and ninety-nine one-hundredths (97.99) feet to the northwesterly line of Lake Street; thence southwestwardly along the northwesterly line of Lake Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Lots forty-five (45) and forty-six (46) are more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of Lake Street distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet northeastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of High Street with the northwesterly line of Lake Street; and running thence north forty-nine (49) degrees seven (7) minutes west and at right angles to Lake Street ninety-one and sixty-four one-hundredths (91.64) feet; thence north thirty-six (36) degrees forty-two (42) minutes east fifty and fourteen one-hundredths (50.14) feet; thence southeastwardly again at right angles to Lake Street ninety-five and thirty one-hundredths (95.30) feet to the northwesterly line of Lake Street; thence southwestwardly along the northwesterly line of Lake Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to certain restrictions contained in the deed by which Henry W. Richardson acquired title, for full particulars of which see Book H 48 of Deeds P. 373, in the Register's Office of the County of Essex, and accrued taxes of about $30.

(j) All household goods, fixtures, bric-a-brac, furniture, etc., at No. 83 Vernon Terrace, in the City of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey.

Further particulars in regard to said liens may be obtained from the Trustee.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises from March 30th to April 12th, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above-described property may be made in two ways:

First—For any or all of the parcels of real estate above described.

Second—For the household goods, furniture, fixtures, etc.

Bids must be submitted to the Trustee at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before three o'clock in the afternoon, April 13th, 1914, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto.

Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated March 31st, 1914.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Trustee,
32 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.
KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Trustee,
115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 14, 1914, for Contract 86 for the construction of a part of the Queens conduit, a portion of the city pipe lines of Catskill Aqueduct, in the city Aqueduct Department, and extending from Fort Greene Park along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, and Willoughby Avenue to Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The work to be done includes the furnishing and laying of about 12,200 feet of 66-inch steel pipe, 300 feet of 48-inch cast iron pipe, a 48-inch to 66-inch Venturi meter, with valves and other appurtenances, together with maintenance for one year.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

RESORTS.

—And the Fun of the Day Ends With Dancing

All day you fish in shady streams—canoe on mirror-like lakes rimmed with high mountains—croquet or tennis or tramp through fragrant woods. And all evening you dance or perhaps yield to the enchantment of the moonlight on the lake.

This year—spend your vacation in Sullivan, Ulster, Orange or Delaware County—"The Playground of the Empire State."

Call or Send Now for Free Book—"SUMMER HOMES"

Contains 125 pages of beautiful pictures and descriptions. Gives the addresses, rates, conveniences of nearly 1000 hotels, boarding houses and farm houses. Contains maps showing drives, distances, streams and lakes.

Call and get free copy at

225 Fifth Ave.; 425 Broadway; Grand Central Terminal (Room 3724) 75th St. & Amst. Av. Cortlandt St. Ferry Brooklyn—726 Fulton St., 954 Broadway 1 W. 125th St. (Hub) 1 W. 42d St. Ferry 125th St. Ferry Hoboken—Erie Station
Or send 6c postage *to J. B. STEWART, General Passenger Agent (Dept. D), Grand Central Terminal, New York City.*

Spend Decoration Day in this delightful vacation land and select the spot for your summer outing. Reduced rate excursion tickets sold May 29, 30, 31.

New York, Ontario & Western Railway

NEW YORK—Long Island

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 13th. References. Tel. 236 Glen Cove.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

Leading high-class, moderate-rate hotel.

ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates, $2 up daily, $10 up weekly. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 15-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. ALSO 5-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Beach. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

Glaslyn-Chatham Park Place. House from Beach. Steam Heat; Sun Parlor; Elevator to street level; Running water, private baths; unobstructed ocean view. NATHAN L. JONES.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD. INTERNATIONAL Practice Games.

Reserve your accommodations at the famous **LAUREL HOUSE**

The tonic of the Pines—the invigorating atmosphere—the variety of sports and the excellent cuisine make life most enjoyable at the LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood.
Golf DANCING Polo
Riding Trap Shooting
PRINCETON DAY at the Laurel House. Theatricals and Dancing—GREAT MONDAY.
J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 5:26 | Sun sets, 6:36 | Moon rises, 11:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:47	10:05	3:38	3:48
Governors Island	10:01	10:23	4:09	4:14
Hell Gate	11:51	10:13	5:44	5:49

Arrived—Sunday, April 12.

SS Lorraine, Havre, April 4.
SS St. Paul, Southampton, April 4.
SS Campania, Liverpool, April 4.
SS Governors Island, Jacksonville, April 4.
SS Saramacca, Porto Barrios, April 6.
SS Bayamo, Philadelphia, April 11.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, April 9.
SS Claveresk, St. Jago, April 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Prins Maurits	Haiti	April 6
Celtic	Gibraltar	April 4
Yaguez	San Juan	April 8
Seguranca	Santiago	April 7
Guiana	St. Thomas	April 7
Graecia	Inagua	April 9
Etonian	Antwerp	Mar. 29
Berwin	Porto Johas	April 7
Comino	San Juan	April 8
Creole	New Orleans	April 8
El Alba	Galveston	April 7

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronprintzessin Cecilie	Bremen	April 7
Berlin	Gibraltar	April 6
Bremen	Bremen	April 4
Saxonia	Gibraltar	April 2
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	April 4
Finland	Antwerp	April 4
Madonna	Naples	April 1
Columbia	Glasgow	April 4
Stampalia	Naples	April 2
Niagara	Havre	April 4
Saratoga	Havana	April 11
Seminole	Turks Island	April 9
San Jacinto	Galveston	April 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 11

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	April 8
Canadian	Liverpool	April 3
Regina d'Italia	Palermo	April 1
Colombo	Gibraltar	April 1
Pastores	Port Limon	April 7
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Colon	April 7
El Sud	Galveston	April 9
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 12
Lampasas	Mobile	April 7

PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 21, 1914, for Contract 118, for the construction of eleven superstructures along the line of Catskill aqueduct. The buildings are to be of brick with concrete-stone trimmings. Ten of the buildings are 30 feet by 39 feet by 17 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of the buildings have been built and the city will furnish and erect the tile roof for the buildings. The work is located in the towns of Phillipstown, Putnam County, and Cortlandt, Yorktown, and Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN.
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

FORAGE, FUEL, ICE AND LAUNDRY SERVICE, Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., April 7, 1914. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until eleven A. M., May 4, 1914, and then be publicly opened for furnishing annual supplies and services during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Hingham, Mass., Newport, R. I., Iona Island, N. Y., New York, N. Y., New Rochelle, N. Y., Dover, N. J., Philadelphia, Penn., Annapolis, Md., Washington, D. C., Winthrop, Md., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., Port Royal, S. C., Key West, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., and Guantanamo, Cuba. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermaster, 1,100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn., and Marine Barracks, at the stations named. In applying specify the class of supplies or services for which forms are desired. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, First District, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., April 11, 1914.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Wappinger Creek, N. Y., will be received at this office until 12 M., May 11, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. W. M. BLACK, Col. Engrs.

RESORTS.

THE GRAND TOUR

WHEN planning your tour in Europe, make the Hotel Cecil your London Headquarters. The greatest of European Hotels has long been the favourite among Americans, because of the brilliancy of its life, the completeness of its *ménage*, the convenience of its central situation; its wonderful Palm Court—Orchestra—bedroom accommodation—with bathroom contiguous to every one and telephone in every room. Secluded from traffic, yet in its very heart—the resourees of a small city for the private individual, in complete privacy. Apply Dorland Travel Service, (International Sleeping Car Company), 281 Fifth Avenue, New York, for the Book of the Cecil—quite free.

F. W. KAISER, General Manager.

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BERLIN The **Atlantic-Kaiserhof** Right OPPOSITE the NEW U.S.A. EMBASSY.

HAMBURG The **Atlantic-Pfordte** FACING THE BEAUTIFUL ALSTER LAKE.

THE CHOICE OF CRITIC AND CONNOISSEUR.
Highest Class of Service always maintained at these Unusual Hotels.

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PARIS
Hotel Wagram
Facing the Tuileries Gardens
200 ROOMS
150 BATHROOMS
Entirely rebuilt and furnished with every comfort.
Under the personal management of Mr. Victor Duhamel of the MacMahon Palace, Champs-Elysees.
Theatrophone in each apartment in communication with the principal theatres.

A Welcome to the Trans-Atlantic Traveller.
Now open for the reception of visitors. Every modern luxurious innovation.
MIDLAND ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

The Famous London Business Rendezvous
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Roof Garden. Open Air Restaurant. Grillroom.

BAD NEUENAHR
(Near Cologne, Rhineland, Germany)
Famous Apollinaris Springs.
Dorland Travel Office, 281 5th Ave., N. Y.

CARLSBAD.
Resorts all the year.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Campania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*K. Wilhelm, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Horatius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	10:00 A.M.
Rynham, Rotterdam	——	3:00 A.M.
Germania, Marseilles	——	6:00 P.M.
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	——	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	——	2:00 P.M.
†Caribbean, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.
†Mails close 11 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Imperator, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barmudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pancras, Para	——	7:00 A.M.
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Trieste	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lurigan, Caribmas	——	12:00 M.
Coronado, Barcelona	——	11:00 A.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 12.

SS Columbia, Glasgow to New York, was 324 miles E. at 12:05 A. M.; due 14th, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 645 miles E. at noon; due 14th, forenoon. Holland America Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York for Liverpool, was 290 miles W. at 1:10 P. M.; due Fishguard 13th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Minnesotan, Portch Mexico to New York, was 245 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Aragonba, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 122 miles S. at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 90 miles S. at 6 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Comino, San Juan to New York, was 166 miles S. at noon. Porto Rico Line.
SS Obidanse, Kingston to New York, was 186 miles S. at noon. Munson Line.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 218 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 296 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Rayo, Baton Rouge to New York, was 2,946 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 64 miles E. of Jupiter at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Seguranca, Grande to New York, was 86 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 238 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 215 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Seguranca, Nassau to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 2 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Seminole, Turks Island to New York, was 122 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 219 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M. Savannah Line.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Gracia was 200 miles S. of Ambrose at noon.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 145 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Quebec SS Co.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 704 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 121 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 365 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Camus, New Orleans to New York, was 162 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caledonia, at Mobile, April 12.
SS Venezia, at Naples, April 12.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, April 12.
SS Carpathia, at Naples, April 11.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Dover, April 11.
SS California, from Moville, April 11.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, April 11.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, April 11.
SS Rochambeau, from Havre, April 11.
SS Pannonia, from Gibraltar, April 12.
SS Prinz F. Wilhelm, from Southampton, April 12.
SS Oceania, from Algiers, April 10.
SS Ivernia, from Naples, April 12.

Passed.

SS Kabinga, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Minnetonka, New York for London, passed Brow Head.
SS Vaderland, New York for Antwerp, passed Brow Head.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York for Bremen, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 16, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 13, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm; at 5 P. M. April 14, SS Imperator; at 5 P. M. April 15, SS George Washington, and at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 16, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 15, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 17, SS Finland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 13, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. April 20, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 14, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 14, SS Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. April 14, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 15, SS Kaiser Franz Joseph I., at 11:30 A. M. April 16, SS Moltke, and at 5 P. M. April 17, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru...April 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....April 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria .....April 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..April 23
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru.....April 23
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti .....April 24
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India .....April 26

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BELMONT APARTMENT HOTEL COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Belmont Apartment Hotel Company of 116 and 118 West Forty-fifth Street by Bernard Bernhaum, attorney for Rosa L. Barrick, a creditor for more than $1,000 money loaned to the company, of which it is said she is the principal stockholder. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,000, and on March 16 made a preferential payment of $200. Judge Hough appointed Marcus Helfand receiver, with a bond of $1,000, and restrained all persons from removing, disposing of, or in any way interfering with the property of the company. Mr. Bernbaum said the petition was filed to prevent the landlord from taking over all the furniture while Mrs. Barrick, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the company, is on Blackwells Island serving a sentence of ninety days imposed on her in February for keeping a disorderly house. The place was known as the Little Belmont Hotel.

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May 9-May 30-June 20
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LARGEST STEAMER TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
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WHITE STAR LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
*Kronprinz Wilhelm.....April 14
*George Washington.....April 16
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie...April 21
*Bremen.....April 23
†Kr. Wm. der Grosse.....April 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.April 30
*Sails at 1 A. M.—†Carries no (1) cabin (II.) cabin.—‡Bremen direct.

Baltimore-Bremen direct.
One cabin (II) Wednesdays.

THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin .....Apr. 25
Prinzess Irene.....May 5

The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.

Through rates from Egypt, India, New York to FAR EAST and South America via Europe.

NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES
June 13, July 4-19-24, Aug. 14.

Independent Trips. First class throughout. **Around the World** $628.65 & Up

Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
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London-Paris-Liverpool
Calling at Queenstown-Fishguard
CARMANIA Apr. 28
SPECIAL SPRING TOUR
London and the Continent.
37 days—$373 upwards
Particulars on application.
Other Tours All Steamers

FRANCONIA	May 12
LACONIA	May 26
FRANCONIA	June 9
CARONIA	June 16
LACONIA	June 23
CARMANIA	June 30
FRANCONIA	July 7

Sailing from Boston offers the advantages of a shorter sea voyage and attractive rates on these popular and palatial steamers.
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Each year the Night Lines make new friends and hold the old. Steamers leave Pier 32, North River, DAILY at 6 P. M.; W. 132d Street Pier at 6:45 P. M. Music.
"Will you travel with us to-night?"
Hudson Navigation Company
Phone 9400 Spring

FALL RIVER LINE
BOSTON
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Sun. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St.,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Trial Calendar—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Freeman<US. | Bull<Ins Co N A.
Kryptok Co<U Bifocal | Lewis<Mownickel.
Howard<Tug Arrow. | In re Watts.
In re Scofield Co. | Yunghuss<USA.
Smalls<Wells, Fargo. | Penn RR<Waterman.
Haugan<Tug Geo Hill | Meyers<USA.
In re Boyd. | Lovell McConnell<
Anderson<Mor & E RR | Auto Supply.
Hogg<Maxwell. | Frankel<Levin.
Whitcomb<Shultz. | In re Post & Davis.
In re Samuels.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Falusky<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. | Prima<Leh Val RR.
Fowler<Nassau Oper. | Gt Nor Paper<Sun Pub
S Nat Bk of J C<CNY | Williams<Atl Transp.
Harned<Int Mag Co. | Marlott<NY C RR.
Cantalupo<Lacorazza. | Shea<NY, NH RR.
Stewart<NY, N H RR | Mariotti<NY C RR.
Grosbeck<Rural Pub. | Redington<same.
Clary<Gt A & P Tea. | Un Roof<Boomhower.
Clark<NY, N H RR. | Elwell<Elwell Rubber.
Rockwell<Naumberg. | Mullee<Oceanic S Nav
Napa Fruit<Lipschitz, | Megrue<Madden.
Am Hay<Leh Val RR. | Same<same.
Loszewic<Holbrook, | Clarke<Lumber Secur.
Cabot & Rollins. | Same<Muller.
Werner<A W Nesbitt. | Pay-As-You-Enter-Car
Same<same. | <Robinson.
Westn Dev<McKinnon

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Bankruptcy Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Discharges:
Edmund W Vanderpool | McNeill Adams Co,
Edwin M Heckscher, | E W Fraudson,
Charles Neuhaus, | P & S Gruber,
Raymond Walters, | Roy Ricketts, (4.)
Abraham Cohen, | Newberger Jewelry Co,
Hugh Hart, | NY R E Sec Co,
Kathleen M Parker, | Shaie Laundan.
Solomon Austin, | Benj Somerville,
Constad & Rosen, | Smith & Hessler Co,
Israel Feit, | Louis F Winckler,
Levy, Lax & Todd, | Harlem Wall Paper,
Under objections: | Gaetano Malito,
Sophie Diamond, | Lange Bros,
Wm R Dieckman, | Smith Lentin Mfg,
Sol Horowitz, | Levy & Epstein,
D M Kahn & Co, | Smith & Freedman,
Adjourned cases: | Cafe de Paris,
Willard C Baldwin, | McIntyre & Co,
Joseph Horowitz, | Abraham Dunn,
Involuntary cases: | Amer Trim & Braid,
Petition<Sq Motor H. | W C Davis & Co,
Motions: | NY State Const Co,
Liberty Garter Mfg, | Livingston & Turk,
Square Motor Horn, | Smith & Hessler Co,
Vincent L Leonard, | Carl Glucksman,
Fletcher Stanley Co, | Simon Feinbloom,
United Machinery Co, | W C Davis & Co,
Rockwell Motor Co, | F T Nesbit & Co,
Gold & Boxerman, | H Bischoff & Co,
Goodwin D Gray, | Emanuel & Loeffelholz
Jacob Welnberg, | Morris M Schesimer,
Gerard Shoe Co, | Joseph Schulmer,
J R Keane & Co, | Greenleaf & Jaffe,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal Calendar.

US<Heinrich. | Same<Greeno.
Same<Cooms, | Same<Kahnweller.
Motion Calendar—Chatfield, J.
In re F W Green. | In re John J Collins.
In re W H Bedell. | In re Roslyn Est, Inc.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

DAY CALENDAR.—For Monday:
People ex rel Mc-Guiness<McAneny. | People on the compit of Pugliese<Ekerold.
In re Winters. | In re will of Fowler.
In re Bensel (towns of Yorktown and New Castle.) | In re Martin.
In re will of Levengston. | People ex rel BH RR <Connolly.
Fish<D, L & W RR. | People ex rel B, Q C, &c, RR<Steers.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
People ex rel Halstrom <Ind Dock Bldg Un. Same<same.
Lukasek<Lukasek.
Lukasek<Lukasek.
Lalken<Lalken.
Peters<Armbruster.
Schutter<Geran.
Di Franco<Di Franco.
Ward<Whitney Co.
Tyler<Tower.
Kantrowitz<J F Stevens Const Co.
Fromhery<Lennon &Co
In re Brown (Benson).
Lawyers Mtg<T'baum.
Fricke<Geisler.
Page<Page.
Jackson<Cook.
Hudson<Buehl.
Jaques<McIntyre.
Williamson<Cons Tel & Elec Subway
Hyor Epps Light<same.
Kernochan<M Silman.
Same<Kry & Lyn.
Greenwich Bk<Meyer.
Meador<Meador.
Amann<Un Booking Offices.
Horowitz<Strauss & C
Powers<Powers.
Pilkington<Pilkington.
Service<Flagler.
Siebler<Shiebler.
Casualty Co of Am<
Monarch V Cleaner.
Childs<Baron.
Content<White.
N Y W & B Ry<CNY.
In re NY, NH & H RR
Pass<Pass.
Apfel<Harris.
Reincke<Texas Co.
Shearer<Shearer.
Same<same.
In re Pearce.
Chemical Process<Nell
Anchor Bolt & Nut<Lawton.
Siegman<Hart.
Amozaga<Fernandez.
Gallagher<Brunner.
Brunn<Derby Rubber.
Cont'l Export<Martin & White.
Di Bari<Di Bari.
Von Raitz<Saltonstall
Wilson<Tissot.
Brown<Brown.
Bamford<Eames.
Carnegie Tr<Ryan-P.
Bowne<Woman's Hos.
Kaufman<Eve Journal
Morris<N Y Life.
Hud Riv Tel<NY.
Slaven<Levenson Wr.
Stern<Geissman.
Epstein<Epstein.
Puzkin<Kalker.
In re Siegel.
People<Cipollaro.
Blanchard<Blanchard.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Tisch<Tisch.
Riley<Riley.
Wartels<S Augenb Co.
Gallina<McGovern.
Chalmers<Murphy.
Seaman<Seaman.
Peters<Arnowitz.
People<Ford.
Underhill<Volk.
Cahn<Katler.
Clark<Rampel.
Titus<Cent P &c RR.
In re Hirsch.
Penfield<Mt Vern Tr.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Bernstein<Harney.
Stratton<Met Trust.
Fritschy<Fritschy, Jr.
Stonebraker<Stonebr.
Balet<O'Keefe.
In re E 174 St.
Eldredge<Eldredge.
Denham Co<Salt.
Horn<Sanitary MS Co
Kontrowitz<Kontr'itz.
Foster<Tucker.
Stewart<Franchetti.
Keys<Tumon.
Nunciata<Nunciata.
Levien<Levien.
Willeman<Willeman.
Balet<Kracke.
Foland<Gould.
Appleby<McLaughlin.
Same<same.
Bergman<Bergman.
London<Framberg.
Toland<Gould.
Fulton Tr<Phillips.
Creighton<Toffing.

Demurrers:
Friedlander<Friedlander.
Capital Eng<R'kland.
Corrigan<Goff.
Williams<CNY.

Preferred causes:
Stevenson<Stevenson.
Farley<Gordon.
Seamen's Bank<Fell.
Blosson<NY Real ES.
Ingraham<Ingraham.
Farley<Harter.
Anderson<Anderson.

General calendar:
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Ebling<Nekarda.
Lascher<Lascher.
Pa Tug<Cayden.
Hyams<Hyams.
Morenso<Johnson.
Rosenthal<Alterman.
Barus<Berus.
Heynsfeld<C'leaterra.
Nell<Rosenthal.
Gallagher<A O H.
Devine<Zimmerman.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Bernstein<Harney.
Stratton<Met Trust.
Fritschy<Fritschy, Jr.
Stonebraker<Stonebr.
Balet<O'Keefe.
In re E 174 St.
Eldredge<Eldredge.
Denham Co<Salt.
Horn<Sanitary MS Co
Kontrowitz<Kontr'itz.
Foster<Tucker.
Stewart<Franchetti.
Keys<Tumon.
Nunciata<Nunciata.
Levien<Levien.
Willeman<Willeman.
Balet<Kracke.
Foland<Gould.
Appleby<McLaughlin.
Same<same.
Bergman<Bergman.
London<Framberg.
Toland<Gould.
Fulton Tr<Phillips.
Creighton<Toffing.

Demurrers:
Friedlander<Friedlander.
Capital Eng<R'kland.
Corrigan<Goff.
Williams<CNY.

Preferred causes:
Stevenson<Stevenson.
Farley<Gordon.
Seamen's Bank<Fell.
Blosson<NY Real ES.
Ingraham<Ingraham.
Farley<Harter.
Anderson<Anderson.

General calendar:
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Ebling<Nekarda.
Lascher<Lascher.
Pa Tug<Cayden.
Hyams<Hyams.
Morenso<Johnson.
Rosenthal<Alterman.
Barus<Berus.
Heynsfeld<C'leaterra.
Nell<Rosenthal.
Gallagher<A O H.
Devine<Zimmerman.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Faulhaber<Beyer.
Lawton<Musical Un.
Timlin<N Y Rys.
Mangold<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Huot<Weeks, Jr.
Fontanella<NY CRR.
Luederman<Robt Gair
Faier<Freeman.
H. Gaier<Freeman.
Shostak<CNY.
Wolf<Cons Chat Z E.
Quitt<NY, NH RR.
Grossman<Froelich.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Holt<Nas El RR.
Benton<Terry & Tench
Amateau<Vallonsi.
Cohen<McNulty.
Thedford<CNY.
Thedford Eltz<same.
Gein<Coler.
Vignera<Bradley Con.
Palazzolo<Turner Con
Rode<Panama RR.
Remer<Av RR.
O'Gorman<Duval Co.
Schonleben<I R T.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Flynn<Curran Mfg.
Golden<Wagenhals.
Bott<Sanger.
Duffey<Wills Inc.
Monturi<Asinafx.
Same<same.
Wynne<Salvator Tr.
Gold<N Rys.
Etshells<Fargo.
Coleman<Cresc Sand.
Bazik<McGovern.
Zeller<Kadan.
Logan<Westcott Exp.
Fitzmaurice<5 Av C.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Flannagan<Un S & S.
Gallina<McGovern.
Waters<Clay Foundry.
Johnson<same.
Baruth<Marks.
Rawlins<Sherry.
Woodward<N Y Rys.
Phillip<J & F Wennemer, Inc
Miller<Lazarus.
Caspers<N Beach Am.
Schiff<Burdick.
Nierenblatt<L Kr &Co
Koehne<Hotel Astor.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McHugh<Konap.
F McHugh<same.
Tauber<Walsh Mach Works.
Selsky&B H RR.
B Selsky<same.
Weihade<Steel Mas'ry.
Abramson<Gardner.
Brazier Jr<Emerson.
Kane<J A Philips, Inc
Lister<Banks.
Mitchell<Brennan.
Schreiber<Int R T.
Reilly<NY, NH RR.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Alpert<Morris.
Tolchensky<CNY.
Tangeman<CNY.
Kaskell<So Pac SS.
Garsia<CNY.
Swartwout<Waldo.
Dufer<same.
Linehan<same.
Zorn<same.
Kerrigan<CNY.
Kowalsky<same.
Mor's Kowalsky<same.

PART XII.—Adjourned until April 20.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Epstein<Rockville C.
Scott<Healy.
Moran<Cen Pk &c RR.
Rescio<Pitts Con.
Payton<N Y Rys.
Morrison<same.
Kravitz<R R of N J.
Curran<C,M & St P Ry.
McDonough<Otten.
Guarino<Lev'son Wr.
Halford<CNY.
Halford<CNY &L Mfg
Benner<same.
Olyan<Fuller.
Becker<CNY.
Munch<N Y Rys.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ugrich<Northern B of NY.
Hayes<McAvoy.
R V Weschler Rity<Am Bond'g C of B.
Waldt<Goodwin Mfg.
Guaranty Tr<Starrett.
Beach<Am Pal Car.
Moltus<Smits.
Kehoe<La Guiana.
Collins<NY Tel Co.
People SNY<Con Gas.
Potash<Del Bello.
Case, Jr<Walters.
Preisler<Ringland.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Arnold<Schliesman.
Radford<Main.
D'Amico & Co<Shapiro & Co.
Un Bor Rity<H'gem'r.
Dashkoff<Miller.
O'Gorman<Pfeiffer.
Barclay Rity<Olshel.
Karp<L Y RR.
Fox<Hischfeld.
Espert<Perry.
Hart<Millhauser.
Spiegelberg<Albany & Troy, &c.
US Fastener<Relter.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Williams<Del & HudCo. — No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Elzas<Eteindler.
Bird<Venuto.
N Y Submarine<Scheman.
Dulles Baldwin<Pittsburgh Cont.
Parson Trad<Nashua Riv Paper.
Lippman<Weltzen.
Wheeler<Hickman.
Toney<Spraggina.
Niagara Radiator<Girold Rity.
Flanagan<European F Flim.
Drake<Glasser.
J Romain<Brown Co<Sutherland.
Janes<Padell.
Williamson<CNY
Pollak<Kasann.
Nat Surety<Lesky & Ruffin.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lentlhon<D'Arschot. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate—at 10:30 A. M.
TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. — Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
J B Mc[illegible] & Son (929) Park Av.
Bugel<McMullen.
Berkowitz<Henney
Same<same.
Rutner<Himmel.
Joseph<Patterson.
Shiman<Watson.
Meyers<Godfrey.
Weigold<Waldron.
Wurst<Haight.
Clark<Willone.
Sommerfield<Exc'isior
Sebuck<Holbr'k Cabot & R.
Perron<same.
Bibas<Wolf.
Baron<Kweitel & Bernman.
Berker<Champion Ign.
Same<same.
Ungar<Cohen.
Alexander<NY Ry Co.
Same<same.
Weiner<same.
Garson<same.
Raster<same.
Berger<same.
Barserino<same.
Dyckman<same.
Michells<Aciceno.
Cooper<Dinas.
German<Koppel.
Kupperman<Batchelor.
Un Spong'g Co<Nat Surety.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Ratner<Himmel.
Freshman<Royal Law Printing.
Feinsot<Berstein.
Bibas<Wolf.
Dinhaupt<Greenberg.
Schulman<Newman.
Same<same.
Kalsikider<Acker.
Rudensky<Rafferty.
Gagel<Margolies.
Shuman<Watson.
Nat'l Cash Reg—Oschim.
Welsch<Genser.
Mainger<Behrman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT, Trial Term, Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Wasalinsky<Warriers Sugar Ref.
Rapoport<Vitale.
Mechlowitz<Frost.
Jackson<Hoeckh.
Sinai<Karf.
Cohen<Judson F Co.
Meyer<Galland.
Ulukis<Svoboda.
Comentale<M Groh's Sons.
Schirf<Cen Pk &c. RR.
Zeldin<Morrison.
Lotos<Adv Golden Perfume.
Obrastad<Humane Soc
Fanelli<Weshart.
Williams<Altberg.
Chiate<Cohen.
Steim<NY Rys.
Korlen<Warsharsky.
Miller<May.
Thoma<Haffay.
Kemp<Blanck.
Lee<Mihalilis.
Greene<Livington Cons
Michler<Smith.
Rohrlich<Kane.
Walfin<Kane.
Doyle<Reynold Taxi.
Doyle<M Taximeter
Petrowsky<FissD C H Co.
Herman & Co<Harden Rity.
Roeen<Shapiro.
Prudent<Henning.
Same<same.
De Castanzo<C RR of N J.
Hashagen<Hildreth.
Vlccaro<N Y Ry.
Simon<I R T.
Same<same.
Burke<Kingston.
Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kridel<Brukenfeld.
Bruladour<Come F.
Brunn<Guther.
Neuberger<Hollander.
Leff<Sec Bank.
Silverman<Mark.
Baerenklaw<Efron.
Whyte<King.
Cambridge P Co<Greenhut S C
Reynolds<Un Dime Bk.
Shatz<Margolies.
Lissner<Rau.
Berliner<Sternstein.
Gittleman<Shuloff.
Coat Realty Co<Jacobowsky.
Schwartz<Diamond.
Clinton<Brady.
Clear.

PART III., Green, J., clear; IV., Lynch, J., case on; V., Ransom, J., case on; VI., Delehanty, J., clear; VII., La Fetra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Thayer<Hackmane—Alfred D. Lind. <Same<Peters —J. Gabriel Britt. <Schiffer<Elerzog—William Allen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Union Trust Co.<Alfred C. Bachman—Abraham H. Rubenstein. Bertha B. B. <Walker<Julius Hochdorf—Harry E. Zittel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Motion Calendar—At 10 A. M.

Lederman<Blue Ridge Con.
Eggers et al<Interne Con.
Mosner<Gt A & P Tea
Billings<Fleishmann Rity & Con.
Ornstein<Umbrella Mfg Union 14,403.
In re Strauss, &c.
Davis<Davis.

TRIAL TERM—Brady J.—Preferred calendar:
Newall<Van Liew.
Strolowsky<Man Roll Mill.
Farley<Picciani.
Inquest:
Brounet<Mark Rity C.
General calendar:

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—At 10 A. M.

Motion calendar—Estates of—
George Hess,
Mary Jane Sheridan.
Wills for probate:

TRIAL TERM.
Contested will—Theresa Martin.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Motions.
Goldberger<Cosm Bk. Bernstein<Frenchi& Co.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Isabella, G Francis<Max Zagury—Adolph Wexler.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Motion Calendar.

In re Clarence S. Nettles, for adm. to bar.
Enumerated calendar.
Edwards<Chapman.
People<Ferra.
O'Connor<Weber.
Same<same.
Whal<Cronin.
Borup<Kokeritz.
Welther<Hanan.
Cahill<Benz Auto.
In re People's Tr. Carrizzo<Susq RR.
Smith<Smith.
Smithtown<Cruiks'k.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions:
Pajk<Kemp.
Hendrick<Biggar.
Flathman<Tietjen.
Evans & Sons<Roberts
In re Belmont Av.
In re Main (Wall)
Welter<J E Cole.
In re Topazio.
Lausser<Lausser Rity
In re S & Q Rity (Bunsen).
Crozhan<Wisbech.
Petkevicz<So Pac Co.
Martin<Crumb.
Union Tr<Biele et al.
In re Trust's of P E Church.
In re Dowling.
Foster adm<Foster.
Hardy<Sullivan et al.
Elchner<Stodd'rd et al
Morgan<Green.
Kirk<Bergen.
D'Amario<Bath Terml.
Nucoa Butter<Am T Soap.
In re Ryan.
Foley<Kitzler et al.
Hood et al<Moore et al.
Pellotreau<Cosmos Constr.

TRIAL TERM.—Crane, Jaycox, Blackmar, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.
Adt<B H R R.
Regan<Michel Brew.
Kletty<Galbraith<B H R R.
Wald<Weinstock.
O'Hagan<Siegel et al
Gaudenle<C I & B RR
McBride<Morse Dock.
Gillbanks<B H RR.
Jennings<Nassau RR.
Billi<Fischer.
Schiano<Atl Stevedore
Vaughan<B H RR.
Carroll<CNY et al.
Hawkins<Bohren.
Nelson<Nat Cash Reg.
Vitale<Harwood Con.
Shaw<Nassau RR.
Samuels<Bridge Op't'g
Jacobson<Nassau RR.
Piuntkosky<Harrington Sons.
Card<Hill Pub & ano.
Germann<B H RR.
Thorner<Hancock Life
Borkowski<Str'l Erect
Beard<Vespoli.
Ratz<B H RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Fertel<Soper.
Thompson<NY Con RR
Brown<Brown.
Moorehead<Rity Assets
Gorham<Kelly et al.
Butler et al<Greene et al.
Farley<Welsebreten.
Farley<Braunstein
Strolow said B Ry.
Smith<Smith.
Depirro<Robbins Co.
Smith<Kingston.
Walsh<S I Ry.
Vendenberg<CNY.
Zeldin<Am Ice.
Restuccia<Hogan &an.
Fly<Murphy et al.
Rich<Maurer.
Rypenek<CNY.
Vasse<Nas RR.
Schrager<Becker.
Columbia Mills<Jac'bs
Joseph<Patterson.
Blatt<Orly Skirt.
Efferson<Cent Pk &c Ry.
Zoliski<same.
Holzenstein<same.
Obin<Bachenheimer.
Wurst<Haight.
Stoddart<Di Lorca.
Kemp<Black.
Smith<Starkman.
Hubner<Ga Lumber.
Cole<Freres.
Feldman<El Car Coll.
Salkind<Byrnes.
Simon<Dudley.
Un Metal<Acme Fixt.
Rein<Levine.
Compton<Brayton.
Lilienstein<Isaacs.
Joel<Gensler.
Levine<Slavin.
Stultz<Munichs Gar.
Moskowitz<Gilmour.
Sanquanlin<Am Bib S.
Baron<Ehrmagen.
Met Printing Co<Dalton.
Rosenhaus<Michaels.
Schnts<NY NH RR.
Comstock<R S Redfeld.
Bloch<McDermott.
Crowley<Jelaliam.
Schuniack<Levy.
N Y, N H RR<Dunning.
Faagner<Taubenfeld.
Weinstein<Codae R.
Weinstein<same.
Quandt<Waterbury.
Adams<Apfel.
Reichenbach<Beach.
Davies<Linch.
Jacques<Concord Pub.
Ryan<Forward Assn.
Exner Co<McNair.
Rubin<Adler.
Miller<Grosz.
Hollander<Schaefer Brew.
Carroll<Dunne.
Straub<Glass.
Schmertz<Katcher.
Lippman<Feldman.
Ansorge<Lenlan.
Steinburg<Niven.
Shapiro<Ostreo.
De Haven<Fausner.
Wachtell<Herrmann.
Murphy<Cauldwell & W.
McLaughlin<I R T.
Springer<Steigbiegel.
Demeo<La Loggia.
Tornberg<Garden T R.
Ferner<Delaney.
Cohen<Rappaport.

Schaeffer<Goldstein.
Cohen<Greenfield Sons.
Lucas<Un But et al.
Brooklyn Bank<Stallo.
Hollidaysburg M & F Sem<Gray.
Cervadora<Home T Ins Co.
Jones<CNY
Highest number reached, 3,822.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Benedict, J.
Rucker<Haggerty.
Siegler<Siegler.
Kloar<Kloar.
Tonkin<B U El RR.
Gaetzner<Gaetzners
Schroeder<Snyder.
Reber<Reber.
Kobrin<Peop Theatre.
Topp<Brown.
Loew<Bailey.
Johnson<Johnson & an.
Fahrenkopf<Fahrenk'f
Beck<Beck.
Brode<Brode.
London<NY & C I RR
N E RR<Prendergast.
Peters<Petera.
Weisberg Mark<Turnboro Rity.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Highest number reached, 815.
SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S
Wills of:
Mary Knapp,
Elizabeth Andress,
William Evenolf,
Oliver Ingersoll,
Per Henrik Echaele,
Philip Doherty,
Henry Kropp,
Cecelia Besliziker,
William J Shannon,
John Heuther,
John McElroy,
Marlow Shannon,
Mary Koettner.

Acc. in estates of:
Phoebe Skidmore,
Wilmenia Hirth,
James C Church,
Samuel Valentine,
Simon Sullivan,
John Varnell,
John Sullivan,
Charles Feltman.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Hein,
William Fuller,
Edward Oarman,
Charles Nisen.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Moore, J.
Case on—Oliner<Wilner Benev Soc.
Ferraro<B H RR.
McBride<same.
Loesch<Nass El RR.
Frankel<Bloomingdale.
Eutter<Dworetsky.
Mangan<Nass El RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Bowen<German Hosp.
Gutman<Barshatsky.
Salerno<B H RR.
Olson<Nass El RR.
Backman<Wander.
Highest number reached, 2,531.

Murphy<B H RR.
Price<same.
Solovei<Whelan.
Kopman<Nass El RR.
Lucks<Steeplechase.
Gallagher<B H RR.
Kalmanson<Brenowitz.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kopp<Adler Monum't.
Pankawicus<Nich Cop
Murphy<B H RR.
Hedermann<L I RR.
Koch<Simmons.
Murray<B H RR.
Ryan<same.

These causes, if passed for the day.
Brown<Greenhut-S C.
Hogan<Smith.
Klein, inf<Fl'man Co.
Nettling<Kleinert Rub
Martin<Degnon Cont.
Hamberger<NY & Q C Rv.
Schreiber<N Y Rys.
Sullivan<B H RR.
Mason<NY & Q Co Ry.
Kirkwood<McCloskey.
Fay<NY & Q Co Ry.
Remlinger<Neptune M
Garbera<Josinsky.
Morse<Cohen.
Klee &ano<Otterbein.
Highest number reached, 477.

Kalmanson<same.
Lechner<Wburg Syda Water.
Cole<B U Gas & an.
McLaughlin<Wurster & Co.
Henry<Quick Trans.
Lorenz<Lorenz.
Girards<Rosencrans.
Warner<Ocean El Ry.

Melillo<Penn Tunnel.
Stark<Kurtz.
Parbus<B, Q C & SRR
Janiszewski, as admx
Fitzpatrick.
Ries<Bowden.
Chasen<Astoria L, H&P
Rozzo<C plain Mills.
Wojciechowicz—Nicholas<Copper.
Lewis<B H RR.
Landers<NY & QC RR
Streppone<Bruhns.
Loggia Nino Bixio &c<L I City Sav Bk.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Humphrey, J.—at 10 A. M.

Gottlock<B Q & S RR.
Mack<Astoria Mills et al.
Lewy<B H RR Co.
Berkely<same.
Austin<same.
Scarborough<ER Gas.
Reichling<Klotz et al.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
Weinstein<Delzio.
Dixon<Johnson.
Maloney<O'Connor.
Teplitz et al<Sharp.
Ureglis et al<Humphreys.
Lynch<Adams.
Coates<B H RR.
Schulman<same.
Anderson<Same.
Highest number reached, 25.

Kent<B H RR.
Cronin<Same.
Fischer<Webber.
Murphy<Driscoll.
Andrews<B H RR.
Fatum<B, Q C & S Ry
Murray<same.

Days<Feldman et al.
Pelito<Alferri et al.
Art Concrete<Seifert.
Goldberg<Benz Auto et al.
O'Donovan<Rapp Jr.
Raumler<Kraus.
Smithwick<Bauerle.
Cichon<Schuauk.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Mills, Morschauser, JJ.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.
Roper<NYC RR.
Un Stove Wks<Ruth Rity.
Fforanze<Rinehart & Dennis.
Randall<Beach.
Lazar<Waring Hat.
Levy<NYC RR.
Chavella<Baldwin.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Farelli<Wille.
Carofano<Covino.
Emmerick<St Oil.
Riggio<NY Rys Co.
Rosenthal<Sledon Wks
Bennett<Husted.
Becker<Evans.
Reilly<NY, NH RR.
Conklin<Birdsall.
Berry<NYC RR.
Henza<Board of Edu.
Liberty Brew Co<It.
Murray<West St Ry.
Stehlin<City & C Cont
Schutrick<NY Rys.
Richtern<W 3d St Ry.
Nolette<Whitridge.
Guinea<Pitts Con.
Berry<Klein.
Fletcher<NY, NH RR
Grannis<&Warley Co<
Delfino.
Highest number reached, 365.

Barrett<NYC RR.
Heeney<Van Wyck.
Whalen<NYC RR.
Linehan<Silver.
Biber<Biber.
Biber<Biber.
Toppa<Jackson.
Willson<White Plains.

Marcus & Bros<Powers Picture.
Crentzberger<M V'non
McCarthy<Ringler.
Gibson<Richards.
Burt<Richards.
Old Johson Gift'd Co.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Mackey<Mackey.
Buccilarelli<Rinehart & Dennis.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Heike<Maxwell Brisc.
Vinton<Transit Con.
Vinco<Nonnariello.
Maloney<Rodriques.
Frederickson<N Rochelle Coal.
Winkler<Swackh'mer.
See<Ocean SS Co.
Tackman<Leibold Con
Gardella<Pitts Contr.

Surrogates' Court.

Sawyer, J.
Probate of wills:
Charles B Johnson,
John Fitzpatrick,
Wm H Brundage,
Julia F Chamberlin,
Naomi Valentine,
Thomas Hurst.
Admrs. acctg.:
Wm S Masterers,
James Moore,

Charles A Reed,
Jacob D Romer,
August P Hilger.
Pet. for guardian:
Douglas Maher.
Compulsory acctg.:
Charles Peffers.
Ap. ancillary letters:
George W Horton.

SURROGATES' CALENDAR—Sawyer, J.—At Yonkers April 15.
Probate of wills:
Catharine D Williams,
Jean B Burnau,

Charles Krofft,
Montrose W Houck.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12222)

YOU CAN GET 9% NET, or an Income of $900 a Year on an Investment of $10,000
in a private house in the best residential section of Manhattan. Property now rented on a long lease to a most desirable and responsible tenant. Absolutely no bother and no personal attention necessary. Tenant pays for repairs, etc. An ideal small investment with reasonable certainty of handsome profit on principal with improvement in real estate market.
If interested, address OWNER, Box W 256 Times Downtown.

M. JOSEPH HARRISON
ARCHITECT
230 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK
Brewery Bank Building. Phone 5263 Orchard

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW
for sale; a seven-room bungalow, with all up-to-date improvements; cement sidewalks, streets made and paid for; 18 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad station; on a beautiful creek leading to bay; highest elevation in Queens; five-cent trolley fare to city and directly on all the new transportation lines; reasonable amount of cash down, balance $20 per month. Address Bungalow, 178 Times.

Chicken and Garden Farms
Twenty-five minutes out; low commutation, with a five-cent trolley fare to the city; good six-room house and outbuildings; fine King soil for poultry, and good loam, near by; dark loam soil; great for chickens and vegetables; very high and dry; price $2,200; small amount of cash down, balance $15 per month. Address Farm, 143 Times.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties to be Paid on Glass Rods and Bottle Caps Decided.

Towel rack rods composed of molded glass are not classifiable under the Tariff act of 1909 as fusible enamel, according to a decision of Board 1 of the United States General Appraisers, made Saturday. The importations, which were by Semon, Bache & Co., New York, were returned for duty by Appraiser Higgins as manufactures of glass at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 109.

It was shown at the hearing that a chemical analysis would not determine whether the merchandise is glass or fusible enamel. The goods were ordered as glass rods, billed as such, and sold as glass rods throughout the country. One of the witnesses stated that it was purchased as glass, but for dutiable purposes was designated as fusible enamel. Judge Sullivan, in overruling the claim, says that the statute cannot be construed to refer to merchandise like that in dispute as fusible enamel when it is considered that its description is entirely different from the article of commerce so designated.

Jar covers for containers holding cold cream are not to be regarded for dutiable purposes under the Tariff act of 1909 as bottle caps, Board 2 decided. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., New York imported the goods, which were returned by Appraiser Higgins as colored metallic bottle caps with duty at 55 per cent. ad valorem. The claim was made that the covers are properly dutiable at only 45 per cent. under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal. Judge Fischer in his decision holds that the coverings are more nearly jar covers, and that as the law contains no provision by name for the articles they must be allowed to enter at the lower classification claimed by the protestants.

Another controversy relating to bottle caps stood in the name of Thomas Nevins, New York. The caps in question are made of viscose, and were returned for duty by virtue of the similitude clause in Paragraph 481, at ¼ cent per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 196, as bottle caps. The importer claimed that the goods were unenumerated manufactured articles dutiable at 20 per cent., because the particular glass vessels on which the caps are to be used are tubes, not bottles. Judge Fischer overruled the protest.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Great Bankruptcy Sale of Real and Personal Property

OF THE FAMOUS **Hollywood** Hotel and Cottages
WEST END, N. J.

BY ORDER OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT,
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer,

Will Sell at Auction the
HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES,

Made famous by the late John Hoey. The sale will include the hotel, with its furnishings,

8 completely furnished cottages, and about *150 LOTS OF REAL ESTATE* situated in the heart of the Millionaires' residential section along the Jersey Coast.

The furnishings of the hotel include furniture of all kinds, statuary, paintings, linen, silverware, etc., of the highest quality. The sale of real estate offers

The Opportunity of a Lifetime to Persons Desiring to Buy Property for a Summer Residence.

For the convenience of such purchasers, the improved land will be sold in small parcels. Everything will be

Sold Free and Clear of All Incumbrances.

The sale will commence on ***THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914, at 11 A.M.*** at Hollywood, or West End, New Jersey, and will continue thereafter daily at the same hour until everything is sold.

Trains leave the Pennsylvania Station, 32d Street, Manhattan, at 9:04 A. M., arriving at Hollywood at 10:42 A. M. Another train leaves the Jersey Central Station at the foot of West 23d St. at 8:20 A. M. (Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.), arriving at West End at 10:19 A. M.

A full **descriptive catalogue with charts of the real estate** and all other particulars will be furnished upon application to any of the following:

Carl E. Trulock, Trustee, 1,181 Broadway, New York.
Frederick Klein, 277 Broadway, N. Y.
S. C. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. } Attys. for the Trustee.
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AU

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Northern disturbance of Saturday night has moved to New Brunswick, and the weather in the Middle Atlantic States and New England has cleared after some light rains on Saturday night. The Southern disturbance has practically disappeared, but unsettled, showery weather continued in the South Atlantic and the Gulf States. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, except on the North Pacific Coast, where there were rains with the approach of another low-pressure area. With the exception of local showers on Monday in the Southeast and local rains on Tuesday in the Northwest, the weather will be generally fair throughout the country during the next two days. It will be colder on Monday in the Atlantic States and warmer in the upper lake region, the central valleys, and the Southwest. It will be warmer on Tuesday in the lower lake region, the Atlantic and Gulf States, and probably somewhat colder in the Northwest.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; somewhat cooler in southern portion. Tuesday, fair, warmer; gentle north breezes, becoming variable.

New Jersey—Fair, somewhat cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer in interior; gentle north breezes, becoming variable.

Eastern New York—Fair, somewhat colder Monday, with moderate northwest breezes. Tuesday, fair, warmer in interior.

Northern New England—Fair Monday, colder in Maine, with fresh west to northwest breezes. Tuesday, fair, warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, warmer in northern portion. Tuesday, fair, warmer; gentle shifting breezes.

Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer; gentle north breezes, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M....56	47	4 P. M....59	59	58
6 A. M....56	42	6 P. M....58	58	58
9 A. M....55	45	9 P. M....57	45	
12 M....60	52	11 P. M....54	43	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:30—1,988 3d Av.; 3 and 9 cent store	$8,000
4:30—815 to 825 Westchester Av.; Mr. Wolff	Slight
4:35—62 W. 140 St.; G. Bell	Slight
8:20—464 Jerome Av.; not given	Slight
9:30—1 Franklin St.; R. Valvo	$100
10:15—528 E. 136 St.; L. Grossman	Slight
10:20—845 W. 59 St.; D. McChesney	$25
10:50—Pennyfield Rd. & Fort Schuyler Rd.; Jackson Estate	Slight
11:40—2,501 8th Av.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
3:10—34 St. & 3d Av.; "L" station	Slight
3:35—119 Spring St.; S. Brier	$300
4:50—2,140 8th Av.; not given	$5
6:10—104 W. 96 St.; R. Hurry	Slight
6:20—2,077 Washington Av.; W. Connolly	$25
7:15—208 W. 106 St.; M. Wiffel	Slight
7:45—517 Croton Alley; J. Schime	Slight
8:05—235 E. 25; M. Ruyen	Slight
8:45—4 W. 115; Y. Uhr	Slight
9:05—143 Essex St.; S. Friedman	$2,000
10:55—166 E. 119; M. Wiffel	Slight

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

PULP LANDS, 100 SQUARE MILES, FOR SALE.
25 TO 30 CORDS PER ACRE.
R. G. COWAN, HOTEL CLARIDGE, N. Y.

Manhattan—For Sale.

What am I offered for a plot 42x100, 30th St., 7th, 8th Ave.; mortgage $40,000 on Brown's valuation, due April, 1915; full commission. A. W. Palmer, 27 Cedar St. Tel. 4980 John

West Side.

A Bargain.—Five-story single apartment; west side, above 110th St. Edward Freedberg, 115 Broadway, New York.

Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR SALE—HOUSE BUILT FOR TWO FAMILIES, 235 East 62d St. R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Modern BISHOP house, three story, no basement, Indiana limestone front; many additional features have been added by the owner for comfort and attractiveness; the house contains 11 rooms, three baths, hot-water heat, parquet floors throughout, electric light; numerous base outlets, Pittsburgh water heater, six gas logs; all ceilings, walls, parquet floors, &c., in excellent condition; owner forced to leave Brooklyn. Inquire Frank Lane, 492 Flatbush Avenue. Telephone Flatbush 1883. Open every day.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Thirty-five acre farm, Manor Road, Staten Island. Address John C. Runkle, 35 Wendell St., Boston.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
Beautiful home overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address SHORE FRONT, box 73 S.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Attractive 8-room house; easy commuting; must sacrifice. Louise Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In Ideal Ridgewood, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled homestead; also two new modern houses, with good size garden ground, fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Wallery Parsons, Ridgewood, N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 889 and 528-W. Tel. Rector 4794-5.

WATER WITCH, N. J.
For rent, attractive stucco house, 5 master's rooms, 2 baths; most beautiful spot on Jersey coast; 200 feet elevation; unobstructed view of ocean and bay; fully furnished; rent moderate. Photograph and full information, E. S. Hall, 715 5th Av., New York, or F. Hawley Steward, Water Witch Club, Highlands, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Ideal old home for New York business man desiring quiet country surroundings, combined with modern conveniences. Price and terms very reasonable. Apply Owner, 668 Springfield Av.

HONCE & DuBOIS.
Real Estate and Insurance.
Summer Cottages for Sale or Rent.
Send for BOOKLET.
Phone 503 Belmar, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
1,000 satisfied commuters; 80 trains daily; homes for rent and sale; for booklet, S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

Charming bungalow, 8 rooms; rustic porch; open fireplace; shaded plot; $650; terms; commutation 14c. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

Farms, lakes, dwellings for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.
$900 cash down buys farm of 20 acres, near Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.; house, barn, some fruit; good, productive farming land; good poultry place; this place will produce an income of from $1,200 to $1,500 a year; price $2,000. For further particulars address W. J. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Residence of fourteen rooms, bath, heated, plumbed; garage, large stable, orchard, lawn, shade trees, three acres; three minutes' walk salt water; beautiful view; boating, bathing privilege; five minutes station; tax $3 thousand. Cora, Orleans, Mass., Cape Cod

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

PRIVATE HOUSE, with stable or garage, 242 E. 52d St. Reduced rent. W. H. Drake, 160 Broadway, or Mr. Farley, 304 E. 52d St.

341 WEST 22D ST.
4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,600 per annum.
WM. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FOR SALE.—154-acre farm in Central Tennessee; worth $10,000; will sell for less on installments; for terms and information write J. B. ROSS, 940 Market St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted $1,000 cash; will give second mortgage 9% interest on magnificent $6,000 country house; first mortgage, $2,750; title guaranteed. 537 Columbus. Schuyler 7917. Turin.

SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED.
Will buy second mortgage or private house. Katzen, 1,117 Westchester Av., Bronx.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%, seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Building Material

Fireproofing of garages, &c.; work guaranteed. Asbestos Felting Works, 70 Maiden Lane.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Thursday noon, between 58th and 57th Sts., West, diamond and pearl pendant, platinum setting. Liberal reward if returned to Apartment 86, 315 West 97th St.

LOST.—Between 93d and 79th Sts. and Broadway, diamond barpin, set in platinum; about 23 diamonds. Liberal reward. Hexter, 325 West 93d.

LOST—A diamond sunburst Saturday night between Lyric Theatre and 50th St. and Broadway; reward. Mrs. A. R. Aarts, 595 Palisade Av., Brentwood, N. J.

LOST—On Sunday between 10th and 20th Sts. on 5th Av., gold bracelet. Finder please return, Room 1,236, 156 5th Av., city.

LOST—On 5th Av. Sunday morning, a gold fob; initials "M. G. V." Return to 104 West 27th St.

$50 REWARD.—Diamond ring, 2¼ carats. Tiffany setting, valued at about $300, lost around neighborhood of Broadway, Amsterdam Av., 100th to 110th St., on March 26 or 27. Z 318 Times Annex.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Liberal reward for Scotch collie dog, in West 82d St., Sunday evening. Louis Frenk, 318 West 22d. Tel. Chelsea 4600.

LOST—Black and gray shepherd dog, about 22 inches high; name "Rinn"; reward. Adolph Grabbe, 144 West 39th.

LOST—Black French poodle, female; opposite West 95th; reward. B. Alfberg, 319 West 95th.

LOST—Black, white, and tan spaniel; reward. Rosencranz, 790 Riverside Drive.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY
for an exceptionally profitable investment in the MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY; contracts closed; additional capital required; will share percentage of royalties with right party; full investigation solicited; principals only considered. High Class, W 233 Times Downtown.

$3,000 wanted at once to share expense of selling in Europe valuable lands and bonds held under options; work well started; exceptional opportunity; personal interview only; reference. F 216 Times Downtown.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

We sell your business without publicity; quick results. Call, write, or phone, Madison Square 6516. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway, (29th.)

Moving picture theatre, 600 seats, newly built; for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Treasurer desired in dividend-paying manufacturing business. Investment required. References, Z 335 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Hotel failure, 100 to 200 rooms; must be good location and cheap; speculator. W 262 Times Downtown.

Elegantly furnished 14-room house for sale, West 73d, near Hotel Ansonia; rent, $133. Clancy, 200 West 57th.

Will buy popular priced line of ladies' and misses' Fall suits and coats. 8-10 West 13th St., eighth floor.

Handsomely furnished rooming house for sale; refined clientele; profits, $150. 163 W. 71st.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day. BUSINESS ADDRESS CO., 23 Barclay St. Telephone 8490 Barclay.

For tired, aching, and perspiring feet use Dr. Broones' Foot Comfort.

One application will immediately relieve your feet.
At all druggists, 25c. a bottle.
Office 16 East 33d St.

I am the TRADE-MARK King.
Trade names, catch lines, golden words.
I have a trade name worth $1,000,000 for sale with a publicity campaign behind it.
DANTON, 225 5th Avenue.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300 $2; 500 $2.50; 1,000 $3; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.15; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.50. 'Phone Chelsea 4383, National Fac-Simile Letter Co., 70 5th Av.

Clothing.

Mme. Nafta buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of, quick efficient service first consideration. Alexander Deness, 125 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Part or all ground floor and basement; 8,400 sq. ft. in each; sprinkler system, steam heat; two driveways into building; good location downtown; long lease. W 227 Times Downtown.

SPLENDID APPEARANCE.
Large store basement and loft above to rent, 42x90; light three sides; elevator, steam heat; possession at once; full commission. Engineer, 207 East 49th St.

120TH ST., 201 WEST.—Physician's office, unfurnished; every facility; connection with dentist corner apartment (ground floor;) first-class neighborhood; moderate. Dr. Sobel.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts; space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Light loft, sub-lease; lease runs to February, 1915; privilege of renewal; concessions with or without fixtures. Inquire Elevator, 57 Leonard St.

For Rent—One large office, one small office and Manufacturing Building for one year or less; prices reasonable. Apply Room 820, Maritime Building.

GRAND ST., 137-139, NEAR BROADWAY, STORE WITH BASEMENT, 36x90, $1,800; 3 LOFTS, STEAM HEAT, $900 EACH.

A stable, 60 stalls and wagon room; low rent; 812 Water St., near Brooklyn Bridge. Henry C. B. Stein, 342 East Houston St.

Will rent outside office with telephone and stenographer service. Hudson Terminal Building. Phone Cort. 2442.

Loft, 59-61 Orchard St., near Grand. Inquire janitor, 57 Orchard, or Moench, 59 Allen St.; sub-basement.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St Offices and Showrooms. Apply Room 824.

Ground floor in factory, 75x100, with or without power. Engineer, 315 East 94th.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

RENT.—Two large feed buildings; railroad siding; barn and sheds. Lease for term of years at $25 per month. W. D. Herzog, Center Moriches, L. I.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished houses for rent for Summer or longer. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment; finest location in the city. A. B. Squire, 95 William St. Telephone John 1215.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment; hot water; conveniences; moderate rental.

103D, corner Broadway; Subway station; seven light rooms; ½ moving charges paid.

515 West 139th St.—High-class walk-up 5, 6 rooms; rent $35 to $45.

38-40 West 98th.—Apartments 4-5 rooms; improvements; cheap rent. Janitor.

150 West 131st.—Large apartments; all improvements. Inquire hallboy on premises.

Seven grand outside rooms, two baths; $50-$55; modern. 615 West 176th St.

West Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

140 East 56th St.—The Wellsbourne. Sublet from April 20 or later 7 rooms and bath, 3d floor; cool and very desirable apartment; will sublet for $40 a month.

96th St., 71 East.—To sublet, unfurnished, April to Oct. 8; large rooms; 2 baths; great sacrifice. Miss Looney.

Brooklyn.

$42—ST. JAMES'S PL., NR. FULTON.—$42.
6 and 7 rooms, high-class apartments.
Send for booklet. Caretaker on premises.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 13 Willoughby St.

Westchester County.

NEW CHATSWORTH ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Exceptionally large outside rooms; view of Sound; excellent location; conveniently accessible; four, five, six rooms, with bath, $36 to $55. Write or telephone Chatsworth, East 4th St., (Telephone 2350.) Mount Vernon.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Room with board; references; table board.

63D ST., 23 AND 36 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive room; select; board optional; ideal location. Phone 6618 Lenox.

MADISON AVE., 193—Large and single rooms, private baths, superior table, references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Very attractive front parlor; other rooms; excellent table; telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS

56TH ST., 6 WEST.—Fourth floor, front, hall room, with board; references exchanged.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Special Summer rates; single, $8; double, $16; superior cuisine. Southerners.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, southern exposure; excellent table; moderate prices.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Offices for physician or dentist; reception room adjoining; also large, small rooms; continuous hot water.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story front; private bath; hot water; room telephone; references.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome front room; one flight up; excellent meals; reasonable; telephone.

72ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; second floor; high-class accommodations.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate; "L," Subway; refined; references; Summer rates.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable room; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references required.

90TH ST., 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, double rooms; steam; electricity; table a specialty.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, near Park, "L"; French cuisine.

94TH, 50 WEST.—32 extravagantly furnished rooms, 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

102D, 250-252 WEST.—Unusual accommodations; gentlemen or family seeking refined home; table guests

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 257 WEST. (West End Av.)—Large, sunny room; table board; references.

107TH ST., 322 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Unusual opportunity for couple or gentleman to secure choice accommodation; very reasonable.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; good table; telephone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large rooms overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, with board; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity; a strictly private family will rent one large room, with board, near Subway; table very best. M 78 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

LADY, beautiful mountain home on lake, desires boarders, (gentlemen;) fishing, boating, bathing; garage; commute. C. Hart, 1,049 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

TO SUBLET
NO. 120 WEST 86TH STREET
Unfurnished for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and subway station at 86th Street. Inquire on premises.

A. A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Riverside Drive.—Overlooking Hudson; large 8-room apartment, completely and beautifully furnished; would share with married couple at sacrifice if taken immediately. Box Z 304 Times Annex.

Apartment, handsomely furnished; 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; April to October; excellent service; prefer bachelor or couple. Superintendent, 140 W. 55th. Tel. Col. 8293.

Two-room kitchenette apartment; also four-room housekeeping apartment unfurnished. Apply Manager Hotel Royal. Telephone Morningside 684.

Elegantly furnished six-room elevator apartment to sub-let; 12th floor; all outside rooms. The Cleburne, 924 West End Av. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

87TH, 207 WEST, BROADWAY.
High-class, handsomely furnished 7-room bath; complete housekeeping; 80th St. Subway; $60. Wright, 307 West 87th St.

Riverside Drive.—Completely and beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; all light rooms; at great sacrifice if taken at once Box Z 306 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Furnished housekeeping apartment; seven rooms and bath. The Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway. Apt. 492.

Completely furnished six-room apartment; high-class elevator house; quiet neighborhood. 7 West 92d.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, eight rooms; large, cool for Summer. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive.

93d, 69 West.—Bachelor suite, 3 rooms, every convenience. Apartment 42. 1,110 Riverside.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartment to sublet; handsomely furnished two large rooms, facing south; plenty of sunshine; at a bargain; full hotel service. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

High-class apartments, telephones, bath, elevators, maid service. Special Summer rates, 17 East 11th, just off 5th Av.

Brooklyn.

Two to four rooms and bath; bachelor apartment; excellent location; modern improvements. 'Phone 3295 J Main or apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-610 West 43th. Telephone 3307 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH, 15-19 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with meals, for two people, $25 per week; hotel service.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences.

21ST ST., 46 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; also desirable single room; reference.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—LARGE, SINGLE ROOMS, RUNNING WATER; BOARD.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—Large front room, with dressing room; suitable family three.

47TH ST., 141 EAST.—Newly furnished, light, outside rooms; private family; references.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—Large, small rooms; bath; all improvements; fine house.

57TH ST., 23 EAST.—Elegant furnished large and small rooms; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $30, $35, $40.

61ST, 132 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, sunny room; connecting bath; gentlemen; reasonable; telephone.

68TH ST., 219 EAST.—Two elegantly furnished, bright, sunny rooms, with board; private family.

68TH, 230 EAST.—Large and single rooms; gentlemen or couple; private house; conveniences.

89TH, 150 EAST.—Comfortable front rooms; running water; private house; "L" station.

93D, 31 EAST.—Elegantly furnished bright rooms in refined private dwelling; modern conveniences; breakfast if desired; references; telephone

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265—Handsome, large room, bath; also doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Single, neatly furnished room; private house; reference.

22D ST., 463 WEST.—Double, single rooms; hot and cold water; private family.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH ST., 77 WEST.—Neatly furnished large rooms; very centrally located.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Very attractive rooms, $2-$10; hot, cold water; telephone.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor; suitable for doctor; with privilege reception room.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence; for gentlemen only; references.

49TH, 121 West, large, small, well furnished rooms; singly; en-suite; electricity; shower bath; housekeeping; telephone.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

56TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and bath in refined private home; modern conveniences; references. 6236 Columbus. Gray.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Large, small, handsome rooms; refined home; conveniences; moderate. 271 Columbus.

58TH ST., 101 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms all conveniences; references; moderate price. Rousseau.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; excellent location; private house. Col.—2303.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Parlor with private bath; other rooms; parquet floors; refined house.

58TH, 314 WEST.—A large rear room; first floor; references. Mr. Bregny.

63D, 107 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; $3-$6; running water; baths; telephone.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Fine front parlor, with private bath, $5; other large rooms, $5 to $7; single, $3.

68TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms; charming apartment; running water; shower; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms in refined home; telephone.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Spacious rooms; one with private bath; toilet; business people.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.
Summer inducements in well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy; conveniences.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room, refined home; investigate before locating elsewhere.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5. Subway. Sly.

75D ST., 255 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms, with private bath; breakfast optional; Summer rates; telephone; near Subway express.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated house; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; also hall room; moderate; references.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; breakfast; L, Subway; reasonable; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Three large, bright, communicating rooms; single or suite; comfortably furnished; Summer rates. Apt. 25.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front and back rooms; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room second floor; private bath; private residence; telephone.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; reference. Tel. 4068 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished single, double rooms; convenient Subway and Drive; tray breakfast if desired; telephone.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; single beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large front room adjoining shower bath; smaller room; telephone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Subway.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; modern conveniences; very reasonable.

82D ST., 58 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 184 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; reasonable; business people; convenient L, Subway.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; large front room; reasonable.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Sunny, outside, well-furnished rooms; running water, electricity; references. Godet.

84TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; telephone; private family; gentlemen. Marshall.

85TH ST., 104 WEST.—Sunny, well-furnished suite with bath; telephone. Jennings.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large furnished front room; one or two gentlemen; reasonable; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside; Subway and elevated.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

89TH ST., (Near Drive.)—Exceptionally large and well-appointed second floor room, or suite, in private house. 1596 Riverside.

92D, 7 WEST.—Large room in ladies' private home. Telephone 8502 Riverside.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Two connecting, sunny, outside rooms; together or single; southern and western exposure; all modern conveniences; Subway express one block. Apt. 7 E.

98TH, 230 WEST.—Large, handsome room; elevator; running water; corner Broadway. Smith.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable, outside room; running water; electricity; telephone. Butlers.

101ST ST., 220 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single front room; lavatory; elevator; gentleman; references. Reilly.

103D, 18 WEST.—Beautifully furnished outside room suitable two; breakfast optional; reasonable. Bell.

103D ST., 153 WEST.—Furnished room; running water; private family; breakfast optional; references. Barton.

108TH, 203 West.—Very large and light room; all conveniences; $4. Blanchard.

111TH, 241 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity, telephone, night elevator service; couple, gentlemen; reasonable.

111TH, 305 WEST.—Subway, L; parlor, connecting bedroom; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone. Stone.

112TH. (2,290 Broadway.)—Large room in ten-room apartment; business man, women; bath, shower; desirable. Brackett, Morning Sun Book.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

115TH, 419 WEST, (5-7 E.)—Large, adjoining bath; all conveniences; references.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; reasonable; business people preferred. Apt. 41.

118TH ST., 415 WEST.—To rent, two furnished rooms; light, air, sunshine; all modern conveniences; references.

118TH, 430 WEST, (Apt. 25.)—Large and small rooms, dining hall; modern apartment.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite, also single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside rooms, southern exposure, single, en suite; new high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 15L.

121ST, 500 WEST, (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Large living room; small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished; complete housekeeping; single rooms also; restaurant; reception room. Yetman.

123D ST., 104 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water; business men; convenient; references.

141ST ST., 601 WEST.—Front room, nicely furnished; private family; all conveniences; elevator apartment; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen only. Apartment 24.

142D 7th Av., (Riviera, Apt. 66.)—Front room; business women; couple; $3.50; elevator.

143D, 516 WEST.—Furnished room; high-class elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 81.

147TH, 503 WEST.—Large hallroom, 2 windows, double bed; phone; all conveniences. Lee.

147TH ST., 506 WEST.—Two elegant front connecting rooms; outside single. $2.50. Marlow.

163D ST., 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; near Broadway.

BROADWAY, 1,696, (54th.)—Large, sunny, outside rooms, en suite, singly; private bath; electric lights; elevator; gentlemen; references. Apartment 73.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (Cor. 66th.)—Large, light room; high-class, exclusive apartment; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking Park. Wise, Apartment 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 378, (Cor. 135th.)—Outside room, facing Hudson; uninterrupted view Grant's Tomb; elevator, shower; gentlemen. Apt. 66.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful medium-sized room; gentlemen only; bath, electricity; private family; 91st Subway; reasonable; references.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

A WELL educated, tactful woman, over 25, for special outside position; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

AGENTS.—Two ladies to travel and appoint lady agents; salary, $90 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary. Lastic-air Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

FASHION SOLICITOR wanted, experienced; must have acquaintance with cloak and suit trade; commission and salary; good chance for right party. Apply 1-2 Monday, French-American Pub. Co., 154 5th Av.

FORELADY to take entire charge of silk girdle department; salary. I. Warschauer & Co. 17 East 22d St.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for girl of 10; must have Parisian accent; none but those having long and best of New York references need apply. Mrs. M. B. Smith, 903 Park Av. Hours 10 to 12 A. M. Monday and Tuesday.

PROOFREADER, experienced, for temporary work in book, editorial department; $20 per week. E 29 Times.

WE NEED the services of two well-educated women to qualify for managerial positions which will pay from $25 to $50 weekly; must be willing to learn business; good income from the start. C. M. Smith, 37 West 39th St. Call after 1.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for refined family hotel; must have best of references. Hotel Alvord, East Orange, N. J.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS: JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; STENOGRAPHY, ACCOUNTANCY, JOURNALISTIC ENGLISH, SOCIAL AMENITIES; GRADUATES REGISTERED. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for th

SMOTHERS TO DEATH WHILE RESCUERS DIG

Three Children See Father, Bernard Lavillette, Buried by Tons of Sand.

PHYSICIAN RISKS HIS LIFE

Descends Into Cistern to Revive Victim and Is Himself Caught Fast by a Cave-In.

Charles, 10 years old; Bernard, 6, and Rose, 4, the three children of Bernard Lavillette, a builder, of University and Clinton Places, Woodhaven, L. I., stood yesterday at the edge of a cistern twenty feet deep to watch their father, who was laying bricks at the bottom of it. The builder looked up and shouted:

"Get back from the hole, children! You are likely to fall in."

A few seconds later some of the planks which had been used to shore up the sides of the hole while the brick cistern was being built gave way, and tons of loose sand slid in, knocking Lavillette flat and burying him under three feet of sand.

The three children ran to their home and told their mother. She called her brother, Archie V. Voegel, and Albert Du Brane, who live in the same house. They and two neighbors, Frank Hartman and George Marquet, ran to the cistern with a ladder and shovels and began digging out the builder.

By the time they had uncovered the man's head, Dr. Pierron W. Bergen of St. Mary's Hospital arrived in answer to a summons from a policeman. Because he was not notified of the nature of the accident, he did not bring a pulmotor, but he set to work at once trying to revive the builder by artificial respiration.

When he found that Lavillette was not breathing, Dr. Bergen called for an automobile to take him back to the hospital for a pulmotor. Charles Banzet, an inspector of the Woodhaven Water Supply Company, took Dr. Bergen in his car, and they sped to the hospital at a mile-a-minute rate, while the others continued the efforts to bring back respiration.

A few seconds after the physician had departed a second slide buried Lavillette again and partly covered his attempted rescuers. They began digging again, but slide after slide followed, so that they had difficulty in saving themselves as they used their shovels to uncover Lavillette.

Within ten minutes Dr. Bergen made the trip of three miles to the hospital, obtained the pulmotor, and returned. He jumped into the cistern, which was now filled six feet deep with sand, and ordered the pulmotor lowered after him by a rope. But one glance at the builder, whose head had been again uncovered, convinced him that further efforts were useless.

"Never mind the pulmotor," he shouted.

Another body of sand slid into the pit, burying the physician to the shoulders. The other men, who had climbed out to give Dr. Bergen room in which to work, threw a rope to him, and the crowd on top dragged him out of the pit.

Frank Ambosino, a local contractor, and several men widened the pit by digging away the sand walls to prevent slides. Three hours later they recovered the body of Lavillette.

POLICE NOTES ON OPERA.

Heard Dance of the Hours Was a Sunday Violation.

One of the numbers on the programme of the concert at the Century Opera House last night was the "Dance of the Hours," a ballet number from the opera "La Gioconda." One of the organizations whose object is to enforce the Sunday law heard of this, and, evidently believing that it meant that ballet dancers were to appear on the stage notified Inspector Dwyer. The Inspector called up the Century Opera House on Saturday, and, failing to find any one who could give him information as to what the number was to consist of, said he would have two men at the concert last night to watch, look and listen.

That is why two heavily built men sat scribbling notes on their programmes throughout the concert. They sat through the garden scene from "Faust" and the tower and prison scenes from "Il Trovatore," but, as these were sung by principals in evening dress and no acting accompanied the singing, the policemen could find nothing in it to interest them professionally, however much it did artistically. They also sat through two orchestral pieces and three numbers from "I Pagliacci." They heard the singing of the Misses La Palme, Howard, and Haussmann, and Messrs. Taylor, D'Angelo, Kreidler, Wheatley, and Kaufman. They saw Messrs. Nicosia and Pasternack conduct and Edward Collins accompanying at the piano, and they took notes.

But they did not see the ballet. For when the "Dance of the Hours" came—it was the last number on the programme—it was revealed as simply another orchestral number, with not a suggestion of a ballet skirt about it.

"Nowadays," murmured the head lady usher, admiringly, as the pair walked out the door at the end of the concert, "a policeman has to be able to do most anything," which was all the consolation they got out of the evening.

CUBIST BALL FEATURES.

Fantastic Dances and Costumes at To-night's Affair.

A feature of the Cubist ball to take place this evening in the Biltmore ballroom for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanatorium will be a Cubist dance, entitled "The Absence of George," after a painting of somewhat similar name at a recent National Arts' Club exhibition. Harold Otis and Page Ely are to do the dance to music on improvised instruments.

The "Blue Mood Dance" by debutantes wearing blue wigs and gowns will be managed by the Misses Star Paris and Joy Williams. There is also to be a clown dance by Mrs. Clarence Wyckoff.

Supper is to be served in the adjoining rooms by society girls in fantastic costumes.

General dancing will follow the special features. Tickets for the dances are $3 and tickets including supper are $5.

Miss Minére Wardwell designed the cover of the programme and those in charge of the entertainment are Mrs. George S. Franklin and the Misses Alice Wardwell, Helen Sloane, Marion Dell Carrère, Katharine Crane, Ina Kissel, Anita Emmet, Alice Fox and Helen Maclay.

WOMAN FOUND POISONED.

Tells of Picking Up Wrong Bottle, but Is Made a Prisoner.

Charged with attempting to commit suicide by drinking a solution of lysol, a woman who described herself as Mrs. Evelyn Brown, 22 years old, was removed from the rooming-house at No. 141 East Fifteenth Street to Bellevue Hospital late last night, a prisoner.

According to Charles Werner, who runs the house, the woman has been stopping there for two months. Last night he heard her groaning, entered her room, and found her lying upon the bed, partly dressed, with the bottle close by.

According to the police, the woman said she had been taking medicine for insomnia, and had picked up the wrong bottle. The police were unable to find out anything regarding her.

FINDS THIEVES IN HIS FLAT.

Burglars Entered Snyder's Home Through Kitchen Window.

Isaac Snyder of 876 Irvine Street, the Bronx, let himself into his apartment last night about 10 o'clock, and as the door opened he felt a blast of wind, which indicated that a window was open. He searched the apartment and two men ran by him and escaped. He blew a police whistle.

The police surrounded the block. Mounted Policeman Ready of the Morrisania Police Station found a youth on the stairway near the top floor. He was taken to the police station, where he said he was Isidor Ulrich of 1,385 Fifth Avenue. He was locked up charged with burglary. No trace of the second man seen in the kitchen was found.

GIRLS PREVENT SUICIDE.

Grapple with Man, but He Succeeds in Shooting Himself.

Coming upon Samuel Rosneck, 25 years old, as he was about to shoot himself in the parlor of their home last night, Gertie and Adele Rappaport, 18 and 19 years old, respectively, of 107 Essex Street, grappled with him.

Although they prevented him from firing what might have been a fatal shot into his temple, he shot himself in the left lung, and was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. No motive for the man's act could be learned by the police.

The young women said Rosneck, who boarded at their home, seemed melancholy, and their mother had particularly noticed this yesterday.

A crowd gathered at the sound of the shot. Rosneck is a prisoner charged with having attempted suicide.

DANCES AND TABLEAUX.

Fete To-night for the Loomis Sanitarium Annex.

An Easter fête will be held to-night in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Loomis Sanitarium Annex at Liberty, N. Y., the proceeds to be used for free beds for tubercular patients. There are to be tableaux in which Mrs. John de Saulles, Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mrs. Walter Stillman, and the Misses Beatrice Pratt and Le Brun Parsons and others are to pose, and also a one-act play, a dramatization by Lloyd Aspinwall of "The Trying of James Sparrow," in which a professional, Florence Gerrish, will take the leading part and Edward Fales Coward and John T. Conover of the Comedy Club will appear.

There are also to be exhibition dances by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hatch, Miss Margery Shannon, Mrs. Roger Minton, Shannon Meany, Sidney Breese and others. After the regular programme is finished there is to be general dancing.

TOO EAGER TO LEAVE TRAIN.

Brown Pays $10 Fine Because of His Undue Haste.

Hugh Brown, 28 years old, of 327 East 137th Street, a clerk, tried to leave a southbound Second Avenue elevated train last night at First Street before the train had come to a stop. Brown tried to open the gates and had a struggle with the conductor, Joseph Zipper. Zipper in the Men's Night Court said that his hand was bitten in the struggle. Magistrate Deuel fined the prisoner, who was charged with disorderly conduct, $10. The fine was paid.

For St. Jean Baptiste Church.

On Thursday evening the annual reception and entertainment, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Jean Baptiste Church, East Seventy-sixth Street, will take place at Terrace Garden in East Fifty-eighth Street. "Little Johnny Jones" is to be presented, and among those who are interested in the affair are the Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. C. L. Collier, Mrs. Frank Sadlier, Miss Georgina Laelin and John T. McCall. The boxes have all been purchased by friends of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

Saves Houseboat from Rocks.

While Charles Whitworth of Brooklyn was towing his houseboat from Perth Amboy to the anchorage in Gravesend Bay, yesterday afternoon, the motor engine in his towing boat gave out, and in the strong breeze the two boats drifted rapidly toward the rocks off Hoffman island. Capt. J. D. Guily of the tug State of New York, saw that the boats were in danger, and succeeded in towing them both into Quarantine, where they will remain until the weather moderates.

Will Investigate Clayton Wreck.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 12.—Engineer Elwell of the Public Utilities Commission said to-day that he would conduct an inquiry at Waterbury Tuesday afternoon to determine the cause of the wreck of the suburban train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Clayton Saturday in which the fireman was killed and a number of passengers injured. The railroad officials have not yet been able to determine the exact cause of the derailment. All of the injured have left the hospital.

Troy Brewers to Strike.

TROY, N. Y., April 12.—Brewery workers, including drivers, bottlers, engineers, firemen and other inside men in Troy, Albany and Schenectady decided to-night to walk out at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning unless their demands for an increase in pay are complied with. A national organizer with authority to call a strike is in the city and he told the workers to-night to be ready to strike to-morrow morning. It is said that the brewers will fight.

SIX GIRLS PRISONED IN OVERTURNED TAXI

Easter Ride Ends When Automobile Crashes Into a Lamp-post and Upsets.

MAN SUFFERS BROKEN LEG

Chauffeur, Thrown Out with Friend, Escapes Injury—Broken Steering Knuckle the Cause.

Edmund Tunstall of 109 West 101st Street, a taxicab chauffeur, and his friend, Henry Schuber of 536 West 126th Street were standing at Tunstall's cab stand, Sixtieth Street and West End Avenue, yesterday afternoon when six school girls varying in ages from 6 to 16, all dressed in new Easter fashions and in high spirits, came up to them.

"Let's take the kiddies for a ride," said Schuber. "It's Easter, old man. Be a good fellow."

Tunstall told the girls to "pile in." They accepted the invitation with shouts of anticipation—it was the first time some of them had ever ridden in a real automobile—and all crowded into the taxicab. Schuber got on the driver's seat beside Tunstall and the gay party started off.

Tunstall drove down Ninth Avenue to Forty-second Street, crossed that thoroughfare and started up Eleventh Avenue, the girls all the time laughing and shouting. At Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue their pleasure terminated in what was almost a tragedy. Just as the taxicab was passing the corner the right steering knuckle of the machinery fell out and Tunstall lost complete control of his car. He put on the brakes, but was too late.

The taxicab swerved violently to the right, crashed into a lamppost on the northeast corner and turned completely over, shutting in the six girls. Schuber and Tunstall were thrown several feet to the sidewalk, Schuber receiving multiple lacerations and a fracture of the right leg. Tunstall was unhurt and jumped to his feet at once.

The screams of the girls attracted men from all corners, who succeeded, with Tunstall, in righting the taxicab and liberating the girls. They were all cut and bruised, and one of them, Marion Neiff, 14 years old, of 200 West Sixty-second Street, had fainted. The most seriously injured of them was Lillian Innis, 16 years old, of 253 West Sixtieth Street. She suffered a long gash across her forehead that will leave a permanent scar.

The other girls, whose injuries were minor contusions, lacerations, and shock, were Frances Neich, 10 years old, 28 Amsterdam Avenue; Celia Neiff, 6, sister of Marion; Katherine Innis, 12, sister of Lillian, and Florence King, 14, of 24 West End Avenue.

Schuber and all of the girls, except Katherine Innis, were taken to Polyclynic Hospital in an automobile. After having their injuries dressed, the girls were taken home. Schuber remained at the hospital.

The lamppost was broken off a few feet above the ground and a fire-alarm box on it was put out of commission.

Centennial of Steam Printing Press.

The management of the Printing and Allied Trades Exposition, which opens at Grand Central Palace on Saturday, called attention yesterday to the fact that the Exposition is coincident with the centennial of the invention of the steam power printing press. In 1814, the Exposition announcement said, a man named Konig invented a steam printing press, which was first tried in printing the London Times, making 1,800 impressions on one side in an hour.

Elevated Train Afire.

The explosion of a motor box in the first car of a southbound Third Avenue elevated train at Thirty-ninth Street last night started a fire and stopped the train suddenly. The train crew extinguished the fire and quieted the passengers, some of whom walked the footpaths beside the rails to the Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Street stations.

DISCUSS WORLD UNITY.

Electricity, Says Humphrey, Thus Far Is the Greatest Agent.

What is called a "Preliminary World Unity Conference," to continue until April 27, was opened last night at the Daily Temple in East Thirty-second Street. Andrew B. Humphrey, ex-President of the Republican Club, now General Secretary of the Peace and Arbitration League, spoke on the "Present World Peace Movement," James F. Morton, associate editor of The Truth Seeker, read a paper on "Esperanto" as a world language, Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education spoke of "Brotherhood in the Education of Children," and Miss Elizabeth Knopf, director of the temple, on "World Unity." Mr. Humphrey said:

"Electricity has done more toward world unity and peace than any one particular religion. The telegraph and cable, for instance, told us of the death of the Empress of Japan before her death was known in some sections of Japan. The morning papers to-morrow will spread before us a view of the whole world. The clean and enterprising newspapers are great factors in bringing the nations of the earth closer together and into better understanding for the common good."

"Esperanto is no longer a fad, but is of practical use," said Mr. Morton. "Contrary to a mistaken impression, it is not intended to supersede the language of any nation; it is designed to provide a means of communication with all nations, an international language, a neutral language, one that will draw the peoples of all nations closer together and tend toward world peace."

Dr. Wile said that the education of the child in the principles of brotherhood must begin in the home. Present conditions and methods of teaching in the public schools could accomplish nothing of importance in that direction, he said.

Miss Knopf said the majority of the peoples of the world desired universal peace and an end to war.

FOR EMPLOYES ON BOARDS.

As Directors, Says Phillips, They Could Stop Railroad Leaks.

BOSTON, April 12.—The representation of employes in railroad directorates was urged by Harry Phillips, head of the English Federation of Transportation Workers and a London Alderman, in an address before the New England Association of Railroad Veterans today. The workmen, Mr. Phillips said, knew where there were many leaks in railroading and in stopping them would do much toward the successful management of the properties.

A federation of all the railroad labor organizations was suggested by Mr. Phillips as a medium through which they could deal to advantage with the companies.

TAFT TO EULOGIZE BUTT.

Ex-President to Speak at Unveiling of Memorial to Military Aide.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12.—Former President Taft will deliver the principal address at the unveiling here on Tuesday of the Butt Memorial Bridge erected in memory of Major Archibald W. Butt. Mr. Taft's subject will be "Archie Butt, My Friend and Aid." Major Butt was Military Aid to Mr. Taft while the later was President, and perished in the wreck of the Titanic.

Major Butt was a native of Augusta. The memorial was erected by the Butt Memorial Association and the City of Augusta. The Masonic order, of which Major Butt was a member, will have a prominent part in the ceremonies. Sixty members of the Temple-Noyes Lodge of Washington will attend.

SLAIN BY HIS BROTHER.

Italian Killed While Protecting His Sister-in-Law from Attack.

BRIDGEPORT, April 12.—While protecting his sister-in-law from being attacked during a quarrel to-day Girardo Renna was shot and instantly killed by his brother, Lorenzo.

The slayer escaped. Soon after the murder there was another shooting affray a block away, when Felice Piccerno, a relative of the murdered man, was shot in the leg by Donato Andrea. Andrea also escaped.

If Your Time Is Worth $50 an Hour

SOME very fortunate men make $50 an hour—and even those men can afford to spend 5 minutes in a Wallach Store, for we can show conclusively in *less* than five minutes that our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits and Overcoats are worth $5.00 more than the prices we ask for them, when judged by the standards of other stores. Figure it out.

Suits, $18 to $50 Spring Overcoats, $18 to $35

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

New Tariff Cuts Cost Foreign Styles Cost Less

New materials never before sold at the price are now seen in our $25 line. They are different, exclusive, effective and exceptionally attractive.

$25 Suits to Measure Imported Materials $25

Gray, blue and black Unfinished worsteds—hairline stripes—Homespuns. A wide variety of fabrics and effects. Special imported Drapes—light weight for summer dancing—Full Dress, $40—Tuxedo, $35. Silk lined throughout. Samples on request.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av. Twice Daily—2:15, 8:15.
Matinee Today 25c Run Ends Next Sun. up April 19.
VICTOR HUGO'S SUBLIME CLASSIC
Last Week LES Miserables
Week Day Mats. 25c up. Sun. Mats. & Evs. 35c up

PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. To-day, Tues. & Wed. "STILL ANOTHER GREAT PICTURE" "Sensational." "Vivid." "Fascinating."
Between Savage AND Tiger
Raymond Hitchcock in Kinemacolor. 11-to 11 Daily Mgr. & Ars. 10c. Nights 15c up
23RD ST. 58TH ST. 125TH ST.
Vaudeville De Luxe and Photo Plays.

VITAGRAPH 44th & B'way. 2:30 & 8:30.
FIRST TIME TO-DAY MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK LOVE, LUCK AND GASOLENE BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA
Every Evening & Sat. & Sunday Matinees.
THE NEW STENOGRAPHER A Silent Comedy.
Weber's Theatre—2, 4, 7 & 9—25c.
The BATTLE of the SEXES.
PARK THEA. Col. Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:20

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
COHAN & HARRIS present
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "THE BEAUTY SHOP"
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
H. H. FRAZEE'S ONGACRE 48th St., Just West of B'way. Evs., 8:30. POP. MAT. WED.
THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE CENTURY
A PAIR OF SIXES
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av.
25c. to $1.00. Mat. Wed. ALONG CAME RUTH

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Joan Sawyer & John Jarrett, "The Bride Shop," Nellie V. Nichols, Van & Schenck, others
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. Gertrude Hoffmann & Her Revue & 9 Big Acts
PALACE B'way & 47th St. —and— NAT. M. WILLS. MR. & MRS. CARTER DE HAVEN, LINA ABARBANELL, ROONEY & BENT, SEBASTIAN & BENTLEY
B'way, 47 St. Mats. 50c.

STRAND B'way, 47 St. 10-15-25c. Contin. 12 Noon to Midn. WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS." Strand Orch. Strand Quartet. Dly T. pics. other feat's
NEW YORK 45th St., B'y. Cont. 1 to 11 P.M. Mats. 10-25. Nights, 10-25-50.
GIANTS-WHITE SOX WORLD'S TOUR
And Eight Comedy Features.

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42d St. Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. 25-50
A Moving Picture Made Before Your Eyes.
KING BAGGOT and SAMSON
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. BURLESQUE Spec'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17. TAXI GIRLS.

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15
A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE
Winter Garden
B'way & 50th St. Phone 9260 Columbus.
Evgs. 8:15. Reg. Mats. Tues., Thurs., & Sat.
SPECIAL MAT. TO-DAY AT 2
In connection with FASHION REVIEW
400 Actresses in Attendance.
THE Whirl OF THE World
The Reigning Musical Success.
LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. Beg'g New musical play. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. THE RED CANARY
LITTLE TO-MORROW EVE. 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. WINTHROP AMES Presents GRACE GEORGE in "THE TRUTH," by CLYDE FITCH.
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. 3 MATS.—WED., FRI. AND SAT., 2:15. SAM BERNARD Tumults of Applause! GABY DESLYS in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
WED. & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
PRINCESS Theatre, 39th, n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
Pop. Price Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Marrying Money
SECOND MONTH. A COMEDY FOR EVERY DEBUTANTE
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Friday, April 17
44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone, 7292—Bryant. Lew Fields.....Propr. Evgs., 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2.
PUBLIC APPROVAL
KNOCKED DOWN TO THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
With GEORGE MACFARLANE
NEW SCALE OF SPRING PRICES
ENT. BALC. 50c | MEZZANINE $1 & $1.50
ORCHESTRA $1.50 & $2 | WED. MAT. 50c to $1.50
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Friday, April 17.
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
See the Two Wild Things Who Broke Out of the Inclosure!
PANTHEA
Play in four acts by Monckton Hoffe, with OLGA PETROVA as PANTHEA GEORGE NASH as THE BARON MILTON SILLS as THE COMPOSER OTHER EXCELLENT ARTISTS. STAGED BY J. C. HUFFMAN.
Words That Burn!
Human story that knocks at the heart. —*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*
One watched Petrova as one used to watch Nazimova —fascinated. —*Alan Dale.*
She has the divine fire. —*World.*
Sensational melodramatic play — Petrova and Nash score brilliantly. —*Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.*
PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
"Quite apart from its claim upon the best people in the city is the fact that it is at the same time one of the best and most artistic dramatic productions of the year."—*"Railroad Men" Magazine, published by Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A.*
39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
An Endless Chain of Laughs
Too Many Cooks
"The finest sort of comedy."—*Journal.*
48th St. Thea. Season's Biggest Success Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. TO-DAY Matinee Thursday. $1.50.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30. Wednesday Matinee. Best Seats $1.50. HELP WANTED
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH Mat. Wed. & Sat. High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy. With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.
KITTY COMEDY THEA., 41 ST., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20 114th TIME TO-NIGHT MacKAY
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. GUY BATES POST in OMAR TENTMAKER.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evenings at 8:15—Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FINAL WEEK
PAVLOWA
with L. Novikoff and Company and Symphony Orchestra.
Owing to many requests, the repertoire will be:
To-night, "Amarilla," "Preludes," & Dvts. Tues. Eve., "Amarilla," "Soiree de Danse," & Dvts. Wed. Mat., "Fille Mal Gardee," (premiere,) & Dvts. Wed. Eve., "Orientale," "Invitation to Dance," & Dvts. Thurs. Eve., "Paquita," "Halte de Cavalerie," & Dvts. Fri. Eve., "Amarilla," "Preludes," & Dvts. Sat. Mat., "Magic Flute," "Invitation to Dance," & Dvts. Sat. Eve. Special Farewell Request Program.
Favorite and New Divertissements: Bacchanale each night. Gavotte, Moment Musical, Bow & Arrow and Pirate every performance. Swan and Rose Mourante by Baviova at matinees. New divertissements throughout week.
Prices 50c to $2.50. Box Seats $3.00.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."
ROYAL 1 blk. from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed., 25c & 50c. "WAY DOWN EAST"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Engagement ends Saturday, May 2.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN."
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY
ALSO TO-MORROW, (TUES.,) THURS. & FRI.
MAUDE ADAMS in PETER PAN
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. "GALES OF LAUGHTER."—Herald.
MISS BILLIE BURKE in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.
GARRICK 35th St., just off B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
BEGIN'G TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
THE A Detective Play with a Love Story and Political Punch, by Jas. S. Barcus.
Governor's Boss
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. Wednesday Matinee, Popular 50c. to $1.50.
JULIAN ELTINGE In His Great SUCCESS. THE CRINOLINE GIRL
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
THE RULE OF 3
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
HUDSON 44 St., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
AN EASTER NOVELTY.
THE DUMMY
A DETECTIVE COMEDY By HARVEY O'HIGGINS and HARRIET FORD, who wrote "The Argyle Case."
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42 St. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20
SARI
THE MOST FASCINATING AND POPULAR MAIDEN WHO HAS COME TO NEW YORK IN YEARS. WELCOMES YOU!
IN HER NEW HOME
"MUSICAL DELIGHT OF THE SEASON."
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.
LIBERTY 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. TO-NIGHT 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. Direct from Hudson Theatre.
MISS ANGLIN in "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. OPENS AT ITS NEW HOME TO-NIGHT.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
LAST 2 WEEKS CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS in "THE SECRET"
Frances Starr
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat. Pop. 50c to $1.50.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
GRAND 23 St. & 8 Av. Mat. Wed. 25c & 50c. "THE LITTLE CAFE."
FULTON 46th St., Near B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Wednesday Matinee Popular Prices.
The Misleading Lady
THE SEASON'S MOST DELICIOUS COMEDY.
Last 3 Weeks
Spec'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8. Haensel u. Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Homer; Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. at 8. Traviata. (Act 1). Hempel, Cristalli; Butterfly (Act 2). Farrar, Fornia; Scotti. Lohengrin (Act 1). Gadski, Homer; Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon. Boheme (Act 1). Ada; Caruso, Gilly. Conds., Hertz, Polacco, Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Fremstad; Berger, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Amore Medico. Bori; Cristalli, Final-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. Secret of Suzanne. Alda; Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Berger, Witherspoon, Leonhardt, Reiss. Cond., Morgenstern.
Last Week: Next Mon. at 8:15, Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Martin, Amato. Cond. Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62nd St.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, Beginning TO-NIGHT, "NATOMA" Nights at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
SUBSCRIBE NOW for NEXT SEASON, Opening SEPT. 14th.
CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Aft., April 17, at 3.
JOINT RECITAL JOSEF HOFMANN MISCHA ELMAN
(Steinway Piano) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
Columbia University Chorus CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Ev., (1st time); (revival). Acis and Galatea Mystic Trumpeter Five Prominent Soloists — 300 Voices — Symphony Orchestra — 60 Pieces. Walter Henry Hall, Conductor.
Tickets 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office and offices of Sutorius & Co., Mgrs., 1 W. 34th St.
Waldorf-Astoria, Astor Gallery
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 P. M.
FANNY ANITUA
CONTRALTO OF LA SCALA, MILAN.
Seats $2. Mgt. Lee Kugel, 220 West 42 St.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., Apr. 18th, at 8:15. Benefit Concert German Seaman's Home)
ARION SOC.-LIEDERKRANZ SOC.
JULIA CULP SOPRANO | GIUSEPPE PICCO BARITONE
Seats $2.00 to 50c. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.
AEOLIAN HALL. To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. SONG RECITAL.
MARIE ALTONA
SOPRANO.
Res. Seats, $2 to 50 cts., at Box Office.
LYCEUM THEA., W. 45th St. TO-DAY at 3 KITTY CHEATHAM (LAST RECITAL THIS SEASON.)
HIPPODROME, Sunday Evening, April 19. JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano.
JARDIN DE DANSE. Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30. 8:30 TO CLOSING
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley. Leroy & Mone, Ade & Marion, & others.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S New Theatre
West 125th St. Mat. D'ly. Smoking Permitted
Burlesque de Luxe. HONEYMOON GIRLS.
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri. Apr. 17.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Roberta - Menges Tearle & Jimmie Grunberg. Dancing. Harry Fox & Yancsi, Dolly, A. Baldwin, Sloane & Grace Field and 12 others.
EDEN Cinematograph every hour. Attractions. WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St.
MUSEE. People Talked About. Nation's Heroes.
ACADEMY of Music, E. 14th St. The Fight Mat. Daily, 10-20-50c.
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Matinee Wednesday $1. MANTELL Matinee Saturday. In Repertoire. Maeire Productions.
Next Week—PRINCESS THEATRE PLAYERS.
DE KALB De Kalb Ave. and B'way. Telephone 4300 Bushwick.
"LITTLE WOMEN"
Bargain Mats. Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat., 25 & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1.
Next Week.....THE TRAFFIC"

Seats Now on Sale
ACTORS' FUND DAY!! 20 SPECIAL BENEFIT MATINEES OF THE REIGNING HITS AT 20 NEW YORK THEATRES, IN AID OF THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.
FRIDAY, APRIL 17
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
BILLY WATSON and GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND
Special Mat Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-Night, Die Gol'dna Evs: Tue., Prof. Bernhardi; Fri., Fuenf Frankfurter.

LAST TRIUMPHANT WEEK
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Open Hour Earlier
BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
FINAL CHANCE TO SEE THE GREAT CHILDREN'S SPECTACLE
'THE WIZARD OF ARABIA'
AND THE
BIGGEST CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE EVER DISPLAYED IN MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1., $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price afternoons. Box Office open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

REISENWEBER'S
Columbus Circle and 58th St
SPECIAL EASTER DINNER
Sunday Noon to 9 P. M., $1.00
Dinner de Luxe in the Ballroom
Sunday Evening, beginning at 6:30 P. M., $1.50

B'WAY AT 43D ST. WALLICK'S SPECIAL 50c. LUNCHEON 12:30 TO 2:30.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17
OPEN CONTEST 10:30 P. M.
HESITATION WALTZ.
3 MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.
CHANGE IN ORCHESTRAS.
DANCING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MR. AND MRS. D'ORE.
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 19
OPEN CONTEST 10:00 P. M.
COMBINATION ONE-STEP AND HESITATION.
2 "PRACTICAL FOR USE" PRIZES.

Lüchow
14th Street, near Fourth Av.
MISS JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
B'way at